VILLAGE

Taluk :

DIRECTORY

Thanjavur—(Contd.)

Location Code Number	Name of the Villages	Workers A-III M	Workers A-III F	Workers A-IV M	Workers A-IV F	Workers A-V M	Workers A-V F	Workers A-VI M	Workers A-VI F	Workers A-VII M	Workers A-VII F	Workers A-VIII M	Workers A-VIII F	Workers A-IX M	Workers A-IX F	Non-workers B-X M	Non-workers B-X F	Name of the Panchayats in which it is now included with the date of inclusion with other components, if any
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
76	Thundarayanpadi (V) ...	...	...	2	...	5	1	1	...	6	3	3	...	16	5	144	236	Thundarayanpadi (P) 1—11—60
77	Budarayanallur (V) ...	...	...	10	1	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	12	2	121	242	Budarayanallur (P) 1—11—59
78	Vinnamangalam (V) ...	22	1	3	...	1	1	3	...	11	1	1	...	29	1	154	383	Vinnamangalam (P) 1—11—60
79	Adanjur (V) ...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	187	388	Adanjur (P) 1—11—60 merged with L. C. No. 80
80	Ammayagaram (V) ...	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	161	217	Ammayagaram (P) 1—11—60
81	Kalumangalam (P) ...	1	2	...	...	9	4	1	...	4	1	...	...	59	29	168	364	
82	Allur (P) ...	4	3	5	...	3	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	76	49	259	597	Allur (P) 1—11—60
83	Perambur II Sethi (P) ...	1	...	10	3	16	1	3	...	22	...	...	1	58	3	256	638	
84	Thenperambur (V) ...	14	1	6	2	3	...	28	...	4	1	1	...	74	41	304	752	Thenperambur (P) 1—8—60
85	Nagathi (V) ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	17	5	281	506	Nagathi (P) 1—1—61 included a portion of Umayaval Arcot
86	Brahatheeswaraswamithottam (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Brahatheeswaraswamithottam (P) 1—12—60 merged with L. C. No. 85
87	Karur (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Karur (P) 1—12—60 merged with L. C. No. 85
88	Inam Edakorai (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Inam Edakorai (P) 1—12—60 merged with L. C. No. 85
89	Manakkarambai (P) ...	5	5	11	6	43	6	1	...	12	11	13	...	79	15	370	677	Manakkarambai (P) included L. C. Nos. 97 & 101
90	Seshanarayananthottam (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Seshanarayananthottam (P) merged with L. C. No. 102
91	Narasanayagapuram (V) ...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	5	27	...	...	14	3	162	236	Narasanayagapuram (P) 1—11—60
92	Thottakadu (V) ...	22	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	20	5	4	...	19	9	179	264	Thottakadu (P) 1—11—60
93	Chatram Nidar (V) ...	1	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	7	2	...	...	15	3	27	73	Chatram Nidar (P) merged with L. C. No. 59
94	Kondaivithanthidal (V) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...	9	...	31	40	179	289	Kondaivithanthidal (P) 1—9—59
95	Thittai (P) ...	20	5	20	5	3	3	6	...	7	4	6	...	39	9	190	375	
96	Ramapuram (V) ...	2	...	10	6	10	6	...	...	13	4	1	...	26	12	163	266	Ramapuram (P) 1—11—60
97	Palliagraharam (Part) (V) ...	...	1	5	2	24	6	...	...	1	4	1	1	15	3	118	145	Palliagraharam (P) merged with L. C. No. 89
98	Inam Kulamangalam (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Inam Kulamangalam (P) 1—11—60 merged with L. C. No. 127
99	Melavelithottam (V) (Mukesa Melaveli)	10	1	18	...	5	...	2	...	8	60	1	...	20	7	180	430	Melavelithottam (P) 1—11—60 included Manickamma Perumal Thottam, Melasingam Ananda Valliamman Thottam, Acharinandaram, Perumal Thottam, Neelamega Perumal Thottam, Inakkodikalattangudi Thottam, Velamburi Velur hamlet of Eswanda Rao Sendiammandaka Mahila thottam, Govindan thottam.
100	Velur (Part) (V) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	77	87	
101	Akkammathottam (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Akkammathottam (P) merged with L. C. No. 89
102	Rajendram (P) ...	11	6	7	3	31	19	4	...	10	4	5	...	22	5	221	381	Rajendram (P) included L. C. Nos. 90, 103 & 104
103	Kalabanuraja Thottam (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Kalabanuraja Thottam (P) merged with L.C. No. 102
104	Sengalanirthottam (V) ...	UNINHABITED												UNINHABITED				Sengalanir Thottam (P) merged with L. C. No. 102
105	Vennaladi (V) ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	62	142	Vennaladi (P) 1—11—60 merged with L. C. No. 106
106	Sakkarasamandam ...	...	...	9	5	1	...	...	...	13	3	1	...	13	6	256	533	Sakkarasamandam (P) 1—11—60
107	Siralur (V) ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	124	101	117	262	Siralur (P) 1—11—60
108	Pillayarnatham (V) ...	...	...	18	...	3	2	2	...	10	2	...	...	28	2	268	717	Pillayarnatham (P) 1—11—60
109	Perambur (P) ...	4	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	12	1	252	597	
110	Royandur (P) ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	17	1	195	695	
111	Budalur (P) ...	11	...	7	1	77	11	18	...	123	10	34	...	145	7	534	1,092	
112	Avarampathi (V) ...	...	...	12	5	3	1	3	...	2	2	1	...	21	3	142	323	Avarampathi (P) 1—10—60

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GENERAL REPORT

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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Superintendent of Cen[illegible], Andhra Pradesh

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PART I-A(ii)-GENERAL REPORT

(Chapters VI to IX)

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Chapter VI

AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS

SECTION 1—AGE

Introductory

A subject of fundamental importance and of great interest at all population Censuses is the one pertaining to age as it has a vital bearing on a wide range of demographic and social phenomena observed. And yet it is one of the most difficult that could be presented with any great degree of accuracy in a Census report. Though Census gave the opportunity of ascertaining the age of every individual enumerated, it had always been the bane of the Indian Censuses that the age returns were most inaccurate. The causes for the inaccuracies in the age returns so ably put by Mr. W.W. Drew in his Census Report of Bombay and its Feudatories as early as in 1891 still largely hold good today. These are :

> "(1) The absolute omission of persons from enumeration if it be that this omission, and later on it is taken as proved to be so, is more frequent at a particular age or in one sex. This will reduce the numbers in that particular age-period.
>
> (2) Wilful misrepresentation of age. This has been supposed to act almost always in the one direction of under-estimation, both on account of the universal desire of one sex to be thought younger than they are, and from the necessity of marriage before a certain age among the women of so many classes of the community, which would cause an unmarried girl above this age to be entered below it. I do not, however, believe that so much importance should be attached to this cause, as has generally been done.
>
> (3) Uncertainty as to one's exact age which may be experienced by fairly intelligent persons, who are not troubled much with dates in their ordinary life. The tendency of this error is towards giving the ages of round numbers.
>
> (4) Complete ignorance, which leads to the most wild answers as to ages. This error is corrected by the enumerators to a great extent, and its effect is therefore lessened; but as all the people enumerated are not seen by the enumerator, this error will have most effect among the class of persons least seen by him, *i.e.*, the women."

2. Of these perhaps the last two causes are more applicable today than the first two.

Ascertaining of age at Censuses

3. Be it as it may, let us see what was the question asked at the 1961 Census relating to age. The question sought to ascertain " age last birth day " which was in accordance with the United Nation's recommendation of the definition of age. The instructions to the enumerators for ascertaining the answer to this question ran as follows :

> "Write age in years completed last birth day. For informants below one year of age, write 0. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose."

4. Even at the 1951 Census, the Census enumerators were instructed to record the number of years completed by a person on 1st March 1951, the reference date for the Census. It was clarified that age meant the age attained by a person on his last birth day. Therefore, the concept of age was substantially the same at both the 1951 and 1961 Censuses. At some of the earlier Censuses, as for example in 1931, the age to the nearest birthday with reference to the Census date was required to be recorded. All these niceties about the definition of age appear to be hardly of any consequence when a majority of the ignorant population of our country is not able to return their ages correct even to the nearest decade. Several, particularly among the tribal population, had no concept of numerals at all. Most people in rural as also among the backward sections of the people in the urban areas, especially those advanced in age, were completely ignorant of their ages. In the Indian Society, except among a sophisticated few, birth days are hardly ever celebrated and the date of birth is neither recorded nor remembered. The correct age of a person in terms of years is hardly of any practical use to the rustic villager. Why then should he carry in his head the additional burden of having to remember an unnecessary detail pertaining to age which is apparently of little use to him? By the physical appearance one is able to judge whether the appropriate age has been reached to perform one's responsibilities in life. A boy is got married when the elders find from his outward physical appearance that he is grown enough to marry and a suitable match is found. When child marriages are quite common, perhaps the question of marriageable age is of little importance. A girl's suitability for motherhood is determined with reference to the attainment of puberty. It matters little what the age of the boy or girl is—16, 18, 19, 20 or 25; hardly any one knows, except that it is generally ensured that the girl is much younger than the boy. When a person grows very old, almost to the stage of sans teeth and sans every thing, he may have flickering memories of the occurrences with which certain events of his past life were associated with such as, for example, that he was married when a great cyclone occurred or that his first child was born when the great famine epidemic took heavy toll of life in the

village and so on. If you ask him his age his answer will be "How should I know". If you still press for a definite reply he will say "may be, my age is about 30 or 40 years!" By his side will be standing his son who by his very physical appearance will be not less than 45 or 50 years of age! Such a thing has been observed during the actual Census enumeration quite often. In a vast majority of cases the incorrect ages returned were not on account of any wilful under-stating or over-stating but due to sheer ignorance.

5. The difficulties of an enumerator to ascertain the age of the persons enumerated are many. I may record an interesting incident that I witnessed when a Census enumerator was trying to ascertain the age of a man who was temporarily absent from a household. The enumerator was questioning the wife and the mother that were present. The wife directed the enumerator to ascertain from the mother, who, she maintained, knew all about her son having given birth to him. The mother when approached retorted that it was the wife who ought to know more about her husband and therefore, the enumerator had better ascertain from the wife. So, it went on—it was the usual story of the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law argument! The poor enumerator was thus being pushed from pillar to post till at last his patience was exhausted and he had to use the threat of the Census Act so that the two women might not waste his time but furnish the answers required of them!

6. The Census enumerators were no doubt furnished with a calendar of important historical events with the help of which they were expected to stimulate the memory of the ignorant villagers and thus ascertain the correct age. I am afraid, in practice the formidable list of historical events so carefully compiled by the local taluk and district officers was not of very great use. The calendar contained such events as "Queen Victoria's Proclamation", "The Coronation of George V", "Abdication of Edward VIII", "Simon Commission's Visit", "Civil Disobedience Movement", "Formation of the first Congress Ministry", "Beginning of Second World War", "Surrender of Japanese", etc. These events were no doubt important in themselves. But if the ignorant villager could have the interest to remember these events, most certainly he would have taken care to remember his own age better! Therefore, instructions were issued that the enumerator need question the people about only two or three well known local events such as a calamitous flood, famine or epidemic or any other very prominent incident affecting the village which is likely to have left a permanent impression. A more successful method, I found of ascertaining the age of the ignorant was to ask their ages with reference to a well known person of the village such as the village headman, karnam or a leading ryot of known age. A villager could easily answer if he was older or younger than the other person and in what stage of life one was when the other was born, etc. Though all these methods were adopted to ascertain the age of the ignorant, I do not hesitate to record that by and large the enumerator hardly indulged in a long argument or questioning about the age of persons at the time of enumeration. For example when a mother has a series of children almost at some regular intervals, the age of the eldest or the youngest was ascertained after some questioning and the ages of the other children recorded by adding or deducting the interval without really bothering about the "age last birth day" of each child. As regards the elders, the enumerator made a rough assessment of the age from the physical appearance and asked the enumerated to confirm the age so estimated. The answer in most cases will be an affirmative nod for he can hardly controvert. Therefore, in a vast majority of cases the ages recorded depended on the ability of an enumerator to guess the age correctly. While he did make a fairly good guess, he had the natural temptation, particularly while estimating the higher ages, of putting down the ages to the nearest 0 or 5. Another cause of inaccuracy of age returns is the tendency to give the running years rather than completed years which is quite common. A child less than one year is more likely to be given as 1 year old. A child who has completed 5 years and running the 6th year is likely to be returned as 6 years old and so on. In the younger age groups of below 10 years there is likelihood of the ages being better remembered by parents or the children themselves if they were school-going and hence it is expected that the age returns in respect of those below 10 years of age may be more accurate.

Age returns at the 1961 Census

7. Let us now examine the picture presented by the ages returned at the 1961 Census however accurate or inaccurate they may have been. For the first time, the returns were tabulated by single year ages of the entire population. At the 1951 Census the single year ages were tabulated only for a sample population. The following statement gives the single year age returns for the State as a whole in 1961.

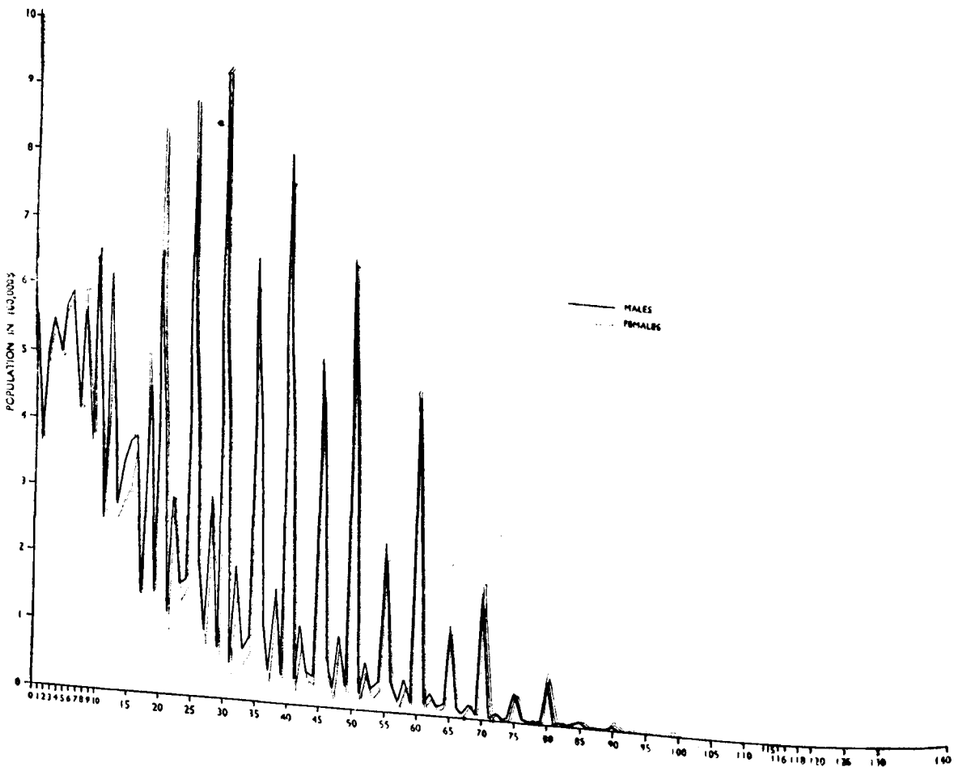
STATEMENT VI.1

CENSUS COUNT BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE—1961

Andhra Pradesh

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	1,158,676	576,880	581,796
1	741,177	365,718	375,459
2	990,202	496,043	494,159
3	1,107,390	549,473	557,917
4	1,005,151	501,691	503,460
5	1,140,925	573,006	567,919
6	1,183,015	596,574	586,441
7	846,128	418,403	427,725
8	1,174,193	576,585	597,608
9	760,532	370,618	389,914
10	1,306,466	658,277	648,189
11	530,811	256,886	273,925
12	1,116,182	617,733	498,449
13	532,024	278,170	253,854
14	634,720	340,938	293,782
15	677,391	370,020	307,371
16	766,303	386,490	379,813
17	287,468	148,068	139,400
18	978,761	461,738	517,023
19	289,772	150,887	138,885
20	1,506,773	660,213	846,560
21	221,835	120,340	101,495
22	605,177	298,340	306,837
23	311,226	166,062	145,164
24	351,562	177,701	173,861

GRAPH SHOWING SEXWISE SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS OF POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH



STATEMENT VI.1—*Contd.*

CENSUS COUNT BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE—1961

Andhra Pradesh

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
25	1,698,000	801,264	896,736
26	398,063	206,195	191,868
27	177,268	99,115	78,153
28	592,295	289,994	293,301
29	136,898	72,672	64,226
30	1,836,912	895,830	941,082
31	87,813	49,461	38,352
32	371,411	199,504	171,907
33	128,987	73,601	55,386
34	170,580	94,526	76,054
35	1,282,647	660,995	621,652
36	247,985	133,114	114,871
37	84,004	49,233	34,771
38	328,813	173,644	155,169
39	94,279	49,515	44,764
40	1,608,608	823,135	785,473
41	61,599	35,616	25,983
42	216,956	120,789	96,167
43	91,271	52,032	39,239
44	80,563	44,603	35,960
45	992,199	523,509	468,690
46	129,701	70,879	58,822
47	48,710	28,079	20,631
48	207,073	111,671	95,402
49	63,082	34,776	28,306
50	1,334,793	669,284	665,509
51	42,744	23,949	18,795
52	130,397	72,714	57,683
53	49,999	28,682	21,317
54	80,835	43,985	36,850
55	484,425	255,554	228,871
56	97,985	53,145	44,840
57	25,514	14,793	10,721
58	98,304	52,966	45,338
59	31,517	16,722	14,795
60	957,198	471,229	485,969
61	24,371	13,696	10,675
62	63,691	34,782	28,909
63	23,018	12,450	10,568
64	32,225	17,148	15,077
65	268,842	137,342	131,500
66	24,694	12,735	11,959
67	11,874	6,480	5,394
68	42,380	21,297	21,083
69	14,161	7,392	6,769
70	398,778	192,985	205,793
71	6,989	3,726	3,263
72	23,121	11,948	11,173
73	6,449	3,638	2,811
74	7,890	4,399	3,491
75	93,058	46,501	46,557
76	10,293	5,387	4,906
77	2,864	1,262	1,602
78	10,438	5,137	5,301
79	3,481	1,760	1,721
80	145,973	65,070	80,903
81	2,074	1,039	1,035
82	5,624	2,801	2,823
83	1,851	878	973
84	2,566	1,353	1,213
85	20,337	9,243	11,094
86	2,860	1,356	1,504
87	842	417	425
88	1,788	850	933
89	1,301	567	734
90	21,740	8,680	13,060
91	412	183	229
92	983	438	545
93	279	145	134
94	641	253	388
95	3,216	1,355	1,861
96	718	313	405
97	217	84	133
98	763	299	464
99	361	133	228
100	1,978	722	1,256
101	40	20	20
102	81	36	45
103	27	10	17
104	24	11	13

STATEMENT VI.1—*Concld.*

CENSUS COUNT BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE—1961

Andhra Pradesh

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
105	102	44	58
106	10	3	7
107	6	4	2
108	11	6	5
109	4	3	1
110	50	22	28
111	2	2	..
112	7	..	7
114	2	..	2
115	9	7	2
116	2	1	1
118	1	..	1
120	13	3	10
125	9	5	4
130	2	..	2
140	1	1	..
Age not stated	4,620	2,620	2,000
All Ages	**35,983,447**	**18,161,671**	**17,821,776**

8. If the above returns are represented by a graph the picture presented will be as in the figure on the opposite sheet. A clear lumping of figures at 0s and 5s is visible. On the other hand, ages 1 and 9 seem to be least favoured and 0s have obviously gained considerably at the expense of 1 and 9. Ages ending in 2 and 8 are the next favoured after the ones ending in 0 and 5. After 2 and 8, the ages ending in 6 are in preference and then those ending with 4. As regards those for which there is an aversion, apart from the aversion noticed in respect of ages ending in 1 and 9, the other ages ending with the odd numbers of 3 and 7 are also not favoured. Considerable lumping is observed at the age of 18, apparently as it is the crossing line for one to attain majority. 18 seems to be particualarly favoured by the females for whom this age appears to be important as that which is coming to be accepted as the normal marriageable age of girls.

9. It is interesting that the maximum age returned in the State is 140. There are quite a few with ages shown above 100. There are two females who had returned their ages as 130, 5 males and 4 females with 125, 3 males and 10 females with 120. The correctness of these age returns cannot however be vouchsafed. It is found that the maximum ages returned in several other States is even higher. The maximum age returned in each of the States is shown below :—

Andhra Pradesh	140	Madras	145
Assam	160	Maharashtra	N.A.
Bihar	150	Mysore	136
Gujarat	156	Orissa	130
Jammu & Kashmir	175	Punjab	N.A.
Kerala	136	Rajasthan	150
Madhya Pradesh	160	Uttar Pradesh	150
		West Bengal	160

10. The above figures only go to show the doubtful credulity of the age returns.

11. To what extent there have been the heapings of ages and to what extent there have been preferen-e

for certain digits is a field for the expert trained in the task to go into. There are the well known Whipple's index of concentration of ages and Myer's index of preference. The application of these indices in the smoothing of ages is explained in the extracts given as an appendix to this chapter. The Census Actuary of the 1961 Census, Shri S. P. Jain, who was the 1951 Census Actuary as well, has presented a very valuable report analysing the age returns and suggesting the smoothed ages for each State. His report is published as "Paper 2 of 1963—1961 Census, Age Tables". Extracts from these are reproduced as an appendix to this chapter.

Smoothed Ages

12. The smoothed ages for the State of Andhra Pradesh as worked out by the 1961 Census Actuary are as follows:

STATEMENT VI.2

ADJUSTED POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE

(Figures in '000)

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	12,954	6,448	6,506
1	11,650	5,792	5,858
2	10,805	5,373	5,432
3	10,195	5,076	5,119
4	9,742	4,858	4,884
0-4	55,346	27,547	27,799
5	9,394	4,691	4,703
6	9,116	4,558	4,558
7	8,886	4,447	4,439
8	8,703	4,360	4,343
9	8,530	4,276	4,254
5-9	44,629	22,332	22,297
10	8,367	4,195	4,172
11	8,214	4,117	4,097
12	8,069	4,040	4,029
13	7,931	3,967	3,964
14	7,782	3,889	3,893
10-14	40,363	20,208	20,155
15	7,624	3,807	3,817
16	7,460	3,723	3,737
17	7,289	3,636	3,653
18	7,115	3,548	3,567
19	6,935	3,457	3,478
15-19	36,423	18,171	18,252
20	6,762	3,371	3,391
21	6,599	3,291	3,308
22	6,441	3,215	3,226
23	6,283	3,139	3,144
24	6,124	3,064	3,060
20-24	32,209	16,080	16,129
25	5,974	2,992	2,982
26	5,836	2,925	2,911
27	5,705	2,862	2,843
28	5,575	2,799	2,776
29	5,447	2,737	2,710
25-29	28,537	14,315	14,222
30	5,314	2,676	2,638
31	5,167	2,612	2,555
32	5,010	2,546	2,464
33	4,857	2,482	2,375
34	4,706	2,419	2,287
30-34	25,054	12,735	12,319
35	4,561	2,356	2,205
36	4,424	2,294	2,130
37	4,292	2,231	2,061
38	4,161	2,169	1,992
39	4,030	2,106	1,924
35-39	21,468	11,156	10,312
40	3,906	2,046	1,860
41	3,789	1,987	1,802
42	3,676	1,929	1,747
43	3,565	1,872	1,693
44	3,455	1,814	1,641
40 44	18,391	9,648	8,743

STATEMENT VI. 2—*Concld.*

ADJUSTED POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE

(Figures in '000)

Age	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
45	3,345	1,756	1,589
46	3,231	1,695	1,536
47	3,114	1,633	1,481
48	2,999	1,571	1,428
49	2,885	1,509	1,376
45-49	15,574	8,164	7,410
50	2,772	1,448	1,324
51	2,660	1,387	1,273
52	2,546	1,326	1,220
53	2,434	1,226	1,168
54	2,322	1,205	1,117
50-54	12,734	6,632	6,102
55	2,213	1,146	1,067
56	2,105	1,088	1,017
57	1,999	1,031	968
58	1,895	975	920
59	1,792	920	872
55-59	10,004	5,160	4,844
60	1,089	865	824
61	1,588	811	777
62	1,487	757	730
63	1,388	705	683
64	1,290	653	637
60-64	7,442	3,791	3,651
65	1,193	603	590
66	1,097	553	544
67	1,001	503	498
68	907	455	452
69	813	407	406
65-69	5,011	2,521	2,490
70 and over	6,649	3,156	3,493
TOTAL	359,834	181,616	178,218

13. The smoothed ages when plotted on a graph sheet present the picture as on the opposite sheet.

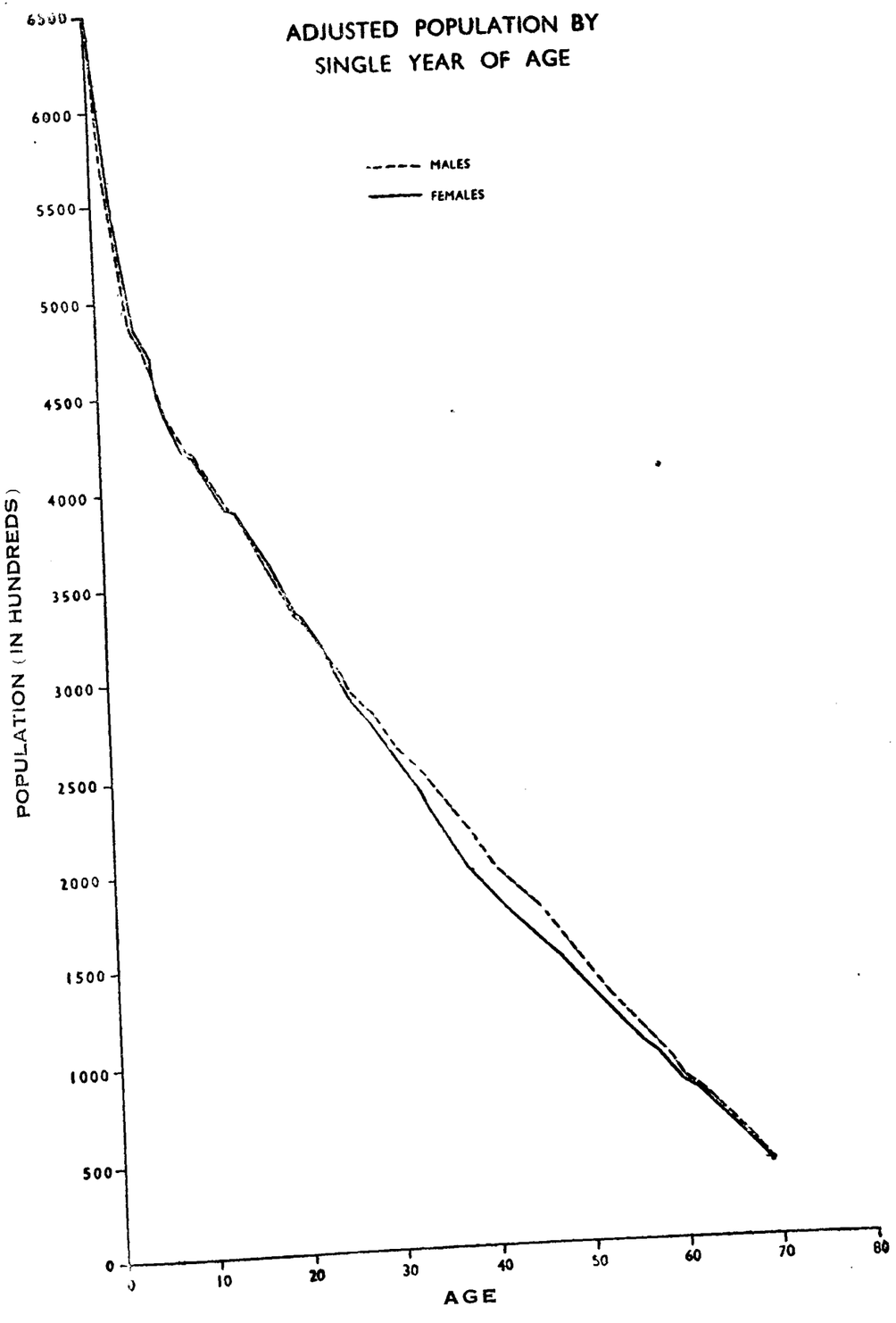
Age Pyramid

14. If an age pyramid is built up for the population of the State, the picture will be as shown on the opposite page.

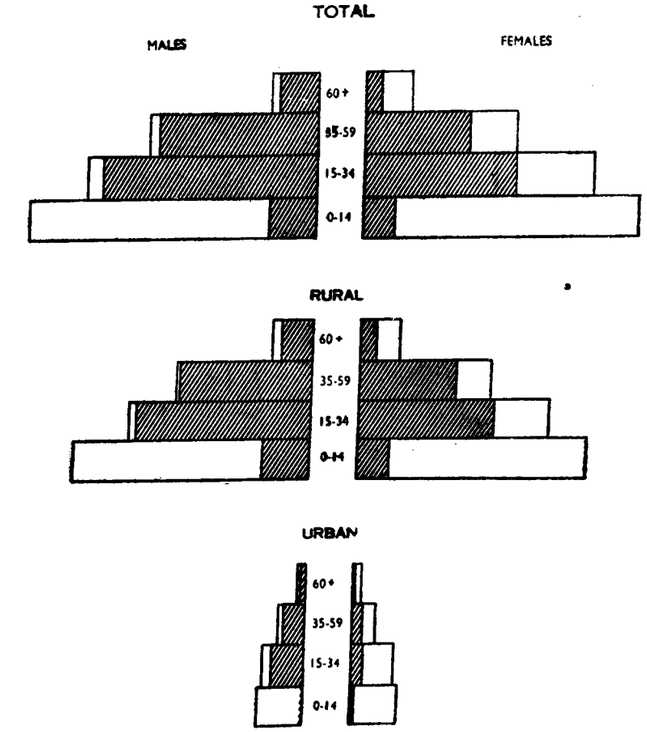
15. Sundbarg, the Swedish Statistician, had observed certain empirical relationships between age structure and the rate of population growth. He classified the populations as (*a*) progressive, (*b*) stationary and (*c*) regressive. The "progressive population" has a high proportion of children and a high rate of growth; the "stationary population" has moderate proportions of children and aged persons with slow growth or stationary numbers; the "regressive" has a high Sroportion of aged persons and declining numbers. pundbarg esbtablished the following modal proportions of the various age groups in his three types of populations:*

	Per cent of Population		
	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years and above
1	2	3	4
Progressive	40	50	10
Stationary	26.5	50.5	23
Regressive	20	50	30

*United Nations "The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends" —Pages 141-142.



AGE PYRAMID OF ANDHRA PRADESH



WORKERS

NON-WORKERS

SCALE 1 : 2,000,000

S. AHMED
DRAUGHTSMAN

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
ANDHRA PRADESH 1961

Age Group

85+ 80-84 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14 5-9 0-4

MALE FEMALE MALE FEMALE MALE FEMALE

20 10 0 10 20 — 20 10 0 10 20 — 15 10 5 0 5 10

POPULATION 100,000'S (UNADJUSTED FIGURES)

POPULATION 100,000'S (ADJUSTED FIGURES)

PER CENT

Age Group

70+ 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14 5-9 0-4

INDIA 1961

MALE FEMALE MALE FEMALE

4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 — 15 10 5 0 5 10 15

POPULATION 10,000,000'S

PER CENT

M. VAZIR ALI DRAFTSMAN

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Age Group

85+ 80-84 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14 5-9 0-4

MALE FEMALE MALE FEMALE

U. S. A. 1960

100 75 50 25 0 25 50 75 100 — 15 10 5 0 5 10 15

POPULATION: 100,000'S

PER CENT

Age Group

85+ 80-84 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14 5-9 0-4

MALE FEMALE MALE FEMALE

U. K. 1959

15 10 5 0 5 10 15 — 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

POPULATION: 100,000'S

PER CENT

Age Group

85+ 80-84 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14 5-9 0-4

MALE FEMALE MALE FEMALE

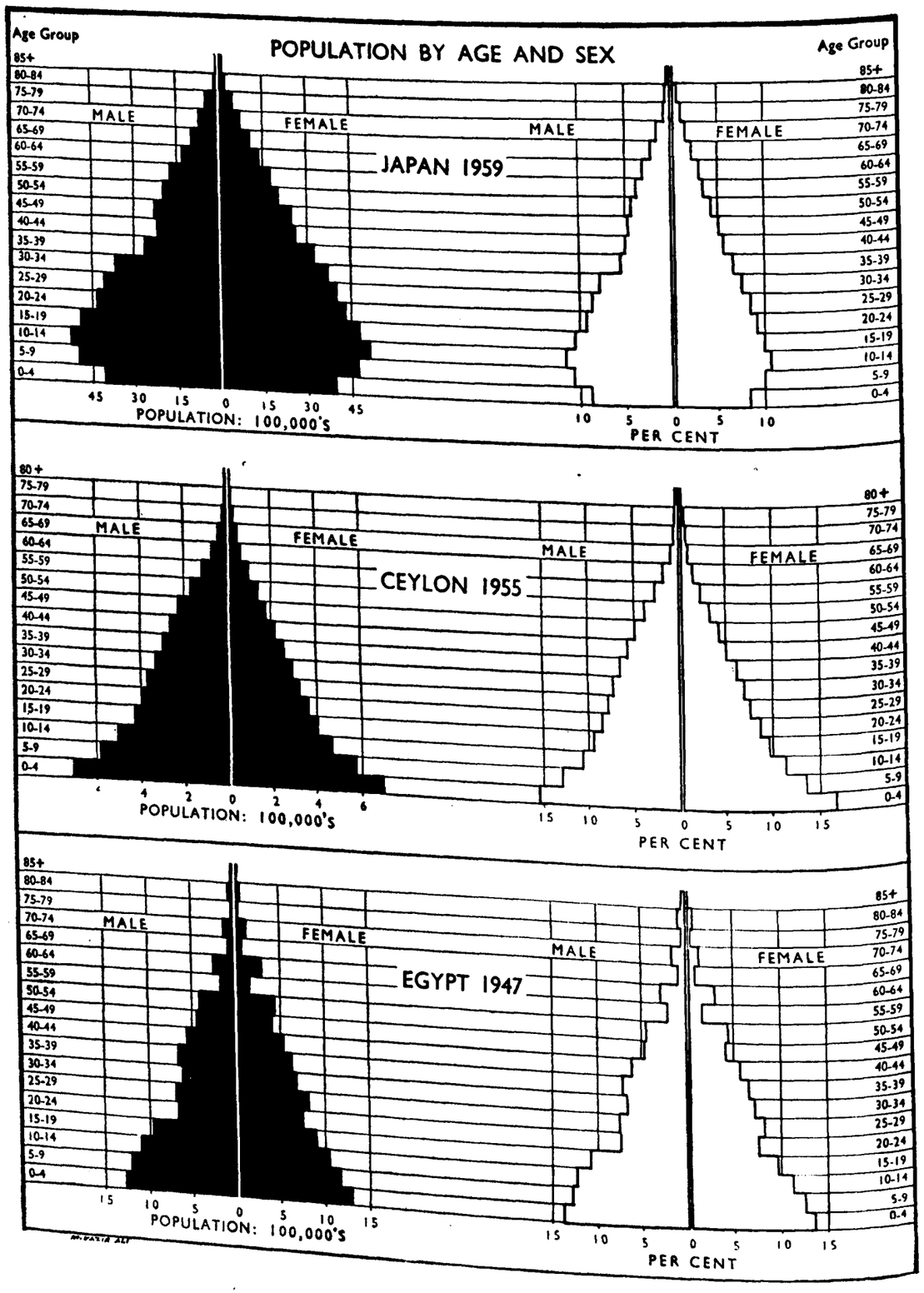
SWEDEN 1958

3 2 1 0 1 2 3 — 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

POPULATION: 100,000'S

PER CENT

M. VAZIR ALI



16. Judged by these standards the population of Andhra Pradesh State clearly comes under the first category. The total population of the State is 35,983,447 and the number of children of age group 0–14 is 14,227,592 constituting nearly 40% (39.5% to be exact) of the total population. The number of persons of age group 15–49 is 17,131,985 forming (47.16%) of the population and those aged 50 and above number 4,619,250 and they constitute only (12.84%) of the total population.

17. The age composition of a population is determined by the fertility, mortality and emigration rates that had operated over a long period of three or four generations. The age structure will also reflect the effects of the various factors that had influenced the vital rates during the lifetime of the living members of the population. An area with a high birth rate and a high death rate generally has a broad base of younger age groups and the number of persons in the advanced ages will be very few as we saw from the age pyramid of Andhra Pradesh. We may compare the age pyramid of this State with those of a few countries. The Age pyramids in the previous pages may be studied.

Age Composition—Comparison with other Countries

18. It is obvious that in the more advanced countries which have both a low mortality as well as a low fertility rate, the number of persons in the younger age groups become limited and it is the middle of the pyramid representing the economically productive population that bulges, *i.e.*, the proportion of persons in the economically active age group will be much larger and the proportion of the dependent young children will be consequently much smaller than in the less developed countries. The following statement gives the proportions of populations of the important age groups in each of the countries for which the age pyramids have been constructed.

Country	Per cent of Population		
	0–14 years	15–59 years	60+ years
1	2	3	4
India	41.04	53.30	5.62
Andhra Pradesh	39.54	54.22	6.23
U.S.A.	31.34	55.94	12.72
U.K.	22.83	60.21	16.96
Sweden	23.33	60.22	16.45
Japan	30.23	61.11	8.66
Egypt	37.95	55.75	5.99
Ceylon	40.67	55.84	3.49

19. In our State as also in our country the population is made up of a large section of young unproductive population that is dependent on the productive section of the population. The high fertility and the existence of a large section of young population would also involve considerable additional burden to the State such as the need to provide adequate social services and the maintenance of a large number of educational institutions, maternity centres, etc., to cater to the needs of such a population. The present trend in our country is that while the mortality rate has been greatly controlled, the fertility rate has more or less remained constant. The estimated birth and death rates in 1951-60 for India are 41.7 and 22.8 respectively per 1,000 population and for Andhra Pradesh the corresponding figures are 39.7 and 25.2, according to the Census Actuary. The reduced mortality rate is bound to result in more survivors among those of the younger age groups who already form a large base in our age structure who will be the adults of the future and the prospective parents and the fertility being constant there will be a far larger cohorts of young children in future years. Thus, unless the birth rate is controlled the State will run the risk of being over burdened with larger and larger proportion of dependent young children who in turn will only help to multiply the future population sizes almost to a phenomenal extent if the present prolificity were to continue, and the improved health conditions will result in larger number of survivors in all age groups. Such a risk will have to be avoided when we find that our economic growth is hardly able to keep pace with the fast growth of population. During the Second Five-Year Plan the per capita income was expected to rise from Rs. 281 in 1955-56 to Rs. 331 in 1960-61. But the actual per capita income computed for Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 249 in 1955-56 and Rs. 254 in 1960-61. In the Third Five-Year Plan the per capita national income was expected to go up from the anticipated figure of Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 385 at the end of the Third Plan. The actual population size as discovered at the 1961 Census was much higher than that estimated when the Plan was formulated and it has been growing at a very fast rate. Our limited resources will have to be put to the best use if the living standards of the people have to be built up. It is, therefore, essential that the population growth will have to be kept under check. It cannot be denied that the advanced countries of the world were more or less in a similar state like ours with a substantially high proportion of young population and high death rates in the 18th or early 19th Century. Death rate was gradually controlled and there was a spurt of population growth. But this was accompanied by economic growth. The Industrial Revolution and the expanding economy, the out-migration of population, etc., changed the structures of these populations considerably with less and less number of dependents on the economically active population. The birth rates also started to fall. The fall in birth rates and the low mortality rates have, however, been resulting in the ageing of the populations of the western countries and a larger dependency of elderly population on the economically active population thus creating a new problem. In our country we had taken advantage of the advance of medical science and we have been able to control the death rate considerably which has resulted in a large population growth. But the economic wealth of the country had not

increased fast enough to bring in an era of prosperity. We will do well to concentrate our attention on the checking of the birth rates before the unprecedented population growths create unsurmountable problems.

Mean Age

20. The mean age of the population of Andhra Pradesh is 23.93 years. This is arrived at by multiplying each single year age by the number of persons who had returned that age and after totalling the products dividing the sum total by the total population thus striking the average. The mean age by itself may not prove anything except that the low mean age indicates the preponderance of persons in the lower age groups.

Expectation of Life

21. A fundamental question that one generally asks Census authorities is one pertaining to the expectation of life. The vital statistics registration in our State as indeed in all the States of India is so bad and unreliable that no accurate estimate of life expectancy can be formed on the basis of the registration statistics alone of births and deaths. The Census count affords an opportunity to verify the survival rates which would help the estimation of expectancy of life. The Census Actuary has worked out on the results of the 1961 Census the expectancy of life at birth for the decade 1951-60 in Andhra Pradesh as 36.9 years. The corresponding all-India average figure is 41.2 years. The following statement gives the average expectation of life at birth for all-India and the different zones of the country:

Zone	Expectation of life at birth		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Northern	47.1	49.6	44.6
Central	39.3	39.8	38.8
Eastern	39.9	39.8	40.1
Southern	40.2	41.1	39.2
Western	43.4	44.2	42.5
All-India	41.2	41.9	40.6

22. We may make an inter-State comparison of the expectation of life at birth. The following statement may be studied:

INTER-STATE COMPARISON OF EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Country/ State	Expectation of life at birth (both sexes)	Death rate	Birth rate	Gross reproduction rate	Average No. of children per woman
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL INDIA	**41.2**	**22.8**	**41.7**	**2.70**	**5.53**
1. Andhra Pradesh	36.9	25.2	39.7	2.55	5.23
2. Assam	36.8	26.9	39.3	2.31	6.79
3. Bihar	37.6	26.1	43.4	2.84	5.82
4. Gujarat	40.0	23.5	45.7	3.01	6.17
5. Kerala	48.3	16.1	38.9	2.49	5.10
6. Madhya Pradesh	40.6	23.2	43.2	2.82	5.78
7. Madras	39.8	22.5	34.9	2.23	4.57
8. Maharashtra	45.2	19.8	41.2	2.67	5.47
9. Mysore	40.2	22.2	41.0	2.70	5.53
10. Orissa	40.9	22.9	40.4	2.61	5.35
11. Punjab	47.5	18.9	44.7	2.94	6.03
12. Rajasthan	46.8	19.4	42.7	2.78	5.70
13. Uttar Pradesh	38.9	24.9	41.5	2.69	5.51
14. West Bengal	44.3	20.5	42.9	2.80	5.74

23. As cautioned by Kingsley Davis, "On the surface, it looks as though the life tables should afford us a basis for comparing mortality in different parts of India. Actually great caution must be exercised in such comparison, because, the role of internal migration, the differences in accuracy of age reporting, the adjustments for changes in territory all make the construction of a life table for a province of India more hazardous undertaking than the construction of one for the whole territory."* Subject to this caution, the table above prepared by the 1961 Census Actuary provides us a basis to make a comparative study.

24. Kerala has the highest life expectation of 48.3 years at birth while Andhra Pradesh has almost the least expectation of life of 36.9 years, only Assam having a very slightly shorter expectation of 36.8 years. Andhra Pradesh has one of the highest death rates among the States of India and probably a very high infant mortality rate which according to the official registration statistics goes up to as high a figure as 130.12 per 1,000 live births in some districts as Visakhapatnam. It is well over 100 in several districts. The high infant mortality rate obviously seems to contribute to the low expectation of life observed in this State.

Life expectancy–Comparison with other countries

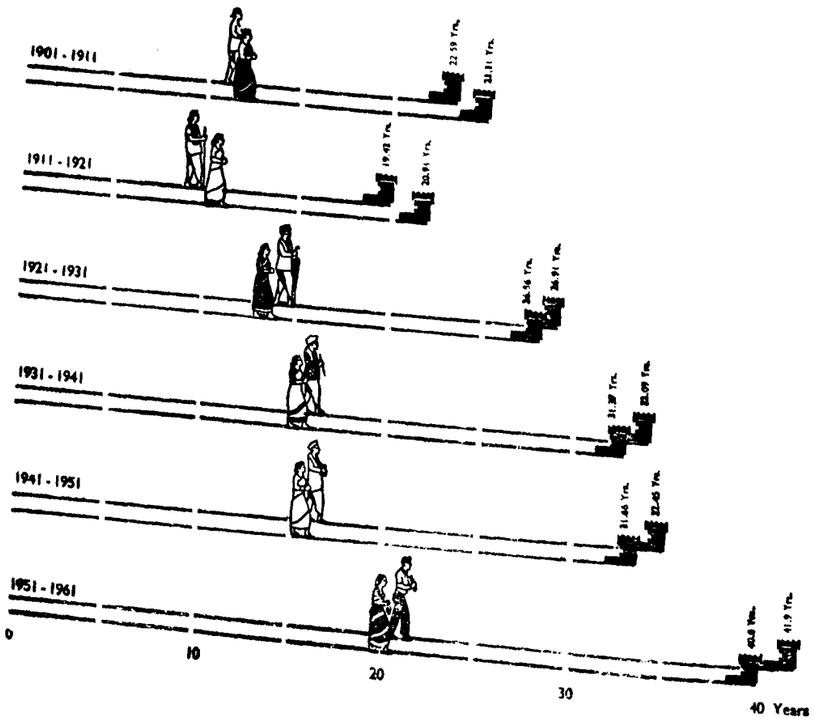
25. The following statement giving the vital figures for a few countries of the world may be studied:

*Kingsley Davis—"The Population of India and Pakistan"—Page 64.

Country	Year of observation	Expectation of life		Birth rate	Death rate	Infantile mortality rate
		Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canada	1955-57	67.61	72.92	28 (1956)	8.2 (1956)	28.4 (1959)
U.S.A	1958	66.4	72.7	24.9 (1956)	9.04 (1956)	26.4 (1959)
Chile	1952	49.84	56.89	35.4 (1956)	11.9 (1956)	119.6 (1959)
U.K. (England and Wales)	1959	68.1	73.8	16.6 (1956)	11.1 (1956)	22.2 (1958)
Denmark	1951-55	69.87	72.60	17.2 (1956)	8.8 (1956)	22.4 (1959)
Sweden	1957	70.82	74.29	14.8 (1956)	9.6 (1956)	16.6 (1959)
Norway	1951-55	71.11	74.70	18.7 (1956)	8.5 (1955)	20 (1958)
U.S.S.R.	1957-58	64	71	25 (1956)	7.7 (1958)	40.6 (1959)
Australia	1953-55	67.14	72.75	22.5 (1956)	9.1 (1956)	21.5 (1959)
Congo (African population only)	1950-52	37.64	40.00	33.1 (1955)	21.3 (1953)	148 (1951)
Egypt	1936-38	35.35	41.48	40 (1958)	18.4 (1952)	141 (1959)
India	1951-61	41.9	40.6	41.7 (1961)	22.8 (1961)	185 (1950)
Ceylon	1954	60.3	59.4	36.4 (1956)	9.8 (1956)	145* (NSS) (1958)
Philippines	1946-49	48.01	53.36	24.4 (1956)	9.2 (1956)	64.5 (1959)
Japan	1959	65.21	69.88	18.5 (1956)	8.0 (1956)	93.4 (1959) 33.7 (1959)

*Result of National Sample Survey.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN INDIA



26. The above statement clearly shows in what poor comparison Andhra Pradesh State and indeed our country stands with other advanced countries of the world. The expectation of life at birth in the Scandinavian countries is by far the longest. In Norway it is 71.11 years for males and 74.70 for females. The expectation of life in Sweden is very close to that of Norway. The populations of Canada, U.S.A., U.K., Denmark and Australia also enjoy a high expectation of life of over 65 among males and over 70 among females. In Asia, Japan enjoys a high expectation of life of 65.21 among males and 69.88 among females. Even in our neighbouring little island of Ceylon the expectation of life is far higher than that of our country. Even in countries like Egypt and Congo where the expectation of life appears lower than our country's from the figures given in the above statement, it will be observed that the figures refer to a period of a decade or more ago and it will not be surprising if the expectation of life in those countries had gone well above the level of our country's by now. A peculiar feature that may be observed from the above statement is that while in almost all the countries of the world the expectation of life of females is higher than that of the males, it is only in India and Ceylon it is the other way round. Apparently, child-birth as also some epidemics take larger toll of lives among the females of our country.

27. Why is it that in some parts of the world a child born expects to live as along as for over 70 years whereas in others like our own country a new born child can hope to survive on the average to only about 42 years ? There are several factors determining this. The nutrition, the health conditions, the risks of life and above all infant mortality have a large bearing on the expectation of life. The expectation of life of the population of a country gives a true indication of the state of health of the people and indeed of the standard of living.

28. In countries with a long expectation of life at birth the period of expectation keeps falling off gradually as age advances. But in our country a peculiar feature is observed different from others as the following statement could show :

Country	Expectation of life at Birth		5 years		20 years		50 years		70 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Canada . .	67.61	72.92	65.45	70.35	51.19	55.80	24.04	27.65	10.51	12.17
U.S.A . .	66.4	72.7	63.8	69.8	49.4	55.2	22.7	27.3	10.1	12.1
U.K. . .	68.1	73.8	65.1	70.5	50.6	55.8	22.7	27.5	9.3	11.7
Sweden . .	70.82	74.29	67.49	70.67	53.13	46.02	25.35	27.50	10.59	11.45
India (1951-60) . .	41.89	40.55	48.72	47.01	36.99	35.63	16.45	17.46	8.07	9.28

29. It will at once be seen that in all the advanced countries where the longevity of life at birth is the longest the expectation of life of each subsequent age goes down gradually. In our country on the other hand the expectation of life is low at birth and increases perceptibly in the first few years of childhood; thus the expectation of life at the age of 5 years is much longer than at birth. In subsequent ages of course the expectation of life decreases but is much lower than in other countries. This goes to prove the high rate of infant mortality in our population and also the high mortality rates in the higher ages as well as compared to other advanced countries. In the statement of the vital figures of different countries given earlier, the infant mortality rate has also been given which may be studied. It clearly illustrates the very high infant mortality rate in our country and other poorly developed countries as the Congo, Egypt, Chile, etc., all of which show infant mortality rates exceeding 100 per 1,000 live births, as compared to the very low infant mortality rates in countries like Sweden (16.6), Norway (20), Denmark (22.4), U.K. (22.12), Australia (21.5), Canada (28.4), U.S.A. (26) etc. The infant mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh as was already stated is high. Effective check of the infant mortality rates will directly result in an increase in the expectation of life. In Canada the infant mortality was brought down from 43.7 per 1,000 live births in 1948 to 28.4 by 1959. In Japan the arrest of infant mortality was more spectacular—from 61.7 in 1948 to 33.7 by 1959. In Ceylon it came down from 92 in 1948 to 64.5 in 1958. In India too the infant mortality rate was brought down from 127 in 1950 to 100.2 in 1958. (These figures are adopted from the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1960. A recent National Sample Survey seems to have yielded an infant mortality rate of 145 in India). The fall in infant mortality rate no doubt contributed to a rise in expectation of life in India over the earlier decades of this century as follows:

Decade	Males	Females
1901-1911 .	22.59	23.31
1911-1921 .	19.42	20.91
1921-1931 .	26.21	26.56
1931-1941 .	32.09	31.37
1941-1951 .	32.45	31.66
1951-1961 .	41.9	40.6

30. While there had been a distinct improvement from 1921 the expectation of life is still very low when compared to other countries, the infant mortality as well as the general death rate in the country being still high. A heavy death rate generally encourages a tendency towards unrestricted birth rate to make up for the losses and the attitude of the people becomes fatalistic. Better standards of living, better health conditions, greater urbanisation, the rapid industrialisation, greater spread of education, the changes in social and economic conditions, the breaking of the

barriers of tradition and superstition, the split of joint families, the increasing opportunities for women to take to careers more and more, the raising of marriageable ages, the compulsory education of children and the prevention of children from working under the labour laws, etc., will all bring to bear their influence on the future fertility pattern, and it is hoped that the birth rate in our country will go down and the present imbalance of ages with a broad base of dependent children is bound to be rectified. The death rate has no doubt been falling with the effective control of epidemics, with better sanitary conditions, protected water supply in most areas, greater maternity and medical facilities. In the Western countries of the world the Industrial Revolution brought a great change in the birth rates. The Malthusian apprehension in the early 19th century that the world was overpopulated and that natural checks like disease or war would arrest the growth of population beyond the level of subsistence was set at nought by rapid industrialisation and improvements in the techniques of production and a greater trade and soon an era of prosperity was built up in the Western hemisphere. The improvement in standards of living and the desire to keep up the high standards or to even advance further resulted in a falling of birth rates. There were larger proportions of economically productive population in their population composition which added further to the economic prosperity. In our country too which is just entering the threshold of industrialisation such a change in the fertility pattern is bound to come over. The desire to check population growth has already entered the minds of the middle classes whose income is inelastic. The State has also adopted the encouragement of family planning as their accepted policy. Where more than 80% of our population is rural and the economy is still mainly agriculture based and where illiteracy, ignorance and superstition are still deep-rooted, doubts are expressed if our country can at all succeed in bringing down birth rates. It has been in the experience of countries like Japan who had similar problems that they could succeed in bringing down the birth rates of its population drastically from 33.7 in 1948 to 18.5 in 1956 within a short span of 8 years. If we set about it in a proper manner and with real determination and if all facilities are made available our rural population will be quite responsive. Village surveys conducted at the present Census indicated that the people have realised the advantages of family planning but most of them are ignorant of the methods and their poor economy prevents them from adopting any costly means. The gross addition to the population of Andhra Pradesh State during 1951–61 was nearly 5 million (4,868,188) mostly made up of young children. In future decades the additions may be greater. We can ill-afford the great drain on our resources that the large section of additional dependent population will demand when we are not able to provide adequately even for the existing population whose standards of living are very low. We have recently been witnessing an interesting controversy in the columns of the "Economic Weekly". Shri A. K. Dasgupta maintaining that the increase in expectation of life of the Indian population in the last decade was itself a contributing factor towards economic growth as the individuals that can now hope to live longer have a longer span of economically productive life and thus will add to the national wealth. Other economists however have controverted the theory on the ground that economically productive age generally coincides with reproductive age and therefore, a longer span of life in the reproductive age led to a larger number of births thus adding larger cohorts of dependent population which can only have adverse effects on the economy of the country when the size of the population is already large relative to its capital resources. Therefore the larger expectation of life brought about by a mere reduction in death rate and without any effective control of birth rate and without adequate capital resources is likely to create more problems. The age structures of the future populations will have to be closely watched and the present imbalance will have to be set right and this can be done only by bringing down the birth rates.

Districtwise age composition

31. We may examine the age composition of the population of this State, districtwise. Statement VI.3 below may be studied.

STATEMENT VI.3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGE STRUCTURE OF THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION DIVIDED INTO THREE BROAD AGE GROUPS

State/District	Rural Population (Percentage of Population in Age Group)			Urban Population (Percentage of Population in Age Group)		
	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years & above	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	**11,742,621 (39.53)**	**14,017,776 (47.18)**	**3,948,542 (13.29)**	**2,484,971 (39.61)**	**3,114,209 (49.63)**	**675,328 (10.76)**
Srikakulam	827,688 (38.75)	1,044,240 (48.88)	264,310 (12.37)	80,609 (39.89)	100,049 (48.89)	23,982 (11.72)
Visakhapatnam	698,719 (37.21)	938,084 (49.96)	240,921 (12.83)	157,546 (38.14)	212,779 (51.52)	42,710 (10.34)
East Godavari	813,183 (38.27)	1,033,807 (48.65)	277,908 (13.08)	183,835 (38.02)	244,940 (50.66)	54,702 (11.32)
West Godavari	637,045 (38.28)	814,019 (48.91)	213,220 (12.81)	117,996 (37.58)	161,531 (51.45)	34,446 (10.97)
Krishna	628,733 (39.58)	747,402 (47.04)	212,597 (13.38)	188,054 (38.52)	247,531 (50.70)	52,639 (10.78)

STATEMENT VI.3—*Concld.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGE STRUCTURE OF THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION DIVIDED INTO THREE BOARD AGE GROUPS

State/Distriet	Rural Population (Percentage of Population in Age-Group)			Urban Population (Percentage of Population in Age-Group)		
	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years & above	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Guntur	910,241 (38.20)	1,111,955 (46.66)	360,777 (15.14)	248,366 (38.82)	312,797 (49.89)	70,764 (11.29)
Nellore	700,325 (38.69)	847,998 (46.85)	261,679 (14.46)	80,150 (35.83)	117,611 (52.58)	25,916 (11.59)
Chittoor	649,534 (38.32)	813,153 (47.97)	232,351 (13.71)	84,275 (38.38)	110,187 (50.17)	25,139 (11.45)
Cuddapah	463,382 (39.78)	543,320 (46.68)	157,700 (13.54)	70,472 (39.79)	84,595 (47.76)	22,046 (12.45)
Anantapur	609,594 (41.76)	667,346 (45.71)	182,897 (12.53)	129,880 (42.22)	143,139 (45.53)	34,608 (11.25)
Kurnool	633,419 (41.09)	711,422 (46.14)	196,920 (12.77)	152,824 (41.64)	172,462 (47.00)	41,693 (11.30)
Mahbubnagar	856,761 (41.00)	956,353 (45.87)	187,881 (13.13)	67,175 (42.07)	74,594 (46.67)	17,982 (11.26)
Hyderabad	322,031 (41.27)	356,330 (45.66)	101,956 (13.07)	526,218 (41.03)	630.194 (49.13)	126,266 (9.84)
Medak	449,526 (39.69)	524,651 (46.33)	158,304 (13.98)	39,249 (41.37)	44,868 (47.29)	10,763 (11.34)
Nizamabad	335,052 (38.35)	424,413 (48.57)	114,250 (13.08)	58,630 (39.54)	74,764 (50.41)	14,904 (10.05)
Adilabad	350,057 (41.04)	404,492 (47.43)	98,374 (11.53)	62,530 (39.99)	79,320 (50.73)	14,519 (9.28)
Karimnagar	614,842 (40.71)	680,678 (45.17)	211,981 (14.07)	46,905 (40.96)	53,937 (47.10)	13,672 (11.94)
Warangal	550,802 (41.49)	607,364 (45.75)	169,410 (12.76)	88,552 (40.65)	105,987 (48.65)	23,320 (10.70)
Khammam	389,581 (41.93)	430,598 (46.34)	108,993 (11.73)	51,018 (39.74)	65,871 (51.31)	11,481 (8.95)
Nalgonda	572,606 (40.09)	659,651 (46.18)	196,113 (13.73)	55,687 (37.99)	77,113 (52.61)	13,776 (9.40)

Note:—Persons under "Age Not Stated" are included in 50+

32. The interesting feature observed from a study of this statement is that the rural population of the Telangana districts except Nizamabad is generally more youthful than that of the other districts of the State. The proportion of children of less than 15 years of age is generally above 40% in all Telangana districts except in Medak and Nizamabad districts. The highest proportion of children accounting for 41.93% of the rural population is recorded in Khammam district. In all the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts except in Anantapur (41.76%) and Kurnool (41.08%) the children account for less than 40% of the rural population. The lowest proportion of 37.21% is recorded in Visakhapatnam district. In the age group of 15-49 which constitutes the chief labour force, the rural populations of the Coastal Andhra districts have a larger proportion than those in other regions of the State. There is not much difference between the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts in this regard. Taking the aged persons of 50 years and above, though not much difference is noticed in the proportions that they constitute in the populations of the various districts, the lowest proportions amounting to less than 12% are recorded in Adilabad and Khammam districts while the higher proportion of 15.14% is found in Guntur district. This picture of the age structure of the rural population would indicate that probably in Telangana districts there is a greater birth rate as well as death rate which tend to push up the proportion of children and bring down the proportions of population in the working age group as well as in the old age group.

33. Taking the urban population, no such markedly distinct picture is discernible except that here too the urban populations of Telangana districts and Rayalaseema districts and particularly the latter seem to have a larger proportion of children than the Coastal Andhra districts. This may be on account of the higher fertility as also due to a large concentration of children for educational purposes in the few urban centres of the Rayalaseema and Telangana areas. Persons in the age group of 15-49 are found in the lowest proportions ranging from 46.58% in Anantapur district to 50.18% in Chittoor district. But among both Coastal Andhra and Telangana regions this age group accounts for a larger proportion of the urban population the maximum of 52.61% being found in Nalgonda, obviously on account of a concentration of workers mostly of this age group in a large project town as Nagarjunasagar. The urban populations of Nellore, Khammam and Visakhapatnam too have a fairly high proportions of populations in the age group 15-49 on account of the existence of large mining and other industries in the urban centres of these districts. As regards the aged persons of 50+ age group, the urban populations of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions have generally a higher proportion than in Telangana region, perhaps due to better living conditions and greater medical facilities being

available in the urban centres of the former region, the old people seem to thrive better.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

34. It may be of interest to compare the age structure of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population with general population. The following statement may be seen.

State	Percentage of population in age-group		
	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45 years and above
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1. Total Population	14,227,592	15,691,220	6,064,635
2. Total Scheduled Castes	1,940,095 (39.01)	2,175,459 (43.74)	858,062 (17.25)
3 Total Scheduled Tribes	535,934 (44.47)	594.764 (44.91)	193,670 (14.62)

35. There is not much difference in the age structures of the populations of the Scheduled Castes and the general population, as the Scheduled Castes live almost under similar circumstances as the general population in the plains though economically much poorer. But the Scheduled Tribes population, that lives cut off from the general population in remote hilly and forest areas that are poorly developed, shows slightly different characteristics in its composition. There is a large proportion of children as also of those in the age group 15-44 in the Scheduled Tribes population. But the proportion of the persons of the age 45 years and above is considerably less among the Scheduled Tribes than in the general population or in the Scheduled Castes population. Apparently not many persons can afford to live very long in the difficult environments of their habitats most of which are hardly within reach of any modern medical assistance.

SECTION 2—SEX RATIO

Introductory

36. After age, the next aspect of the population composition that greatly interests a demographer is the sex ratio.

37. The instructions to the Census enumerator at the 1961 Census for recording sex were simple and straight-forward which run as follows:

"Write 'M' for males and 'F' for females. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites write 'M'."

Thus only two sexes, *viz.*, males and females, were recognised at the Census.

38. Nature seems to have intended that there should almost be a parity in the numbers of both the sexes among the human beings. The observations made in the populations of all the countries showed that generally the females, but for the risk they run during the child bearing period, are more resistant to death in the early ages as well as in the old ages. As though to make up for the greater chances of mortality amongst the male section of the population, more male babies are generally born than female babies. Despite such corrections by nature, it has been observed that there are some significant disparities in the numbers of sexes in the populations of the different countries of the world which have their own stories to reveal. A certain trend of disparities in the relative strength of the sexes may occur in certain age groups while in other age groups quite a different trend may be noticed. The explanations for such varying sex ratios in the population of a country or in the different regions within a country will themselves provide a useful field of study.

39. A sex ratio in Census parlance is the ratio of female population per 1000 male population. The disparities in the sex ratios reflect the social, economic and cultural forces operating in the different regions of the world. Similarly the disparity in the numbers of the sexes at different age levels within a population also indicates the effects of mortality which may be selective of certain sexes at certain ages or it may also reveal the trends of migration. In this part of the chapter we shall examine the sex ratios of the population of this State and see what they indicate.

Sex Ratio—Comparison with other States and Countries

40. Let us first of all make a comparative study of the sex ratios and the proportion of persons of both the sexes in the very broad age groups of 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ of this State with those of other States in India as also with a few countries of the world. The following statement may be studied.

[*Statement :*

STATEMENT IV. 4

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN THE AGE GROUPS 0–14, 15–49 AND 50+ EXPRESSED AS PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN THE LATEST CENSUS

India/States/Territories/Other Countries	Females per 1,000 Males	Population of each sex in Age Groups expressed as per cent of Total population of the sex							
		0–14		15–49		50+		Age not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I INDIA*	941	41	41	47	47	12	12	N	N
1 Andhra Pradesd	981	39	39	48	48	13	13	N	N
2 Assam	876	43	47	47	45	10	8	N	N
3 Bihar	994	44	41	45	47	11	12	N	N
4 Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
5 Jammu & Kashmir	878	39	42	49	49	12	9	N	N
6 Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
7 Madhya Pradesh	953	40.9	40.7	48.2	47.7	10.8	11.6	0.1	N
8 Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	..	..
9 Maharashtra	936	40	41	49	48	11	11	..	..
10 Mysore	959	41	43	47	46	12	11	..	..
11 Orissa	1,001	39	39	49	48	12	13	N	N
12 Punjab	864	43	44	43	45	14	11	N	N
13 Rajasthan	908	43	43	46	46	11	11	N	N
14 Uttar Pradesh	909	41	40	46	47	13	13	N	N
15 West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03
16 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	617	30	47	63	47	7	6	..	..
17 Delhi	785	38	44	53	48	9	8	..	
18 Himachal Pradesh	923	37.2	39.0	47.1	48.3	15.7	12.7	N	N
19 Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	1,020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	..	0.02
20 Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
21 Tripura	932	42	44	46	46	12	10	N	N
22 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	968	43.41	43.94	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
29 Goa, Daman & Diu	1,070	..	..	..	N.A.				
24 N.E.F.A.	894	..	..	..	N.A.				
25 Nagaland	933	37.90	38.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0·18
26 Pondicherry	1,013	37	36	48	50	15	14	N	N
27 Sikkim	904				N.A.				
II OTHER COUNTRIES									
U.S.A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	..	..
U.K.	1,068	24.19	21.57	48.22	45.24	27.59	33.19	..	..
FRANCE	1,059	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	..	..
JAPAN	1,037	31.14	28.94	52.18	53.07	16.68	17.99	..	..

41. It will be observed that Andhra Pradesh is one of the few States in which the disparity in numbers between the males and the females is not large. There are 981 females per 1000 males in the population of the State. If we should take a difference of 50 in the sex ratio per 1000 males as not representing an undue deficit or excess of females over males, the States in which we do not find a dis-equilibrium in the sexes are the following in the order of the closeness of the sexes—Orissa (Sex ratio: 1001), Bihar (994), Madras (992), Andhra Pradesh (981), Kerala (1022) and Mysore (959). Kerala and Orissa are the only two States that show an excess of female population over male population. At the other end of the scale there are States like the Punjab (sex ratio: 864), Assam (876), West Bengal (878) and Jammu and Kashmir (878) showing a great paucity of females. I am not taking the Union territories into consideration for inter-State comparison as the conditions therein are entirely different and hardly comparable. Now to make a comparison with foreign countries like the U.S.A., U. K., France and Japan, whose sex ratios have been given in the above statement it will be seen that in all these countries the sex ratio is very high, the female population considerably exceeding the male population. The high sex ratios generally observed in the advanced Western countries led our earlier Census takers doubt the accuracy of the Census count of the female population in our country, and they felt that the paucity of females does not accord with the general observation of world populations. Some of the early Census reports record an apprehension that there was probably wilful suppression of the females in the country and as purdah was practised, it was difficult to verify! It has now been established as a fact by the series of decennial Censuses whose accuracies are as good as any in the world that the general sex ratio in our country is low. In the industrially advanced countries of the West the sex ratios are found to be high on account of the general low mortality and lesser loss of life in child bearing of females due to better maternity and child welfare facilities being available than in the backward countries, comparatively, and the males running greater risks of life in their occupations. An important factor resulting in high sex ratios in Western countries was the extensive emigration of the males on military service or those moving out to different

*Excludes N.E.F.A. and Goa, Daman & Diu.

countries on business pursuits, etc. But among the Indian population the effect of emigration seems to be very little. It was once observed that the most difficult commodity of export was the Indian population. The Indian population is generally immobile. In fact the religious laws at one time even made the crossing of the seas a taboo. All the same our ancestors were known to have been great sea faring people who carried the culture of India across the oceans. Even in the more recent past there used to be customary export of labour to Malaya, Burma, West Indies, etc., to a considerable extent. But this was stopped after 1941 and the result has been that the male population stayed back in the country in the areas which used to customarily contribute emigrating labour before and the sex ratios in those areas fell in recent years.

42. Several reasons such as (*a*) infanticide, (*b*) neglect of female children, (*c*) evil effects of early marriages and premature child bearing, (*d*) high birth rate, (*e*) primitive methods of midwifery, (*f*) hard treatment accorded to women especially widows, (*g*) hard work done by women etc., have been adduced as other reasons to explain the poor sex ratios observed in this country. All these reasons or some of them are undoubtedly applicable to some degree or other, to the different regions of the country. It is doubtful or almost incredible that such reasons as infanticide could still be a cause for the low sex ratio. However, there is little doubt that the birth of a female child is never looked upon with as much favour as the arrival of a male child. In the village surveys conducted by the Census Organisation in this State it was observed that there were varying rates of fees payable to a 'dayi' or the village midwife the rate being higher if a male child were born and lower for a female child. Even in the so called enlightened days of the present the plight of the parents who are put to untold difficulties in getting their daughters married on account of the dowry system that still has a strangle hold on them is too well known and even the legislation prohibiting dowry has not been able to check it. Who would then look upon the addition of a female child to the family as a happy augury? The female children are bound to suffer some conscious or unconscious neglect in several families. As has been the experience in the populations throughout the world, more number of males are born than females in this part of the world too as nature had intended. No specific explanation has as yet been given as to why more number of male babies are conceived and born than female babies and why there should at all be a variation in the proportion of the male births to female births in different countries. "As a rule, the sex ratio at birth (number of males per 100 females) exceeds 100 and varies inversely with the frequency of pre-natal losses. Where pre-natal losses are low, as in the high level-of-living areas of the West, the sex ratios at birth are usually 105 to 106. On the other hand, in low level-of-living areas where the frequencies of pre-natal losses are relatively high, sex ratios at birth vary around 102." * The birth registration statistics of this State, however imperfect they may be, show that the sex ratio at birth is 930 female births per 1000 male births in 1960. This low sex ratio is continuously observed in the previous three years as well for which figures are available. In 1957 it was 936, in 1958, 937 and 927 in 1959. It is thus obvious that more male children are born. But so high is the infant mortality that even before the age 1 is completed a large number of infant male babies appear to die. The girl babies apparently show a greater resistance to disease. One wonders if their neglect, referred to earlier, had the opposite effect of helping the female infants to develop natural immunity against disease. From the Census age returns it is observed that the sex ratio exceeds 1000 in the age group 0-5 as also 5-9. Thereafter the female population seems to go through a period of great trial and before age 20 is reached a considerable section of the female population seems to drop away as seen from the low sex ratio at those ages. Obviously child birth particularly during the young immature age of the mother or at the primary confinement seems to take a heavy toll of life amongst the females. Though the age of marriage has been gradually increasing the females in our country are still being married young. At a fertility survey of married women conducted by the Census Organisation it was observed that the average age at marriage of women in this State is between 14 and 15 years. Thus most women are married young. Maternity and child welfare services particularly in the rural areas cannot be considered adequate. The young mothers in several areas have still been running a great risk of life at child birth.

*Philip M. Hanser and Otis Dudly Duncan—The Study of Population p. 363.

Sex ratios by age groups

43. Statement VI. 4 given earlier seems to indicate that in the advanced countries there is a marked preponderance of males in the age group of 0-14 and the proportion of males and females to the total population of the corresponding sex tends to equalise in the age group 15-49. As had already been stated more male children are born than female children everywhere. But due to heavy infantile mortality the sex ratio in the age of 0-1 is 1009 in this State, whereas in the U. S. A., it is 964, in the U. K. 949, and in Japan 959. A distinct feature that is observed in the sex ratios of the advanced countries as compared to our State as also to our Country is that while in the infant stage of 0-1 there are clearly more number of males in the populations of the advanced countries than females, in all other ages the sex ratio in those countries goes up beyond 1000 *i.e.*, more number of women than men, whereas in our State the sex ratio drops down, below par. In the age group 15-49, in the advanced countries there are either larger casualties among the male population by death or an exodus of males by emigration which has led to the proportion of male population which was considerably in excess in the young age groups now coming down to a par with female population. The following statement shows the age specific death rates by sex among the population of some advanced countries and Ceylon.

SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY SEX AND AGE AMONG THE POPULATION OF THE ADVANCED COUNTRIES

Country,	Year & Sex		Age (years) All Ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
U.S.A.	1955	Male	10.8		7.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.0	4.6	7.6	12.2	18.3	27.9	42.2	58.7	87.0	131.5	191.1
		Female	7.9		5.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.3	6.6	9.7	15.2	25.5	37.9	63.7	108.5	182.7
U.K.	1955	Male	12.5	28.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	3.1	5.4	10.1	17.1	28.0	44.0	67.7	109.1	168.0	256.2
		Female	10.9	21.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.7	5.7	8.7	14.3	24.3	42.2	72.4	125.6	222.9
FRANCE	1956	Male	13.2	42.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.1	5.0	7.7	12.3	18.4	26.9	40.0	61.9	100.9	159.6	278.9
		Female	11.8	32.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.2	6.1	8.8	13.5	22.1	38.4	69.1	119.6	227.5
JAPAN	1956	Male	8.6	44.5	3.9	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.6	7.1	11.4	17.7	28.1	45.1	74.7	113.4	167.2	260.3
		Female	7.5	38.1	3.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.1	7.8	11.5	17.8	30.1	51.6	83.3	133.7	236.1
CEYLON	1955	Male	10.6	85.9	14.8	3.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.8	6.7	8.4	15.1	24.5	———	———165.2+	———	———	———
		Female	11.1	70.7	18.4	3.7	1.3	1.7	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.9	3.9	5.6	7.1	12.8	24.0	———	———133.4	———	———	———

*Death rate for age group under 1 to 4 +Death rate for age group under 60+

SOURCE: Demographic Year Book, 1960.

44. It may be seen from the above statement that undoubtedly in all the age groups falling in the range of 15-49 the death rate among the males is higher than that of females in all the advanced countries; but the rate of the mortality by itself is quite low. Reliable age specific mortality rates are not available for our country on account of the defective Vital Statistics registration. But it can be seen from an extract from the life table reproduced below that the mortality among the females is higher than in males, in the age groups 5-40. It is only in the older age groups that the mortality among the females tends to become less. This is a feature that our country shares with our neighbouring island of Ceylon, the age specific death rates of which are also included in the above statement. In the higher age groups of 50+ there is a positive dominance of female population in the advanced countries.

Age	Deaths between ages x and x+1 Males	Females	Expectation of life at age x Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0	15,322	13,826	41.89	40.55
1	2,552	3,119	48.42	46.02
2	1,950	2,378	48.92	46.75
3	1,473	1,797	49.11	47.12
4	1,098	1,343	49.03	47.19
5	807	991	48.72	47.01
6	588	723	48.23	46.61
7	428	527	47.59	46.05
8	321	391	46.86	45.37
9	255	305	46.06	44.60
10	226	261	45.21	43.78
11	226	251	44.35	42.93
12	247	267	43.48	42.08
13	291	310	42.62	41.23
14	358	380	41.79	40.40
15	367	388	40.99	39.61
16	371	391	40.19	38.81
17	374	394	39.39	38.02
18	378	395	38.59	37.23
19	381	396	37.79	36.43
20	384	399	36.99	35.63
21	391	401	36.18	34.83
22	402	403	35.38	34.02
23	413	406	34.58	33.22
24	424	410	33.78	32.41
25	437	434	32.98	31.60
26	451	497	32.18	30.79
27	467	579	31.39	30.01
28	484	661	30.60	29.27
29	505	742	29.81	28.55
30	534	825	29.03	27.86
31	582	906	28.26	27.21
32	631	986	27.50	26.59
33	685	1,062	26.76	25.99
34	740	1,136	26.04	25.42
35	798	1,190	25.33	24.89
36	859	1,219	24.64	24.37
37	921	1,235	23.97	23.86
38	981	1,245	23.32	23.36
39	1,030	1,253	22.69	22.87
40	1,074	1,258	22.07	22.37
41	1,115	1,255	21.46	21.88
42	1,154	1,250	20.87	21.39
43	1,190	1,244	20.24	20.90
44	1,225	1,237	19.71	20.41
45	1,257	1,233	19.15	19.91
46	1,287	1,234	18.59	19.41
47	1,317	1,248	18.04	18.92
48	1,347	1,257	17.50	18.43
49	1,377	1,266	16.97	17.94
50	1,407	1,274	16.45	17.46
51	1,437	1,283	15.93	16.98
52	1,467	1,292	15.43	16.50
53	1,494	1,302	14.93	16.04
54	1,519	1,312	14.45	15.58
55	1,542	1,322	13.98	15.12
56	1,562	1,331	13.52	14.67
57	1,578	1,341	13.06	14.24
58	1,591	1,348	12.62	13.81
59	1,600	1,352	12.19	13.39
60	1,605	1,351	11.77	12.98
61	1,605	1,347	11.36	12.58
62	1,600	1,339	10.96	12.18
63	1,591	1,328	10.56	11.80
64	1,576	1,314	10.18	11.42
65	1,556	1,297	9.81	11.05
66	1,532	1,277	9.44	10.68
67	1,503	1,254	9.09	10.32
68	1,469	1,228	8.74	9.97
69	1,430	1,199	8.40	9.62
70	1,386	1,167	8.07	9.28
71	1,337	1,132	7.75	8.94
72	1,284	1,095	7.44	8.61
73	1,227	1,055	7.13	8.29
74	1,166	1,012	6.83	7.96
75	1,102	968	6.54	7.64
76	1,036	922	6.25	7.32
77	968	874	5.96	7.00
78	898	826	5.68	6.68
79	828	776	5.40	6.35
80	758	726	5.13	6.02
81	689	676	4.85	5.69
82	622	629	4.56	5.34
83	561	587	4.27	4.98
84	505	551	3.98	4.62
85	452	518	3.68	4.25
86	402	488	3.38	3.88
87	354	458	3.09	3.51
88	308	426	2.80	3.15
89	261	388	2.53	2.81
90	214	344	2.27	2.49
91	169	294	2.02	2.19
92	127	237	1.78	1.92
93	89	180	1.57	1.66
94	57	124	1.37	1.43
95	34	77	1.18	1.23
96	17	42	1.04	1.03
97	7	19	0.90	0.85
98	2	6	0.67	0.68
99	1	2	..	..

45. Statement VI.4 does not reveal a set pattern of sex ratios for the different States of India. In several States including West Bengal and Punjab where sex ratio is particularly low it is the female population that is higher in the age group 0-14. The female population is almost at a par with that of male population in this age group in most other States including Andhra Pradesh whereas in Kerala in which sex ratio is high, strangely enough, the proportion of males to the total male population in the age group 0-14 is higher than the corresponding female population. In the higher age group of 15-49, in States like West Bengal and Assam, the proportion of males is very large while the proportion of females is correspondingly low. This is obviously due to the large number of immigrant male workers in the tea estates and other industries of this area. In other States of India the proportions are erratic being equal in both sexes in several States and in some others the proportion of females being larger. Even in the higher age group of 50+ the position is no different. Only in States like Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab the marked preponderance of males in this age group over the corresponding proportion of females is observed. In Andhra Pradesh proportions of the males as well as females in each of the age groups have been on a par. The sex ratio of the total population itself in this State being almost on a par this equality is reflected in the age groups. The population of this State except in a few tracts is not seriously affected by forces of emigration or immigration and reflects a state of settled equilibrium.

Sex Ratio from 1921:

46. The following statement gives the sex ratio in the population of the area comprising Andhra Pradesh State as revealed at the various Censuses from 1921:

State/Region	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh .	993	987	950	986	981
Agency Tracts .	NA	NA	987	979	978
Coastal Plains .	1016	1011	1006	1001	995
Rayalaseema .	960	961	959	959	960
Telangana .	965	976	963	983	978

47. The above statement shows that taking the population of the State as a whole the sex ratio has gradually fallen from 1921 except that in 1941 there was a marked depression in sex ratio which was much lower than the present ratio. This is understandable as 1941 marks the war period when there was considerable immigration of males into the country. The fall in the sex ratio is perceptible in the Coastal Plains region and the Agency tracts of the State. The falling sex ratios in the Coastal Plains had been explained even in the 1951 Census Report as due to the stoppage of immigration to Burma and other far Eastern Countries. The male population of the Coastal Plains districts having been prevented from emigration apparently had to settle down in their home districts on land or other industries that have been fast developing in the area. The industrial centres such as Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry and Vijayawada cities should have also attracted considerable immigration of male labour with the result that the sex ratio in the area would have fallen further, as can be seen from the very marked fall in sex ratio from 1001 to 995 in the last decade. The Rayalaseema and Telangana regions have continuously shown low sex ratios. The sex ratio in Rayalaseema in the last 40 years has almost been stationary round about 960. In Telangana region though the present sex ratio of 978 is an improvement over that observed in 1921 when it was only 965, it is lower than what it was in 1951 when the sex ratio recorded 983. This is obviously due to considerable immigration of men into cities like Hyderabad and Warangal and project and mining towns as Vijayapuri, Kothagudem, etc., and into the agriculturally developing areas under new irrigation projects.

Sex Ratios in districts by age

48. The following statement gives a detailed picture of the proportion of males and females at each year of age below 5 years, and thereafter in each quinquennial age group to the total population of each sex as also the sex ratio, *i.e.*, the ratio of females per 1,000 males in each individual year of age or in each age group as the case may be.

Statement:

SEX RATIO IN DISTRICTS BY AGE

STATEMENT VI.5

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS AND NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH GROUP IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

(*a*) Denotes ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together
(*b*) Ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together
(*c*) Number of females per 1,000 males in each age group

Age-groups		Andhra Pradesh			1 Srikakulam			2 Visakhapatnam			3 East Godavari		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban.	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	(*a*)	32	32	30	31	31	30	27	27	29	30	30	32
	(*b*)	33	33	31	30	30	32	28	27	30	31	31	33
	(*c*)	1,009	1,011	996	1,002	997	1,053	1,024	1,029	1,006	1,002	1,031	1,036
1	(*a*)	20	20	19	20	19	20	15	15	15	18	18	18
	(*b*)	21	21	20	19	19	19	16	16	17	18	18	22
	(*c*)	1,027	1,031	1,003	1,013	1,019	953	1,100	1,106	1,071	1,043	1,003	1,210
2	(*a*)	27	28	26	28	28	27	26	26	25	27	27	25
	(*b*)	28	28	26	28	28	26	26	26	27	27	27	25
	(*c*)	996	1,000	977	1,013	1,013	1,003	1,001	991	1,050	991	997	932
3	(*a*)	30	31	29	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	29
	(*b*)	31	31	31	30	29	30	28	28	28	30	30	27
	(*c*)	1,015	1,021	991	1,032	1,032	1,030	984	992	949	1,003	1,020	924
4	(*a*)	28	28	27	29	29	28	25	25	26	28	28	28
	(*b*)	28	28	28	28	29	26	25	25	25	28	28	26
	(*c*)	1,004	1,008	982	1,032	1,038	971	993	1,009	922	977	986	933
5—9	(*a*)	140	140	140	141	141	144	138	138	137	134	135	132
	(*b*)	144	144	148	138	138	138	138	137	141	137	137	135
	(*c*)	1,014	1,015	1,005	1,013	1,017	977	1,003	1,007	987	1,017	1,017	1,018
10—14	(*a*)	119	118	122	118	117	129	118	118	120	119	119	121
	(*b*)	110	109	116	106	106	110	109	108	114	108	108	108
	(*c*)	915	918	898	931	938	870	922	925	913	903	907	885
15—19	(*a*)	84	81	93	85	85	88	87	85	97	87	86	94
	(*b*)	83	81	93	82	82	91	82	79	97	87	84	102
	(*c*)	977	983	954	1,007	1,003	1,043	952	951	958	1,002	982	1,083
20—24	(*a*)	78	76	91	72	72	81	80	76	97	77	74	87
	(*b*)	88	87	95	84	84	89	87	85	95	87	87	91
	(*c*)	1,106	1,134	997	1,205	1,213	1,106	1,092	1,136	942	1,144	1,172	1,042
25—29	(*a*)	81	80	86	80	80	82	86	85	89	82	82	85
	(*b*)	86	85	90	84	84	84	87	86	91	88	87	91
	(*c*)	1,031	1,040	991	1,095	1,100	1,053	1,017	1,025	984	1,062	1,060	1,009
30—34	(*a*)	72	71	77	72	72	71	75	75	76	76	75	78
	(*b*)	72	72	72	75	75	72	77	77	73	74	74	74
	(*c*)	977	997	891	1,086	1,092	1,028	1,030	1,053	928	981	988	953
35—39	(*a*)	59	58	69	65	65	59	66	67	63	59	59	60
	(*b*)	55	55	54	62	62	59	62	62	58	57	57	56
	(*c*)	911	925	844	986	984	1,015	936	950	872	960	964	945
40—44	(*a*)	59	59	58	62	62	58	64	64	62	64	64	63
	(*b*)	55	56	51	60	60	56	60	62	54	59	60	55
	(*c*)	913	931	832	1,010	10,12	989	950	975	834	916	929	860
45—49	(*a*)	42	43	38	49	50	44	49	51	41	43	44	39
	(*b*)	38	38	35	45	45	42	44	46	38	39	40	37
	(*c*)	874	874	871	938	935	967	900	901	890	917	912	938
50—54	(*a*)	46	48	40	45	45	42	45	47	38	48	49	44
	(*b*)	45	46	40	47	47	44	48	49	43	48	48	45
	(*c*)	954	952	967	1,075	1,074	1,077	1,062	1,062	1,064	991	986	1,018
55—59	(*a*)	22	22	18	24	24	22	22	23	18	21	22	18
	(*b*)	19	20	17	23	23	24	22	23	19	20	20	19
	(*c*)	876	868	926	979	969	1,084	1,008	1,004	1,032	941	929	1,001
60—64	(*a*)	30	32	24	26	26	24	26	27	22	31	31	26
	(*b*)	31	32	27	31	31	30	33	34	28	33	34	29
	(*c*)	1,003	993	1,007	1,210	1,204	1,286	1,291	1,303	1,230	1,077	1,073	1,099
65—69	(*a*)	10	11	8	9	9	8	9	9	6	9	9	7
	(*b*)	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	11	7	9	9	8
	(*c*)	954	943	1,027	1,138	1,129	1,235	1,177	1,190	1,096	1,040	1,023	1,135
70+	(*a*)	21	22	14	14	14	13	13	13	10	17	18	14
	(*b*)	23	24	18	18	18	18	18	19	15	20	21	17
	(*c*)	1,091	1,075	1,207	1,364	1,359	1,419	1,416	1,426	1,350	1,147	1,137	1,208
Age not Stated	(*a*)	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
	(*b*)	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
	(*c*)	763	765	751	559	528	731	820	720	1,545	623	647	385
All ages	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*c*)	931	938	951	1,037	1,038	1,017	1,005	1,015	960	999	1,000	994

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS AND

Age groups		4 West Godavari			5 Krishna			6 Guntur			7 Nellore		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0	(a)	31	31	33	31	31	29	32	32	32	33	33	28
	(b)	31	31	29	32	32	32	33	34	32	33	33	29
	(c)	996	1,016	898	1,013	1,004	1,040	1,009	1,012	996	1,009	999	1,006
1	(a)	20	19	23	20	20	17	18	19	18	18	19	16
	(b)	20	20	18	20	21	18	19	19	18	19	19	16
	(c)	977	1,014	808	1,008	1,015	984	997	1,002	979	1,017	1,024	951
2	(a)	27	27	26	26	27	25	26	26	25	26	27	22
	(b)	27	27	26	27	27	26	26	26	25	26	26	22
	(c)	994	997	974	982	979	992	984	987	979	971	973	954
3	(a)	30	29	37	30	30	30	29	29	29	30	31	26
	(b)	30	31	30	31	31	31	29	29	29	30	31	26
	(c)	1,005	1,052	809	1,008	1,012	995	981	983	959	1,013	1,019	963
4	(a)	27	29	21	28	29	27	28	28	24	28	29	26
	(b)	28	28	28	29	29	28	28	28	24	28	28	25
	(c)	1,024	982	1,325	970	970	970	973	972	976	979	983	959
5—9	(a)	130	132	119	135	136	132	132	132	133	135	137	115
	(b)	134	135	130	140	140	139	135	134	139	135	136	129
	(c)	1,021	1,011	1,080	997	995	1,005	998	991	1,024	1,002	995	1,072
10—14	(a)	118	118	118	120	120	119	117	116	121	116	115	122
	(b)	110	109	114	118	118	117	114	113	119	111	110	114
	(c)	923	917	955	946	949	936	956	955	959	955	963	899
15—19	(a)	92	91	98	92	91	97	85	82	95	81	79	97
	(b)	89	88	96	88	85	97	84	79	92	78	77	93
	(c)	963	960	978	913	899	954	935	933	939	964	971	913
20—24	(a)	77	75	86	77	74	87	77	74	89	76	74	94
	(b)	89	89	90	89	87	98	87	85	97	87	85	101
	(c)	1,147	1,170	1,040	1,118	1,134	1,074	1,107	1,120	1,065	1,134	1,150	1,034
25—29	(a)	84	83	88	81	79	90	79	78	84	74	73	84
	(b)	90	89	94	87	86	91	86	85	91	84	84	93
	(c)	1,062	1,062	1,058	1,025	1,051	953	1,058	1,058	1,061	1,130	1,140	1,066
30—34	(a)	76	76	82	73	70	81	73	71	79	70	69	81
	(b)	73	72	80	69	69	70	73	72	75	75	74	76
	(c)	949	943	981	914	947	821	975	939	927	1,056	1,080	818
35—39	(a)	57	57	59	57	55	62	54	53	55	60	58	70
	(b)	58	58	57	55	54	56	52	52	53	57	58	58
	(c)	997	1,003	963	927	949	864	953	958	937	962	988	799
40—44	(a)	63	63	63	60	59	64	62	61	62	63	63	64
	(b)	58	57	60	53	54	51	58	59	54	58	58	55
	(c)	905	898	940	848	881	751	922	940	851	915	927	819
45—49	(a)	41	42	38	39	40	36	42	43	39	45	46	43
	(b)	39	39	38	37	37	34	37	38	34	40	40	43
	(c)	944	935	995	905	902	917	844	847	842	835	875	903
50—54	(a)	48	48	43	46	48	39	50	52	43	51	51	45
	(b)	46	44	44	43	44	42	47	48	42	46	47	41
	(c)	958	948	1,014	909	881	1,021	922	913	958	911	916	860
55—59	(a)	20	20	18	21	22	19	23	25	17	24	24	20
	(b)	18	19	13	19	19	18	20	21	16	21	21	20
	(c)	921	955	719	879	862	943	845	828	940	869	858	965
60—64	(a)	31	31	27	31	33	25	34	36	26	34	35	25
	(b)	31	31	29	30	31	27	34	35	29	34	34	30
	(c)	894	982	1,062	925	904	1,013	967	945	1,090	985	976	1,124
65—69	(a)	9	9	7	10	11	7	12	13	8	12	12	8
	(b)	9	10	7	9	10	8	11	11	8	12	12	14
	(c)	1,048	1,060	964	889	858	1,041	905	901	930	1,017	958	1,734
70+	(a)	19	20	14	23	25	14	27	30	17	24	25	14
	(b)	20	21	17	24	26	17	30	32	20	26	28	14
	(c)	1,061	1,042	1,205	1,010	984	1,160	1,058	1,038	1,197	1,094	1,108	905
Age not Stated	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(c)	784	705	1,286	811	859	579	800	781	1,000	650	652	643
All Ages	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		992	992	994	963	963	951	976	976	978	997	1,002	955

VI.5—*Contd.*

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH GROUP IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

8 Chittoor			9 Cuddapah			10 Anantapur			11 Kurnool			Age Groups	
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1	
29	30	28	31	32	28	34	34	31	37	38	33	(a)	0
3	31	30	34	34	33	35	35	34	38	39	34	(b)	
1,007	1,004	1,036	1,035	1,023	1,124	988	983	1,018	1,024	1,030	993	(c)	
20	20	21	20	21	17	18	19	16	20	20	20	(a)	1
21	21	22	22	22	19	19	20	17	21	21	21	(b)	
1,016	1,018	1,002	1,014	1,009	1,061	997	998	992	1,051	1,071	970	(c)	
26	26	24	26	26	25	28	28	29	28	28	27	(a)	2
27	27	25	26	26	26	30	30	30	28	29	28	(b)	
1,012	1,019	956	966	972	921	1,009	1,014	985	988	990	979	(c)	
31	32	28	30	31	30	34	34	33	34	35	32	(a)	3
34	34	30	32	32	31	37	37	35	34	34	33	(b)	
1,023	1,025	1,009	998	1,001	981	1,011	1,020	963	958	945	1,017	(c)	
27	28	27	26	26	26	29	29	28	29	29	29	(a)	4
28	29	27	27	27	26	31	31	30	29	29	30	(b)	
987	993	936	986	991	960	1,024	1,032	985	997	1,001	983	(c)	
136	136	134	142	142	141	149	148	153	148	148	151	(a)	5—9
145	145	143	149	149	150	159	158	162	151	149	155	(b)	
1,025	1,027	1,005	1,006	1,003	1,015	1,009	1,012	995	992	993	989	(c)	
108	107	116	117	116	126	119	117	129	116	114	125	(a)	10—14
102	101	114	114	113	120	116	115	118	110	109	114	(b)	
903	901	920	926	928	914	921	935	861	927	939	882	(c)	
81	79	96	83	82	92	81	79	88	78	76	86	(a)	15—19
76	75	89	74	73	83	75	73	83	73	71	83	(b)	
898	903	863	854	852	867	879	878	884	910	907	921	(c)	
81	78	97	82	81	88	79	78	87	78	77	84	(a)	20—24
90	89	97	90	90	90	88	88	91	91	90	92	(b)	
1,072	1,098	938	1,051	1,065	967	1,054	1,071	984	1,135	1,156	1,035	(c)	
79	78	83	74	74	76	76	76	78	79	78	82	(a)	25—29
88	87	89	80	80	83	83	83	87	85	84	86	(b)	
1,062	1,070	1,004	1,042	1,041	1,048	1,036	1,035	1,045	1,048	1,057	1,010	(c)	
70	69	72	70	70	71	68	67	71	72	72	72	(a)	30—34
73	73	71	73	73	73	69	70	67	71	71	70	(b)	
996	1,007	920	995	998	972	967	985	888	967	974	936	(c)	
62	63	60	58	57	60	58	58	59	58	58	57	(a)	35—39
58	59	57	54	55	53	54	54	51	54	55	51	(b)	
896	897	888	906	917	838	867	878	818	914	926	860	(c)	
60	60	61	61	61	60	56	57	53	57	57	56	(a)	40—44
55	55	50	56	56	52	50	51	46	53	54	50	(b)	
867	879	776	870	874	839	844	853	802	909	913	870	(c)	
50	51	43	43	43	39	43	44	36	41	42	37	(a)	45—49
42	43	38	38	38	36	36	37	33	37	38	34	(b)	
811	809	823	851	848	870	796	785	858	885	887	877	(c)	
47	48	40	48	49	40	43	43	37	44	45	39	(a)	50—54
43	43	40	45	46	45	39	39	38	43	44	41	(b)	
864	855	949	913	894	1,057	855	846	947	963	953	1,013	(c)	
26	27	21	24	23	25	23	24	19	22	22	20	(a)	55—59
22	22	20	20	20	18	19	19	17	19	20	18	(b)	
793	783	892	803	822	686	752	740	826	860	864	841	(c)	
31	32	24	33	33	28	30	31	25	29	30	26	(a)	60—64
30	30	28	33	33	32	29	28	30	31	31	29	(b)	
921	905	1,084	972	959	1,073	914	877	1,126	1,039	1,040	1,035	(c)	
13	13	9	11	11	9	11	12	9	10	10	8	(a)	65—69
12	12	10	10	10	9	10	11	9	10	10	9	(b)	
931	921	1,039	939	925	1,057	874	874	871	997	991	1,030	(c)	
23	23	16	21	22	19	21	22	19	20	21	16	(a)	70+
24	24	20	23	23	23	21	21	22	22	22	22	(b)	
986	972	1,131	1,037	1,021	1,154	954	933	1,063	1,105	1,063	1,330	(c)	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(a)	Age not stated
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(b)	
755	737	833	893	865	1,250	562	514	737	519	474	654	(c)	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	All ages
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	
957	959	937	957	958	954	946	948	935	979	983	960	(c)	

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STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS AND

Age Groups		12 Mahbubnagar			13 Hyderabad			14 Medak			15 Nizamabad		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural.	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural.	Urban
1		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0	(a)	35	36	29	30	34	28	30	30	28	32	33	28
	(b)	34	35	27	31	35	28	31	31	30	33	33	31
	(c)	980	990	874	980	1,014	955	1,024	1,022	1,041	1,016	1,011	1,045
1	(a)	23	23	23	23	26	21	24	23	25	25	25	23
	(b)	25	25	23	24	27	22	24	24	24	26	25	28
	(c)	1,065	1,074	984	1,001	1,030	980	1,021	1,029	937	1,057	1,038	1,170
2	(a)	29	30	27	28	32	26	30	30	29	28	28	27
	(b)	29	29	27	29	32	27	29	29	29	27	27	29
	(c)	991	994	956	969	986	957	986	985	993	998	1,001	977
3	(a)	32	32	32	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	26
	(b)	33	32	40	31	31	31	29	29	30	28	27	31
	(c)	1,041	1,022	1,205	1,028	1,052	1,013	1,064	1,063	1,074	1,044	1,034	1,106
4	(a)	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	26	25	26	25	28
	(b)	30	30	29	29	29	28	27	27	29	25	25	26
	(c)	1,079	1,093	962	1,001	1,048	977	1,052	1,049	1,087	978	1,002	859
5—9	(a)	143	143	149	147	144	150	142	140	170	137	137	140
	(b)	147	146	153	156	150	160	147	146	153	141	140	152
	(c)	1,029	1,035	980	1,007	1,034	993	1,030	1,047	860	1,035	1,039	1,016
10—14	(a)	124	122	138	122	120	124	121	122	113	115	114	118
	(b)	111	110	117	116	109	121	109	109	115	101	100	106
	(c)	898	909	809	907	899	912	899	893	976	884	892	837
15—19	(a)	78	75	102	86	78	91	76	77	59	78	76	89
	(b)	81	80	85	92	85	96	88	88	89	90	90	93
	(c)	1,087	1,075	794	1,012	1,076	980	1,158	1,139	1,454	1,158	1,196	977
20—24	(a)	74	73	78	90	76	98	76	75	85	80	79	88
	(b)	86	86	88	92	86	96	88	88	88	95	94	99
	(c)	1,172	1,185	1,064	981	1,122	917	1,153	1,169	984	1,191	1,218	1,055
25—29	(a)	80	81	74	83	81	84	84	83	98	92	92	93
	(b)	83	82	85	86	84	87	85	85	86	91	90	96
	(c)	1,039	1,034	1,094	986	1,026	963	1,000	1,016	883	991	996	964
30—34	(a)	68	68	68	73	69	76	72	71	88	77	75	83
	(b)	71	71	72	69	69	69	70	71	70	71	71	78
	(c)	1,041	1,046	996	903	904	854	977	994	804	935	958	816
35—39	(a)	58	59	56	60	58	51	57	57	59	62	61	67
	(b)	52	52	51	52	51	52	49	49	51	53	53	52
	(c)	898	901	865	822	873	794	854	856	829	866	893	725
40—44	(a)	55	55	52	54	53	54	55	56	54	56	56	58
	(b)	54	55	51	48	50	48	55	55	52	53	54	45
	(c)	990	997	929	856	931	813	989	996	905	939	979	722
45—49	(a)	42	43	37	38	40	37	39	39	38	41	42	38
	(b)	37	37	35	33	35	33	34	34	35	37	38	33
	(c)	876	872	916	838	879	812	868	868	876	901	918	793
50—54	(a)	46	46	40	39	43	36	47	47	39	45	46	38
	(b)	44	45	37	39	43	36	47	47	42	45	47	40
	(c)	968	977	884	955	1,003	921	999	997	1,033	1,036	1,043	987
55—59	(a)	22	22	17	19	21	17	21	22	16	21	22	13
	(b)	19	19	21	18	18	17	18	18	17	19	19	15
	(c)	895	873	1,142	912	864	948	830	818	1,010	909	903	956
60—64	(a)	30	31	25	26	31	22	34	35	28	29	31	21
	(b)	31	31	29	26	30	24	32	32	28	30	31	26
	(c)	1,007	999	1,091	972	947	994	925	924	938	1,042	1,028	1,161
65—69	(a)	11	11	8	9	12	8	12	12	8	10	11	6
	(b)	10	11	9	9	11	8	10	10	9	10	11	7
	(c)	976	969	1,059	893	882	903	860	852	1,005	1,040	1,032	1,110
70+	(a)	22	22	17	17	25	12	27	28	16	19	20	14
	(b)	23	24	21	20	25	17	28	28	23	24	25	18
	(c)	1,086	1,078	1,173	1,120	1,010	1,252	1,015	998	1,359	1,307	1,320	1,202
Age not stated	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(c)	765	868	462	963	1,212	517	842	804	2,000	1,600	1,300	2,800
All ages	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c)	1,003	1,009	951	953	992	929	996	1,000	955	1,007	1,000	934

VI. 5—*Concld.*

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH GROUP IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

16 Adilabad			17 Karimnagar			18 Warangal			19 Khammam			20 Nalgonda			Age Groups		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban			
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64		1	
34	35	30	32	32	29	32	33	29	34	35	30	34	34	29	(a)	0	
35	35	32	34	34	31	33	34	31	36	37	30	36	36	34	(b)		
990	989	1,001	1,052	1,055	1,008	989	988	1,002	1,000	1,009	931	1,010	1,011	1,002	(c)		
22	22	23	25	26	20	21	21	21	21	21	17	21	21	21	(a)	1	
25	24	26	25	26	24	23	23	23	23	23	19	23	23	23	(b)		
1,083	1,097	1,013	1,005	998	1,110	1,054	1,060	1,018	1,055	1,054	1,062	1,034	1,042	967	(c)		
27	28	26	28	28	25	28	29	25	28	29	23	28	28	25	(a)	2	
29	30	28	28	28	26	30	31	27	30	30	29	30	31	28	(b)		
1,048	1,064	965	982	981	997	1,032	1,038	994	1,016	1,004	1,121	1,029	1,038	936	(c)		
32	32	29	30	30	26	31	31	28	33	34	27	29	30	26	(a)	3	
34	34	32	31	31	30	33	34	30	36	37	32	33	33	32	(b)		
1,054	1,063	995	1,033	1,032	1,086	1,035	141	993	1,039	1,033	1,092	1,059	1,060	1,049	(c)		
29	30	27	27	28	24	27	27	25	30	31	27	27	27	24	(a)	4	
30	30	30	28	28	27	29	29	27	32	33	29	28	29	27	(b)		
1,010	1,007	1,032	1,016	1,015	1,035	1,025	1,029	999	1,015	1,019	982	1,010	1,014	965	(c)		
151	153	141	143	143	145	144	144	145	149	149	149	133	134	121	(a)	5—9	
154	153	157	148	147	155	155	155	157	158	157	164	146	145	147	(b)		
999	996	1,017	1,029	1,031	1,012	1,031	1,035	1,010	1,022	1,023	1,009	1,043	1,044	1,033	(c)		
113	114	113	127	125	142	127	127	131	113	113	112	119	120	114	(a)	10—14	
101	101	106	111	111	114	113	112	115	110	111	109	111	111	112	(b)		
877	881	857	871	881	757	845	950	815	936	944	881	889	895	834	(c)		
73	72	80	79	77	111	85	82	103	78	77	83	86	84	103	(a)	15—19	
80	77	93	85	84	92	90	89	97	81	80	94	90	89	103	(b)		
1,069	1,070	1,064	1,060	1,091	778	1,017	1,046	878	1,005	1,001	1,034	1,000	1,020	846	(c)		
76	73	92	77	76	84	78	77	85	79	78	88	84	80	112	(a)	20—24	
91	88	103	83	83	89	87	86	93	92	90	103	90	88	112	(b)		
1,164	1,199	1,019	1,073	1,094	993	1,061	1,071	1,010	1,115	1,122	1,075	1,020	1,047	844	(c)		
95	92	108	77	77	79	81	81	84	91	89	100	82	80	109	(a)	25—29	
90	89	97	80	80	84	83	82	88	92	90	103	81	80	92	(b)		
937	963	822	1,029	1,031	1,006	970	970	973	969	974	935	932	964	719	(c)		
79	78	83	67	67	67	69	69	71	77	76	89	72	70	84	(a)	30—34	
74	75	71	69	69	67	69	69	71	69	68	72	71	71	69	(b)		
916	945	775	1,026	1,033	949	945	949	924	847	866	735	936	968	689	(c)		
63	62	65	53	54	51	56	55	59	57	55	70	54	53	60	(a)	35—39	
52	53	49	51	51	50	49	49	50	48	48	48	47	47	45	(b)		
817	843	686	955	958	909	845	854	794	812	846	626	819	841	640	(c)		
59	59	59	54	55	49	54	54	52	57	57	60	57	58	51	(a)	40—44	
54	55	45	54	54	51	52	52	49	49	49	46	54	54	46	(b)		
894	931	698	989	990	981	915	922	873	819	838	699	890	901	769	(c)		
40	40	38	40	40	35	37	37	34	37	36	39	38	38	31	(a)	45—49	
34	35	31	36	36	34	33	33	37	32	33	28	32	32	31	(b)		
845	865	732	892	890	918	858	837	994	850	881	650	808	805	836	(c)		
44	45	36	48	48	41	46	46	41	43	44	37	49	50	37	(a)	50—54	
45	46	37	48	48	45	43	44	37	41	41	35	46	47	37	(b)		
998	1,008	934	1,001	999	1,025	898	909	822	898	901	869	905	910	840	(c)		
18	19	15	22	22	17	19	20	17	17	17	14	20	21	13	(a)	55—59	
16	17	14	19	19	19	17	17	16	15	15	13	17	17	14	(b)		
891	904	810	891	882	1,040	831	819	911	846	848	833	783	775	906	(c)		
25	26	19	33	34	27	31	32	26	28	29	20	33	35	21	(a)	60—64	
29	30	25	33	33	30	29	29	26	27	27	23	31	32	23	(b)		
1,154	1,148	1,195	981	978	1,036	878	871	933	911	900	1,015	898	896	928	(c)		
7	7	6	13	13	9	11	11	8	8	8	5	10	11	5	(a)	65—69	
7	8	7	10	10	9	9	9	7	7	8	7	9	9	8	(b)		
1,090	1,106	998	812	803	982	755	744	843	920	896	1,193	849	822	1,352	(c)		
13	13	10	25	25	19	23	24	16	20	22	10	24	26	14	(a)	70+	
20	20	17	27	28	23	23	23	19	22	23	16	25	26	17	(b)		
1,493	1,485	1,548	1,099	1,094	1,181	963	948	1,098	1,046	1,022	1,386	983	980	1,033	(c)		
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(a)	Age not stated	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(b)		
1,438	1,583	1,000	711	724	200	755	796	412	1,084	1,048	2,333	618	625	400	(c)		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	All ages	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,020	1,000	(b)		
981	994	911	996	1,000	942	954	959	929	958	965	911	940	969	848	(c)		

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY AGE-GROUPS AND

Age Groups		12 Mahbubnagar			13 Hyderabad			14 Medak			15 Nizamabad		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural.	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural.	Urban
1		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0	(a)	35	36	29	30	34	28	30	30	28	32	33	28
	(b)	34	35	27	31	35	28	31	31	30	33	33	31
	(c)	980	990	874	980	1,014	955	1,024	1,022	1,041	1,016	1,011	1,045
1	(a)	23	23	23	23	26	21	24	23	25	25	25	23
	(b)	25	25	23	24	27	22	24	24	24	26	25	28
	(c)	1,065	1,074	984	1,001	1,030	980	1,021	1,029	937	1,057	1,038	1,170
2	(a)	29	30	27	28	32	26	30	30	29	28	28	27
	(b)	29	29	27	29	32	27	29	29	29	27	27	29
	(c)	991	994	956	969	986	957	986	985	993	998	1,001	977
3	(a)	32	32	32	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	26
	(b)	33	32	40	31	31	31	29	29	30	28	27	31
	(c)	1,041	1,022	1,205	1,028	1,052	1,013	1,064	1,063	1,074	1,044	1,034	1,106
4	(a)	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	26	25	26	25	28
	(b)	30	30	29	29	29	28	27	27	27	25	25	26
	(c)	1,079	1,093	962	1,001	1,048	977	1,052	1,049	1,087	978	1,002	859
5—9	(a)	143	143	149	147	144	150	142	140	170	137	137	140
	(b)	147	146	158	156	150	160	147	146	153	141	140	152
	(c)	1,029	1,035	980	1,007	1,034	993	1,030	1,047	860	1,035	1,039	1,016
10—14	(a)	124	122	138	122	120	124	121	122	113	115	114	118
	(b)	111	110	117	116	109	121	109	109	115	101	100	106
	(c)	898	909	809	907	899	912	899	893	976	884	892	837
15—19	(a)	78	75	102	86	78	91	76	77	59	78	76	89
	(b)	81	80	85	92	85	96	88	88	89	90	90	93
	(c)	1,087	1,075	794	1,012	1,076	980	1,158	1,139	1,454	1,158	1,196	977
20—24	(a)	74	73	78	90	76	98	76	75	85	80	79	88
	(b)	86	86	88	92	86	96	88	88	88	95	94	99
	(c)	1,172	1,185	1,064	981	1,122	917	1,153	1,169	984	1,191	1,218	1,055
25—29	(a)	80	81	74	83	81	84	84	83	98	92	92	93
	(b)	83	82	85	86	84	87	85	85	86	91	90	96
	(c)	1,039	1,034	1,094	986	1,026	963	1,000	1,016	833	991	996	964
30—34	(a)	68	68	68	73	69	76	72	71	83	77	75	83
	(b)	71	71	72	69	69	69	70	71	70	71	71	78
	(c)	1,041	1,046	996	903	994	854	977	994	804	935	958	816
35—39	(a)	58	59	56	60	58	51	57	57	59	62	61	67
	(b)	52	52	51	52	51	52	49	49	51	53	53	52
	(c)	898	901	865	822	873	794	854	856	829	866	893	725
40—44	(a)	55	55	52	54	53	54	55	56	54	56	56	58
	(b)	54	55	51	48	50	48	55	55	52	53	54	45
	(c)	990	997	929	856	931	813	989	996	905	939	979	722
45—49	(a)	42	43	37	38	40	37	39	39	38	41	42	38
	(b)	37	37	35	33	35	33	34	34	35	37	38	33
	(c)	876	872	916	838	879	812	868	868	876	901	918	793
50—54	(a)	46	46	40	39	43	36	47	47	39	45	46	38
	(b)	44	45	37	39	43	36	47	47	42	45	47	40
	(c)	968	977	884	935	1,003	921	999	997	1,033	1,036	1,043	987
55—59	(a)	22	22	17	19	21	17	21	22	16	21	22	15
	(b)	19	19	21	18	18	17	18	18	17	19	19	15
	(c)	895	873	1,142	912	864	948	830	818	1,010	909	903	956
60—64	(a)	30	31	25	26	31	22	34	35	28	29	31	21
	(b)	31	31	29	26	30	24	32	32	28	30	31	26
	(c)	1,007	999	1,091	972	947	994	925	924	938	1,042	1,028	1,161
65—69	(a)	11	11	8	9	12	8	12	12	8	10	11	6
	(b)	10	11	9	9	11	8	10	10	9	10	11	7
	(c)	976	969	1,059	893	882	903	860	852	1,005	1,040	1,032	1,110
70+	(a)	22	22	17	17	25	12	27	28	16	19	20	14
	(b)	23	24	21	20	25	17	28	28	23	24	25	18
	(c)	1,086	1,078	1,178	1,120	1,010	1,252	1,015	998	1,359	1,307	1,320	1,202
Age not stated	(a)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	(c)	763	868	462	963	1,212	517	842	804	2,000	1,600	1,300	2,800
All ages	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(c)	1,003	1,009	951	953	992	929	996	1,000	955	1,007	1,000	934

VI. 5—*Concld.*

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN EACH GROUP IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1961

16 Adilabad			17 Karimnagar			18 Warangal			19 Khammam			20 Nalgonda			Age Groups	
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	1	
34	35	30	32	32	29	32	33	29	34	35	30	34	34	29	(a)	0
35	35	32	34	34	31	33	34	31	36	37	30	36	36	34	(b)	
990	989	1,001	1,052	1,055	1,008	989	988	1,002	1,000	1,009	931	1,010	1,011	1,002	(c)	
22	22	23	25	26	20	21	21	21	21	21	17	21	21	21	(a)	1
25	24	26	25	26	24	23	23	23	23	23	19	23	23	23	(b)	
1,083	1,097	1,013	1,005	998	1,110	1,054	1,060	1,018	1,055	1,054	1,062	1,034	1,042	967	(c)	
27	28	26	28	28	25	28	29	25	28	29	23	28	28	25	(a)	2
29	30	28	28	28	26	30	31	27	30	30	29	30	31	28	(b)	
1,048	1,064	965	982	981	997	1,032	1,038	994	1,016	1,004	1,121	1,029	1,038	936	(c)	
32	32	29	30	30	26	31	31	28	33	34	27	29	30	26	(a)	3
34	34	32	31	31	30	33	34	30	36	37	32	33	33	32	(b)	
1,054	1,063	995	1,033	1,032	1,086	1,035	141	993	1,039	1,033	1,092	1,059	1,060	1,049	(c)	
29	30	27	27	28	24	27	27	25	30	31	27	27	27	24	(a)	4
30	30	30	28	28	27	29	29	27	32	33	29	28	29	27	(b)	
1,010	1,007	1,032	1,016	1,015	1,035	1,025	1,029	999	1,015	1,019	982	1,010	1,014	965	(c)	
151	153	141	143	143	145	144	144	145	149	149	149	133	134	121	(a)	5—9
154	153	157	148	147	155	155	155	157	158	157	164	146	145	147	(b)	
999	996	1,017	1,029	1,031	1,012	1,031	1,035	1,010	1,022	1,023	1,009	1,043	1,044	1,033	(c)	
113	114	113	127	125	142	127	127	131	113	113	112	119	120	114	(a)	10—14
101	101	106	111	111	114	113	112	115	110	111	109	111	111	112	(b)	
877	881	857	871	881	757	845	950	815	936	944	881	889	895	834	(c)	
73	72	80	79	77	111	85	82	103	78	77	83	86	84	103	(a)	15—19
80	77	93	85	84	92	90	89	97	81	80	94	90	89	103	(b)	
1,069	1,070	1,064	1,060	1,091	778	1,017	1,046	878	1,005	1,001	1,034	1,030	1,020	846	(c)	
76	73	92	77	76	84	78	77	85	79	78	88	84	80	112	(a)	20—24
91	88	103	83	83	89	87	86	93	92	90	103	90	88	112	(b)	
1,164	1,199	1,019	1,073	1,094	993	1,061	1,071	1,010	1,115	1,122	1,075	1,020	1,047	844	(c)	
95	92	108	77	77	79	81	81	84	91	89	100	82	80	109	(a)	25—29
90	89	97	80	80	84	83	82	88	92	90	103	81	80	92	(b)	
937	963	822	1,029	1,031	1,006	970	970	973	969	974	935	932	964	719	(c)	
79	78	83	67	67	67	69	69	71	77	76	89	72	70	84	(a)	30—34
74	75	71	69	69	67	69	69	71	69	68	72	71	71	69	(b)	
916	945	775	1,026	1,033	949	945	949	924	847	866	735	936	968	689	(c)	
63	62	65	53	54	51	56	55	59	57	55	70	54	53	60	(a)	35—39
52	53	49	51	51	50	49	49	50	48	48	48	47	47	45	(b)	
817	843	686	955	958	909	845	854	794	812	846	626	819	841	640	(c)	
59	59	59	54	55	49	54	54	52	57	57	60	57	58	51	(a)	40—44
54	55	45	54	54	51	52	52	49	49	49	46	54	54	46	(b)	
894	931	698	989	990	981	915	922	873	819	838	699	890	901	769	(c)	
40	40	38	40	40	35	37	37	34	37	36	39	38	38	31	(a)	45—49
34	35	31	36	36	34	33	33	37	32	33	28	32	32	31	(b)	
845	865	732	892	890	918	858	837	994	850	881	650	808	805	836	(c)	
44	45	36	48	48	41	46	46	41	43	44	37	49	50	37	(a)	50—54
45	46	37	48	48	45	43	44	37	41	41	35	46	47	37	(b)	
998	1,008	934	1,001	999	1,025	898	909	822	898	901	869	905	910	840	(c)	
18	19	15	22	22	17	19	20	17	17	17	14	20	21	13	(a)	55—59
16	17	14	19	19	19	17	17	16	15	15	13	17	17	14	(b)	
891	904	810	891	882	1,040	831	819	911	846	848	833	783	775	906	(c)	
25	26	19	33	34	27	31	32	26	28	29	20	33	35	21	(a)	60—64
29	30	25	33	33	30	29	29	26	27	27	23	31	32	23	(b)	
1,154	1,148	1,195	981	978	1,036	878	871	933	911	900	1,015	898	896	928	(c)	
7	7	6	13	13	9	11	11	8	8	8	5	10	11	5	(a)	65—69
7	8	7	10	10	9	9	9	7	7	8	7	9	9	8	(b)	
1,090	1,106	998	812	803	982	755	744	843	920	896	1,193	849	822	1,352	(c)	
13	13	10	25	25	19	23	24	16	20	22	10	24	26	14	(a)	70+
20	20	17	27	28	23	23	23	19	22	23	16	25	26	17	(b)	
1,493	1,485	1,548	1,099	1,094	1,181	963	948	1,098	1,046	1,022	1,386	983	980	1,033	(c)	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(a)	Age not stated
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	(b)	
1,438	1,583	1,000	711	724	200	755	796	412	1,084	1,048	2,333	618	625	400	(c)	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	All ages
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,020	1,000	(b)	
981	994	911	996	1,000	942	954	959	929	958	965	911	940	969	848	(c)	

49. A close study of the above statement will be rewarding as it will indicate the areas and the ages in which the sex ratios are high or low and may give a clue to the peculiarities of sex ratios observed in different areas. I had occasion to indicate earlier the general trend of sex ratios in this State and the country as compared to those in the advanced countries of the world. Some probable reasons for the poorer sex ratios observed in our country were also stated. We may see from an analysis of the above table if there is any corroboration of the observations already made. As was indicated earlier, this State is no exception to the general phenomenon observed throughout the world of more male births than female births. But as can be seen from Statement VI.5, even before the babies complete 1 year of age, the heavy infant mortality seems to take a heavy toll of the male babies and therefore it is found in almost all the districts that the sex ratio of infants below one year of age is high being 1,009, the girl babies obviously showing a greater natural resistance to disease and death. Science has not fully explained the reason why the infant girls exhibit greater capacity to survive than boys. Even at the age of one completed year the superiority of numbers of female babies is maintained. In fact, it is bettered, the sex ratio for the State at this age reaching 1,027. This increase is observed in almost all the districts except in a few like West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Medak and Karimnagar. The increase in sex ratio from 0 age, *i.e.*, less than 1 year to that of 1 year of age is remarkably high in Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts. Apparently the heavier loss of male babies than female babies continues even after completion of 1 year of age in the remotest areas of these districts, with inadequate medical facilities. At the age of 2 years there is a surprisingly heavy fall in sex ratio there being only 996 female children to 1,000 male children of this age. This is somewhat intriguing. The fall in sex ratio at this age is observed in almost all the districts. One would normally expect in the age structure that there will be a gradually decreasing proportion of persons from one lower age to the next higher age. But it is seen that while the age of 0 (less than 1 year) accounts for 32 males and 33 females per 1,000 of the corresponding sex of all age groups, at the age of 1 year the proportion reduces to 20 and 21 but at the age of 2 it increases to 27 and 28 and registers a further increase to 30 and 31 at the next higher age of 3 and falls again to 28 for both sexes at the age of 4. These unsteady proportions may be the result of the incorrect age returns. The adjusted age table gives the following figures of population of sex in the ages of 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Population in 00's

Age	Males	Females
0	6,448	6,506
1	5,792	5,858
2	5,373	5,432
3	5,076	5,119
4	4,858	4,884
Total 0-4	27,547	27,799

50. Thus the superiority of female numbers over male numbers in all the individual single year ages between 0 and 4 is maintained. Statement VI.5 shows that taking the total population of the State it is generally in the rural population that the sex ratio is high at the young ages of 0 to 4, whereas among the urban population, except at the age of 1, in the other single year ages within 4 years age the sex ratio never exceeds 1,000. Was this an indication of greater infant and child mortality prevailing in the rural areas than in urban areas and more number of male children falling victims on account of the severe lack of medical and child welfare facilities in the country-side ? In the higher age group of 5-9 also the high sex ratio is maintained in the State's population (1,014) as well as in almost all the districts except in Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts. Thus it will be observed that till the age of 10, the higher sex ratio is generally maintained proving the greater resistance of female children to disease and death.

51. In the age group of 10–14 there is a sudden drop in the sex ratio to as low as 915 from the figure of 1,014 at the previous age group. This sudden fall is noticed in almost all the districts. The sex ratio is particularly low in this age group in Telangana districts. Something happens in this age group which greatly brings down the proportion of girls to boys. It is significant that the sex ratio in this age group is lower in urban population than the rural population for the State as a whole and in almost all the districts. This can obviously be explained as the result of the boys thronging to the Urban centres for education. But then correspondingly the sex ratio in the rural areas should have stayed at the same level as in the previous age group if not improved as a result of school going boys moving to towns. Instead, the sex ratio falls. Could it be taken that several girls in this age have been dying away? If so, for what reason? Could it be the result of the alleged neglect of female children ? When we did not find any evidence of heavy mortality due to neglect of female children at the younger ages, it is doubtful if any marked neglect could have occurred only in the age group 10–14. It is no doubt true that girls in the age group of 10–14 are made to work like elderly housewives in several poor homes and thus the young girls are put to great strain and less number of girls in this age-group attend schools than boys. But more than this, one cannot avoid seeking the reasons for the greater loss of females in this age group from premature maternity. As will be seen from the next section of this chapter, 203 out of 1,000 girls of this age group are of married status and in fact there are also 2 out of a thousand who are widowed and 2 more who are separated or divorced. It is then obvious that most of the loss of girls in this age group occurs on account of early maternity. This should be an eye opener to those charged with the administration of the social legislation to see how ineffectively the fixation of the minimum age of marriage is being enforced.

52. In the next higher age group of 15-19 also the sex ratio for the State is low (977 for the total, 983 in rural and 954 in urban populations) though slightly better than in the previous age group. The low sex ratio in this age-group is observed in all the districts except in Srikakulam, East Godavari and in almost all the districts of Telangana. For the general low sex ratios in the age-group 15–19 observed in the State as a whole the same reasons as adduced to explain the low sex ratio in the age-group 10–14 will apply. In the age-group 15–19, 781 out of every 1,000 women are married. This is a large proportion indeed. In this age-group also early motherhood and inadequate attention at primary child birth should have accounted for a large proportion of losses in the numbers of females. The reasons for the higher sex ratios in this age-group observed in the Telangana districts are not very clear. In the urban population of most districts in Telangana it is observed that sex ratios are low in the age-group of 15–19. There it is probable that the male youths in this age-group migrate to urban centres for education or work and therefore while the sex ratios in the urban centres fell on account of larger concentration of males, the sex ratios in the rural population rise up on account of the depletion of males. The facilities for higher education even upto secondary stage in Telangana are found generally concentrated in urban areas whereas in the Andhra districts the facilities for high school education are spread out adequately in rural areas as well. Hence probably there is no large disparity in the sex ratios in this age-group (15–19) between rural and urban areas in the Andhra districts as the school going youth may be staying behind in the rural areas itself. Apparently the risks of child birth amongst the married girls in this age-group are not as high as those in the previous young age-group. Hence a better sex ratio is observed in this age group than in the previous one.

53. In the next two higher age-groups of 20–24 and 25–29 an upswing in the sex ratios is observed. High sex ratios are observable in all the districts except in the populations of Hyderabad, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts in which in the age-group of 25–29 the sex ratios are positively low. These two age-groups represent a period of life during which the active young men tend to migrate for work. We had found evidence of a good number of young weavers from certain areas of Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts migrate out to the textile centres of Maharashtra, with the result that the sex ratios in these age-groups rise considerably in those two districts. On the other hand the populations of Hyderabad, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts, particularly the urban component, are made up of a large section of immigrant male youngsters from the rural parts of the surrounding areas as also from the distant Coastal Andhra districts where pressure of population was greatly felt and were able to send out the surplus to other developing regions. The urban occupations and amenities of Hyderabad city, the forest, industrial and coal mining occupations of Adilabad district, the industrial activity in Warangal, the coal mining centres of Khammam district and the constructional works under the gigantic Nagarjunasagar Project in Nalgonda district exerted the necessary pull for drawing in the male working

youth from the surrounding areas. Therefore, the obvious fall in sex ratios of the populations of the areas which absorbed the migrant males and the rise in the sex ratios of the areas which had been contributing the migrants. It is well known that the agriculture of Nizamabad district is largely developed by the immigrants from the Coastal Andhra districts. So also in Warangal and Khammam districts there is considerable migration even into the rural areas. It is little wonder, therefore, that in these districts the sex ratios in the age-group of 25–29 in the rural areas as well are low as the immigrants would initially be made up mostly of able bodied men.

54. In the age-groups between 30 and 60, the sex ratio falls again. Despite the fact that the larger infantile mortality among male babies had given the female children a lead and the sex ratio was high in the younger age-groups, at the crucial age-groups of 10–14 and 15–19, so heavy must have been the mortality among women in early child birth, that except in the age-groups of 20–24 and 25–29 when on account of the emigration of able bodied young men higher sex ratios resulted in certain areas, the female population was not able to catch up with the male population again in the reproductive ages of women. It is, however, generally believed that the vitality of the females to resist epidemics and other wasteful diseases is higher and that therefore more of them survive to an old age than men. This may be true to some extent. But in our country it is doubtful if the diseases like cholera or small-pox which still account for considerable mortality are selective of the ages or sexes. Apart from the risks of child birth that the females run in their reproductive ages till about 45, even in the subsequent age-groups also they seem to be as vulnerable to disease and death as the male population as the low sex ratios in the age-groups 45–49, 50–54 and 55–59 show. Only in a few districts like Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad and Karimnagar is the sex-ratio in the age-group 50–54 or 55–59 high. In the older age-groups of 60+ there is some evidence that women outlive men. The men who are exposed to greater risks of life in the type of occupations that they may be engaged seem to fall victim to various causes of death peculiar to their conditions of working and living such as heart-attacks, accidents etc., and probably die away earlier than women who stay comparatively more secure at home. In the advanced age-groups exceeding 60 it is observed that in the urban areas the women seem to survive longer as the high urban sex ratios show. The more difficult living conditions and lack of adequate medical facilities make the older females in the rural population to drop off earlier than their counterparts in the urban areas where the stresses and strains of urban occupations curtail the lives of men while the facilities available assist the natural vitality of older women to assert.

Sex ratio graphs

55. The sex ratios of the population of the State by different ages as per Census enumeration and as per the smoothed ages are represented in the graphs facing page 22, which may be studied.

56. The graphs on the succeeding pages showing the sex ratios of the following districts which show a variety of sex ratios and represent the different regions of the State may also be studied.

District	*Sex Ratio*
Srikakulam district .	1037
East Godavari district	999
Anantapur district .	946
Nizamabad district .	1007
Adilabad district .	981

57. Srikakulam district has the highest sex ratio among the districts in its total population *i.e.*, it has proportionately largest number of females per 1,000 males. In East Godavari district lying in the heart of the rich deltaic Coastal Andhra, both men and women are almost equal in numbers. Anantapur district, the typical Rayalaseema district, shows the least sex ratio among the districts *i.e.*, the greatest paucity of females is experienced in this district. Nizamabad district shows the highest sex ratio among the Telangana districts. Adilabad is largely made up of forest tracts and tribal population and lies at one end of the State. The sex ratio graphs reveal the peculiarities in the sex composition of the populations of these districts with their widely varying environments.

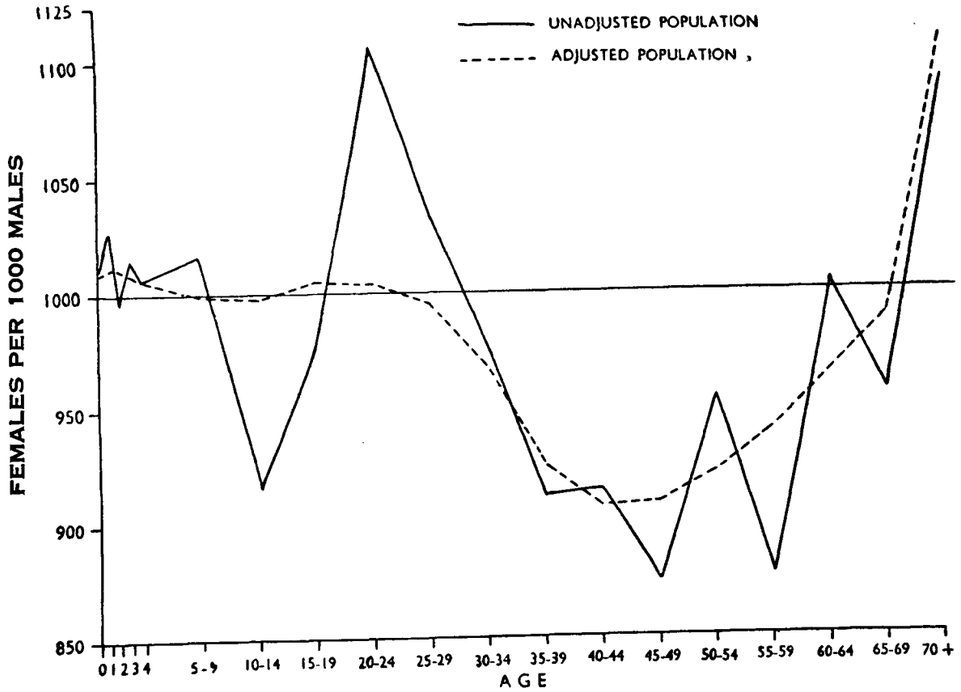
58. The graph for Srikakulam district shows that only in the age-groups of 10-14 and 45-49 some noticeable lowering of sex ratios are observed. At the age-groups of 35-39 and 55-59 also the sex ratio is slightly below par. In all other age-groups and particularly in the age-groups of 20-24, 60-64 and 70+ the graph shows peaks of high sex ratio. While the district suffers from the usual high maternity mortality in the age-group of 10-14, it seems to send out a lot of young men of age-group 20-24 perhaps to the steel works at Bhilai, the tea estates of Assam and the industries of Calcutta and the harbour works in Visakhapatnam. Several young men are said to migrate to Berhampur in Orissa for studies as also seeking service. In the older ages, 45-49 age-group appears very unfavourable to the women but thereafter the women far outnumber men.

59. In East Godavari district, except for the low troughs in the age-groups 10-14 and 40-49 and a prominent peak in the age-group 20-24, the sex ratio graph keeps quite close to the parity line. In the age-group of 0-4 while at the initial stages, *i.e.*, at 0 and 1 more male babies seem to die giving a prominence to female babies, in the subsequent years from 2 to 4 the loss of male children becomes less bringing down the sex ratio unlike in Srikakulam district where it was observed that the sex ratio throughout the individual single year ages between 0-4 exceeds 1,000. Probably in East Godavari there is lesser extent of infant mortality than in Srikakulam district due to better medical facilities. In the advanced ages, the very high sex ratio observed in Srikakulam district is not in evidence here thereby indicating that the old men in East Godavari district live fairly long though not as long as the old women. The population of this district is obviously one of the stablest, not affected by heavy migrational forces.

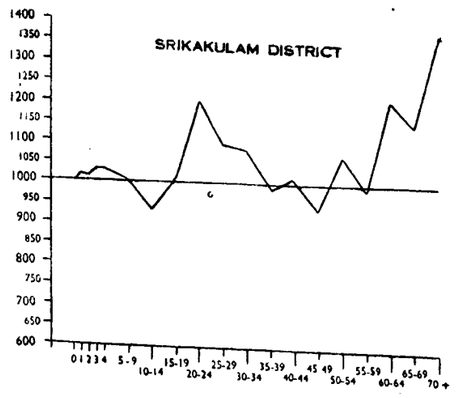
60. Going down to the Rayalaseema district of Anantapur the sex ratio graph presents an entirely different picture. This district has the lowest sex ratio of all the districts in the State. Among infants of less than 1 year of age also there is shortage of females. It is doubtful if the incidence of infant mortality that generally took heavy toll of male lives is less in this district than others. Probably in this district a good number of female infants also fall victim due to malnutrition in this generally scarcity affected district and hence the disparity in sexes among infants is less. In the ages of 1-4 and 5-9 the sex ratio slightly improves unlike in East Godavari district. Probably the mortality among children continues but the natural resistance of girls asserts resulting in greater survival of female children. A pronounced drop occurs in sex ratio in the age-groups of 10-14 and 15-19, a clear evidence of very high maternity deaths in these age-groups. Only in the age-groups of 20-24 and 25-29 the sex ratio goes slightly above the level of males, as this district too must be sending out a number of its young men outside as there is nothing to indicate that there is greater mortality among men in this age-group, for the available registered vital statistics show that in these age-groups the mortality is generally higher among females than males. However, it may be stated that in this area which was notorious for its famines in the past, during the decade 1911-1921 which was one of the worst affected by famine and influenza epedemic a perceptibly higher mortality among young men was observed. There were no circumstances at present to show that there was a higher mortality among men of this age, though it is true that this district during 1961 as also for 3 or 4 years continuously before that, had suffered from drought and scarcity conditions and could have probably made its young men go out to other areas for eking out their livelihood. After the age-group of 25-29 there is a large and continuous trough of low sex ratio and even in the advanced ages of 60+ the sex ratio remains low unlike in the other districts as the graphs would show. The low sex ratios even in the advanced ages is a sad feature shared by this district with a few backward districts as Chittoor, Warangal and Nalgonda. The loss due to maternity, mortality in the child bearing ages is apparently so great in this district that the disparity in the number of sexes is not made up even in the higher ages despite more males dying away earlier in the advanced age groups than females.

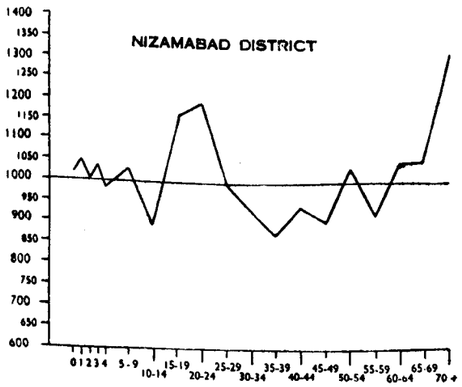
61. Nizamabad and Adilabad districts of Telangana region reveal quite a distinct pattern which varies from those of the districts of the other regions of the State. In 0-4 age-group both the districts show a high sex ratio, the ages of 1 and 3 showing distinct peaks while at 4 it comes down. There is little doubt that in these areas also infant mortality is high and the male children of less than 4 years are smaller in number than girls and hence the high sex ratio in this age-group. At the age of 10-14 there is a low trough of sex ratio as is observed in all other districts. But strangely enough in the age-group of 15-19 the sex ratio shoots up which is quite unlike what was observed in the coastal Andhra districts generally as well as in

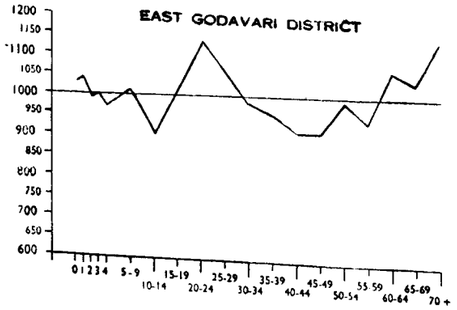
GRAPH SHOWING SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

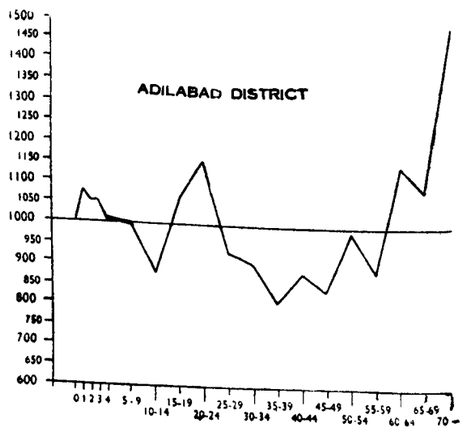


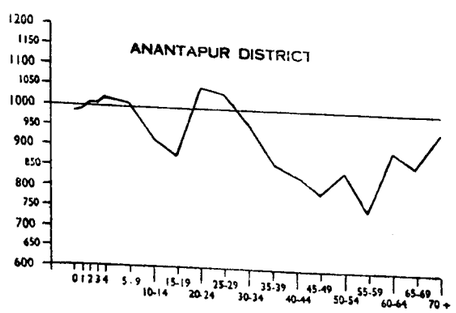
GRAPH SHOWING SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS



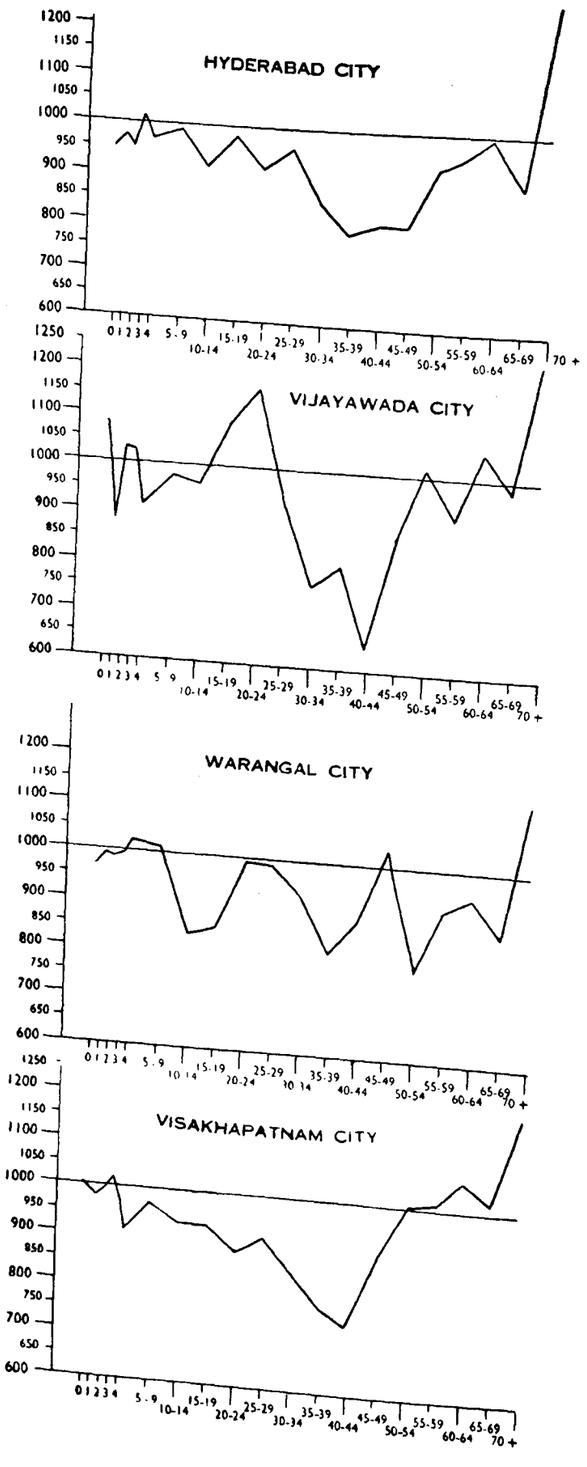








GRAPH SHOWING SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS IN CERTAIN CITIES



the Rayalaseema districts. In fact we saw in Anantapur district quite a low trough of sex ratio forming at age-group 15-19 which falls even below the level of 10-14. But the high sex ratio in the age-group 15-19 noticed in respect of Nizamabad and Adilabad districts is a feature commonly shared by all other Telangana districts thus revealing a distinct pattern varying from other districts. As will be seen in the next section of this chapter when the marital status is discussed, the incidence of child marriages is greatest in Nizamabad and the adjoining Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. One possibility is that several young brides secured from outside the district are brought in here thus swelling the numbers of women in the age-group 15-19. It may also be possible that this age-group contributes a good extent to the male emigrants from these areas. At the age-group of 20-24 the high sex ratios observed in other regions is also evident here. But in the next age-group of 25-29, the sex ratio drops down in both the Telangana districts unlike in the other three districts of the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions already covered. This low sex ratio in the age-group of 25-29 is another peculiar feature generally shared by all the Telangana districts. It would appear that a larger share of emigrant male population from Telangana region consists of those in the age-group 15-24 unlike in other regions where the emigrant male population is made up of mostly those in the age-group of 25-29. Can it be because that in the Telangana region there is lesser literacy and the boys look out for work earlier and therefore emigrate in search of work while the males above 25 years generally stay back? From the age of 25 to 59 in both the districts of Nizamabad and Adilabad low sex ratios are exhibited. Only in the age-group of 50-54 a slightly higher sex ratio is observed which is a feature noticed in the graphs of the other three districts as well. After the age of 60 there is a sharp rise in the sex ratios. On account of the hard work and difficult conditions of living in the Telangana region apparently the aged males drop off faster leaving a larger proportion of aged women to survive. In Nizamabad district which is agriculturally well developed the high sex ratio in the advanced ages is not so pronounced as in the forest ridden Adilabad district.

Sex ratio in large cities

62. Now let us consider the large cities. The opposite four graphs representing the sex ratios of the four largest cities of the State leaving out Guntur may be studied. The sex ratios of the various age-groups in each city reveal a different pattern of their own.

63. Taking Hyderabad city first, the sex ratio in almost all the age-groups is below 1,000. The low sex ratio is observed even in the infant stage. Only at the age of 3 a slightly high sex ratio is observed; otherwise in all the single year ages below 5 the sex ratio is low. One possibility is that due to greater medical facilities more children survive and as generally more number of male babies are born than girls, the sex ratio is retained low except at the age of 3, at which stage more male children seem to drop away. Thereafter the population of the city remains predominantly masculine, the masculinity being particularly pronounced in the age group 30-49. The occupational pattern of the life in the city is such that it is bound to attract lot more males than females. 30-49 age-group is obviously contributed largely of males that are drawn to the city for work. In the younger age group of 15-19 or 25-29 such a pronounced disparity of sexes is not observed as both young men and women are drawn to the city for education and several of the females of these age-groups must be the wives of the men of the higher age-groups that are working in the city. In the advanced ages of 60+, the medical attention available enables the aged males to live longer and hence there is no preponderance of females in the old age-groups and in fact their number is much less than the old men.

64. Vijayawada city shows more erratic sex ratios in its population. While in the infant stage of less than 1 year there is preponderance of girl babies, at the age of 1 it drops down considerably and again rises at 2 and 3, falling again at 4. The high sex ratio at the age of 0 (less than 1 year) is an indication of the high infantile mortality of those born in the Vijayawada City. Thereafter the erratic sex ratios observed between 1 and 4 may be the result of incorrect reporting of ages or the result of high mortality among girls of ages 1 and 4 as well. In the age-groups of 5-9 and 10-14, where age reporting is likely to be more accurate as most of the boys and girls of these age-groups should be school going children, the sex ratio is observed to be low. In the age-groups of 15-19 and 20-24 there is a pronounced peak of high sex ratio unlike in Hyderabad city. This may consist of the large number of girls drawn to the Vijayawada City for education or the wives of the men in the age-group of 25-39 who are in predominant number in the population of the city. A trough of low sex ratio is observed in the age-groups falling between 25-49. This age-group represents the working population mostly males engaged in the various city occupations. In the age-group of 50-54 the strength of females equalises with the men. At 55-59 it drops again but at 60-64 and 70+ there are greater number of survivors among women. The high sex ratios particularly at the earlier age-groups and the later age-groups in a way reflect the unhealthy conditions of living in the city resulting in higher infant mortality as also larger number of old men dying away.

65. Visakhapatnam city shows yet another pattern. The sex ratio at the individual single year ages of 0-4 is low perhaps indicative of lower infant mortality on account of the easier availability of medical attention for which this city is noted with one of the largest hospitals and a medical college being located there. But in the ages 10-44 there is a very distinct fall in the sex ratios unlike in Vijayawada. Visakhapatnam is a noted University centre and obviously a large number of boys in these age-groups congregate to this city for education. In the age-groups of

STATEMENT VI.7—*Concld.*

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES IN ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AND DISTRICTS 1911—1961

Sl. No.	State/District	Census year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group									
			0—4	5—9	10—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	70+	Age not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Anantapur	1961	1,006	1,009	904	1,046	921	823	822	903	954	562
		1951	1,032	1,001	859	953	877	914	837	1,025	1,029	667
		1941	1,001	989	928	1,036	932	834	749	844*	..	..
		1931	1,056	996	943	1,064	840	767	850	894*	..	..
		1921	1,082	1,030	884	1,038	843	873	851	864*	..	..
		1911	1,027	1,029	922	..	977†	..	837‡	941*	..	..
11.	Kurnool	1961	1,000	992	920	1,091	943	899	929	1,029	1,105	519
		1951	908	852	879	990	923	923	984	1,251	2,342	4,938
		1941	980	1,004	941	1,117	949	910	813	1,023*	..	..
		1931	1,031	981	969	1,079	880	821	942	983*	..	..
		1921	1,049	1,010	886	1,105	877	977	980	954*	..	..
		1911	1,028	999	925	..	1,030†	..	941‡	974*	..	..
12.	Mahbubnagar	1961	1,027	1,029	952	1,103	975	941	945	999	1,086	765
		1951	1,039	1,054	957	1,063	987	864	898	975	1,046	1,000
		1941	1,147	1,196	709	740	1,223	1,067	1,117	1,227*	..	..
		1931	1,052	1,011	1,012	978	864	837	870	994*	..	..
		1921	1,097	1,019	900	1,067	908	894	915	1,006*	..	..
		1911	1,094	969	914	..	980†	..	881‡	1,051*	..	..
13.	Hyderabad	1961	995	1,007	950	983	866	849	941	951	1,120	963
		1951	1,027	1,053	1,018	941	885	886	1,003	1,043	1,171	1,143
		1941	1,111	1,002	909	986	887	833	901	995*	..	..
		1931	1,139	942	837	1,027	866	818	759	1,017*	..	..
		1921	1,019	1,036	907	1,005	883	932	913	979*	..	..
		1911	1,053	1,012	933	..	943†	..	863‡	992*	..	..
14.	Medak	1961	1,028	1,030	999	1,072	922	939	947	909	1,015	842
		1951	1,004	1,039	967	1,028	1,003	938	956	864	977	200
		1941	913	1,201	1,296	922	633	889	960	991*	..	..
		1931	1,189	1,018	1,180	974	764	721	792	937*	..	..
		1921	1,063	1,053	869	1,098	970	902	918	918*	..	..
		1911	1,064	971	873	..	1,027†	..	913‡	979*	..	..
15.	Nizamabad	1961	1,018	1,035	995	1,084	904	923	996	1,041	1,307	1,600
		1951	969	1,048	999	1,059	995	956	951	1,106	1,331	..
		1941	1,040	941	1,023	1,048	897	1,003	948	1,000*	..	..
		1931	1,028	935	1,039	1,002	897	921	1,005	1,137*	..	..
		1921	1,080	994	892	1,099	991	1,007	1,074	1,146*	..	..
		1911	1,052	962	912	..	1,037†	..	939‡	1,278*	..	..
16.	Adilabad	1961	1,033	999	952	1,039	872	874	967	1,140	1,493	1,438
		1951	1,019	1,020	940	1,057	990	850	975	1,316	1,480	5,000
		1941	1,174	803	953	898	871	816	1,324	1,557*	..	..
		1931	1,071	860	945	980	888	861	945	1,221*	..	..
		1921	1,092	962	833	1,080	948	830	865	1,049*	..	..
		1911	1,071	979	870	..	994†	..	871‡	1,255*	..	..
17.	Karimnagar	1961	1,019	1,029	944	1,057	994	948	967	934	1,099	711
		1951	1,040	997	920	1,059	983	887	920	1,034	1,040	400
		1941	1,197	635	878	1,001	977	890	1,166	1,303*	..	..
		1931	1,236	668	931	1,019	927	885	908	994*	..	..
		1921	1,058	1,431	838	736	822	934	875	995*	..	..
		1911	1,042	922	827	..	978	..	859‡	985*	..	..
18.	Warangal	1961	1,025	1,031	913	1,015	901	892	878	847	963	755
		1951	1,038	1,000	927	1,014	936	834	868	871	1,027	333
		1941	987	1,011	948	947	876	817	868	1,008*	..	..
		1931	1,062	962	945	1,019	846	779	810	944*	..	..
		1921	1,079	1,027	831	1,053	889	855	886	989*	..	..
		1911	1,065	978	862	..	971†	..	814‡	975*	..	..
19.	Khammam	1961	1,023	1,022	964	1,037	832	832	884	913	1,046	1,084
		1951	1,008	1,000	927	1,014	936	834	868	871	1,027	333
		1941	987	1,011	948	947	876	817	868	1,008*	..	..
		1931	1,062	962	945	1,019	846	779	810	944*	..	..
		1921	1,079	1,027	831	1,053	889	855	886	989*	..	..
		1911	1,065	978	862	..	971†	..	814‡	975*	..	..
20.	Nalgonda	1961	1,028	1,043	935	977	885	857	869	886	983	618
		1951	1,067	1,040	889	970	926	860	859	795	940	883
		1941	995	925	936	902	951	996	879	981*	..	..
		1931	1,045	939	916	1,047	936	796	822	993*	..	..
		1921	1,039	1,073	846	1,023	938	924	925	865*	..	..
		1911	1,077	981	861	..	974†	..	843‡	965*	..	..

† Relates to the age-group 20—39
‡ Relates to the age-group 40—59
* Relates to the age-group 60+

72. The abstract for the State shows a clear fall in the sex ratios in the age-groups of 0-4 and in the ages above 60. The largest proportion of deaths in any country occurs in the early ages and in old age. Infant mortality itself is said to generally account for 20% or more of the total deaths. In our country the proportion is much larger. As was observed earlier we have one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world. Perhaps the rate at present in this State may be in the region of 130 infantile deaths per 1,000 live births. It is an accepted biological fact that among infants more male babies die than females. The mortality among male babies will be higher where conditions of living are more and more difficult and medical facilities inadquate. The reduction in the disparity of sexes in the age-group of 0–4 observed in the above table from 1911 is an indication of better conditions of living and large survival of male babies and hence the falling of sex ratio in the more recent decades. During 1921 and

1931 a perceptible increase in sex ratio is observable in the age-group 0-4. The first World War period and the great influenza epidemic and famine that soon followed and the difficult conditions of living in the post-World War period should have obviously resulted in a greater loss of infants which means more male babies dying during these decades and hence the large proportion of females in the young age-group recorded at 1921 and 1931 Censuses. It is also a confirmed fact that the females in the older ages have a greater vitality to live longer than males. The lengthening of life of the males is an indication of better health conditions. Therefore if more number of men lived longer in the older age-groups, thus reducing the sex ratios in older ages it is a sign of improved conditions of health and better medical facilities being available. The decreasing sex ratio observed in the older age-groups of 60+ in recent decades is thus an encouraging feature. As against the fall in the sex ratios in the age-groups of 0-4 and 60+, a clear rise in the sex ratio in the age-group of 10-19 is observed in the last few decades. The highest sex ratio of 990 females per 1,000 males was recorded in 1931. We saw earlier that in the sex composition of the population a drop in sex ratio is observed in the age-group of 10-19 as compared to the sex ratios in the earlier and the later age-groups and we also found that the low sex ratio in this particular age-group revealed a depressing high mortality among females due to early maternity. Therefore if the sex ratio in this age-group (15-19) has shown an improvement at the present Census as compared to the previous Censuses it is a clear indication that early marriages are becoming less and less popular and therefore the chances of young females dying due to early maternity are getting reduced. Thus the rise in sex ratio in this age-group is a sign of better social environment. The comparatively high sex ratio recorded in 1931 may be due to the loss of young male lives on account of the influenza and famine of the post-first World War period. The present welcome trend of fall in sex ratios in the early age-groups of 0-4 and the later age-groups of 60+ and the rise in the sex ratios in the age-group of 15-19 is observed in almost all the districts of the State. In the age-group of 20-29 the sex ratio has been fluctuating from decade to decade though generally the number of females exceeds the number of males in this age-group in all the decades and in all the districts except in Hyderabad and Nalgonda districts where in the last three decades the sex ratio has been below 1,000, being particularly low in Hyderabad. In Hyderabad, obviously on account of the commanding position of Hyderabad city population which constitutes about 60% of the population of the district and has been attracting more and more male migrants of this age-group, this district shows distinctly falling sex ratios in this age-group. In the age-group of 30-39 also the sex ratios have fluctuated. In the age-groups of 40-49 and 50-59 peculiarly opposite trends are observed as between the Andhra districts and the Telangana districts. While in the coastal Andhra as also Rayalaseema districts, in these age-groups a general tendency for the sex ratios to fall over the last four decades is observed, in the Telangana districts the sex ratios show a rising tendency. The comparatively higher sex ratio in these age-groups in the earlier decades in the Andhra districts may be due to the fact that more men used to emigrate to Burma and other British Colonies and the perceptible fall in sex ratio in these age-groups as compared to the earlier decades may be the direct result of the stoppage of emigration and the earlier migrants having returned back. The rising sex ratios in Telangana districts may indicate the falling mortality amongst women.

Deaths annually reported by sex and age-group in Andhra Pradesh

73. The following statement gives the number of deaths annually reported for each sex by age-groups in Andhra Pradesh from 1957 to 1960 compiled from the vital statistics registration.

STATEMENT VI.8

NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX AND BY AGE-GROUPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, 1957–1960

Sl. No.	Age (years)	1957		1958		1959		1960	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ALL AGES	175,270	165,105	175,761	166,580	135,304	124,671	125,469	116,619
1.	0-5 years	57,736	52,858	58,968	55,432	45,823	42,017	42,902	39,992
	(*a*) 0-1 year	31,008	26,990	28,431	24,778	26,041	22,316	23,372	20,282
	Under one week	9,749	7,717	7,797	6,340	7,453	6,112	6,663	5,268
	1 week to 1 month	5,278	4,321	4,835	4,248	5,000	4,056	4,031	3,245
	1-6 months	7,405	6,495	7,224	6,179	6,940	5,863	6,384	5,653
	6-12 months	8,576	8,457	8,575	8,011	6,648	6,285	6,294	6,116
	(*b*) 1-5 years	26,733	25,868	30,537	30,654	19,782	19,701	19,530	19,710
2.	5-10 ,,	7,649	7,297	9,251	8,623	5,573	5,353	5,167	4,975
3.	10-15 ,,	4,295	4,493	4,353	5,375	3,258	3,386	2,600	2,497
4.	15-20 ,,	5,461	6,702	6,363	7,121	4,346	5,063	2,406	3,609
5.	20-30 ,,	8,360	11,864	9,033	12,267	6,765	9,448	5,878	8,931
6.	30-40 ,,	10,054	11,169	9,889	11,400	8,505	8,914	7,105	7,389
7.	40-50 ,,	13,895	10,518	13,823	10,046	11,009	8,054	9,062	6375
8.	50-60 ,,	13,867	10,136	14,272	10,406	11,647	8,292	11,204	7,668
9.	60 and above	53,953	50,068	49,809	45,910	38,378	34,144	39,145	35,133

74. Though it is known that the registration of deaths in the State is far from complete the above statement helps us to show the mortality preference of sexes in certain age-groups which corroborates the variations in sex ratios in the population of different age groups already discussed. The universally accepted fact of more infant deaths among male babies than females is confirmed by the above statement as well. The excess of male deaths over female deaths is particularly heavy in respect of infants less than 6 months old. In the age group of 1-5 years the registered female deaths are a little more than the male deaths. In the age-groups of 5-10 years and 10-15 years there are more male deaths registered in 1960 than female deaths. But in the previous years, in the age-group of 10-15 there is a positive excess of female deaths than male deaths, the female deaths obviously being mostly accounted for by early child bearing. In the age-groups of 20-30 and 30-40, in all the years the mortality amongst females is more than for males. In these age-groups the losses of female lives may be mostly accounted for by maternity deaths and probably epidemics like small-pox. In the older age-groups of 40-50, 50-60 and 60+ the hazards to life in male occupations and the natural resistance of the females become obvious by the larger number of deaths among men that are registered. However, a decreasing incidence of deaths annually both amongst males and females is observed even within the short span of the 4 years and the gap in the deaths between the two sexes is also getting reduced This as we saw earlier resulted in the falling of the sex ratios in the advanced age-groups.

75. The graph given on the opposite page illustrates the trend of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths by regions—as registered in the State from 1957 to 1960 in the State.

76. The following statement gives the cause specific death rates by sex for the years 1957 to 1960 for the two regions of the State *viz.*, Andhra including Rayalaseema, and Telangana.

STATEMENT IV.9
CAUSE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

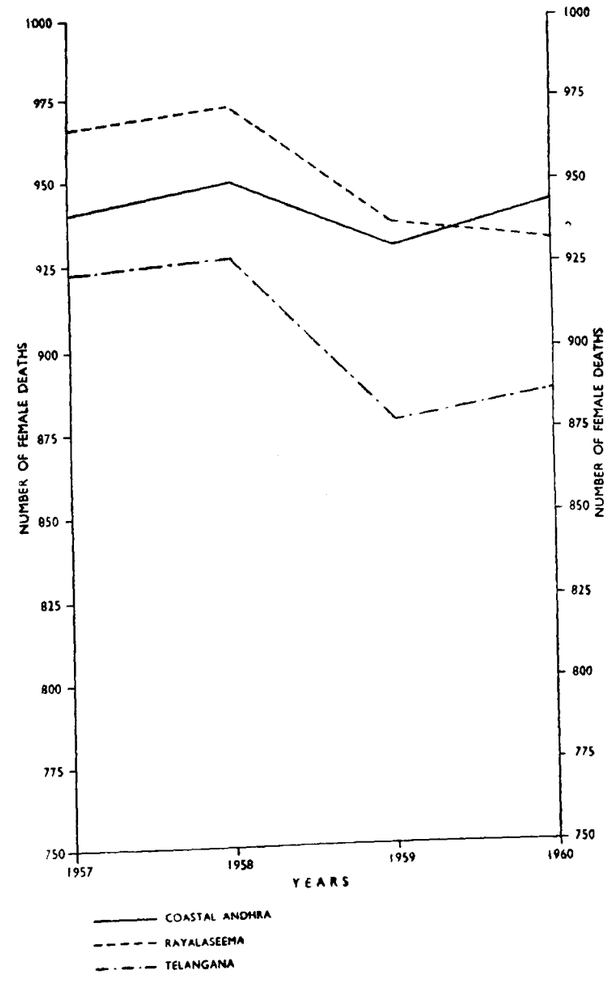
Region	Year	Cause of Death: Cholera		Small-pox		Malaria		Fever other than Malaria		Respiratory Diseases		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Child Birth	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	1957	10.19	11.78	25.32	26.21	32.41	30.57	361.36	358.14	70.75	55.71	48.87	44.41	..	19.66
	1958	22.95	24.33	45.38	48.96	29.97	29.22	345.24	347.68	65.42	50.78	53.15	50.45	..	17.19
	1959	3.21	2.89	8.51	9.38	20.71	20.00	344.14	347.47	73.35	58.40	54.31	51.24	..	20.59
	1960	0.74	0.98	6.69	7.88	91.51	19.79	313.04	321.10	81.50	63.67	53.97	53.49	..	22.91
Andhra	1951	13.59	12.76	26.93	28.77	8.98	8.25	313.55	314.33	82.12	66.87	56.78	53.12	..	21.52
	1952	13.54	12.97	7.55	8.58	8.98	8.81	309.87	310.69	81.35	66.72	54.87	58.60	..	20.74
	1953	27.42	27.63	6.04	6.68	10.46	10.36	302.80	298.26	73.83	64.39	70·40	68.92	..	22.70
	1954	3.32	3.34	4.85	5.18	11.96	14.05	319.78	327.03	75.09	62.00	73.15	70.82	..	22.08
	1955	1.81	1.71	3.91	4.22	12.55	11.62	357.66	356.00	78.10	65.97	57.85	58.46	..	23.99
	1956	5.25	5.82	7.86	7.39	20.77	20.98	315.84	341.70	81.15	66.06	54.59	62.43	..	20.48
	1957	3.71	3.18	9.75	10.36	10.78	9.78	315.17	322.29	70.55	57.13	49.78	45.91	..	19.02
	1958	8.73	8.75	14.02	15.61	7.79	7.72	308.10	316.27	67.98	53.58	54.68	53.49	..	16.99
	1959	3.35	3.02	6.51	6.82	7.40	7.28	299.80	315.94	74.84	58.72	55.74	53.10	..	21.48
	1960	0.65	0.91	5.78	6.90	6.20	6.13	274.97	286.29	79.96	63.01	55.94	55.89	..	21.53
Telangana	1957	29.46	38.03	71.61	74.64	96.70	94.06	476.01	477.61	71.36	51.37	46.15	39.85	..	21.61
	1958	55.61	60.65	117.44	126.44	80.93	79.18	430.57	420.65	59.56	44.27	49.63	43.38	..	17.65
	1959	2.69	2.36	15.69	19.17	68.67	68.72	503.95	506.51	77.17	57.17	49.17	44.12	..	17.20
	1960	1.10	1.24	10.08	11.79	69.51	74.23	456.02	459.77	87.28	66.28	46.58	44.27	..	28.42

77. Here again the registration statistics are far from perfect. Several cases are unregistered and several deaths occur without being seen by a doctor. The diagnosis of the cause of death therefore is not made. The cause under which the death is recorded in the vital statistics registers depends largely on the discretion of the ill-informed and generally illiterate village servant who brings in the information to the Village Headman, and the same is faithfully registered. This accounts for a very large proportion of deaths being recorded under a general cause of "Fevers other than Malaria". Cholera and small-pox often break out in epidemic form. A great improvement is noticed in recent years apparently as a result of the preventive measures taken by the health authorities of the State Government. Certain diseases like small-pox seem to have a particular preference for female lives whereas the respiratory diseases, which apparently include tuberculosis and heart diseases as well, take heavier toll of male lives. The death rate due to child birth which obviously concerns females only has more or less remained constant; if anything, in 1960 a big increase is recorded. This may be probably the result of better registration but all the same points to the fact that greater facilities are needed to prevent this unfortunate waste of valuable lives in areas where maternity and child welfare facilities are sadly lacking at present.

Proportion of males and females to total population of each sex in different age-groups

78. The statement on page 29 gives the distribution of the male and female population as a proportion of 1,000 of the total population of each sex in different age groups.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED FEMALE DEATHS PER 1000 REGISTERED MALE DEATHS IN THE STATE DURING 1957–60



STATEMENT VI.10

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AND DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS, 1961

State/District/City	Total Females per 1,000 of total Males	Age Groups														
		0–14			15–34			35–59			60+			Age not stated		
		Males per 1,000 of all Males	Females per 1,000 of all Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males per 1,000 of all Males	Females per 1,000 of all Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males per 1,000 of all Males	Females per 1,000 of all Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males per 1,000 of all Males	Females per 1,000 of all Females	Females per 1,000 Males	Males per 1,000 of all Males	Females per 1,000 of all Females	Females per 1,000 Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANDHRA PRADESH	**981**	**395**	**396**	**982**	**316**	**329**	**1,023**	**228**	**211**	**910**	**61**	**64**	**1,025**	**N**	**N**	**744**
1. Srikakulam	1,037	397	379	991	309	326	1,094	245	236	998	49	59	1,239	N	N	591
2. Visakhapatnam	1,005	378	369	981	327	333	1,021	247	236	962	48	62	1,304	N	N	826
3. East Godavari	999	386	378	978	322	337	1,046	236	223	945	56	62	1,093	N	N	616
4. West Godavari	992	383	380	984	329	341	1,028	229	218	947	59	61	1,024	N	N	833
5. Krishna	963	390	397	981	324	333	990	223	207	894	63	63	950	N	N	809
6. Guntur	976	382	384	982	314	328	1,018	231	214	907	73	74	991	N	N	286
7. Nellore	997	386	382	985	302	324	1,069	242	222	915	70	72	1,029	N	N	648
8. Chittoor	957	378	389	984	310	327	1,007	245	219	854	66	65	945	1	N	758
9. Cuddapah	857	393	402	980	309	318	983	233	213	877	64	67	988	1	N	857
10. Anantapur	946	411	427	983	304	316	984	223	197	835	62	60	920	N	N	545
11. Kurnool	979	412	412	977	308	319	1,016	222	206	912	58	63	1,054	N	N	524
12. Mahbubnagar	1,003	414	408	989	300	320	1,072	223	207	931	63	65	1,029	N	N	768
13. Hyderabad	953	407	416	973	332	339	973	209	190	866	52	55	1,007	N	N	981
14. Medak	998	400	397	990	308	331	1,071	219	202	919	73	70	948	N	N	856
15. Nizamabad	1,007	390	381	985	327	347	1,067	225	208	929	58	64	1,128	N	N	1,625
16. Adilabad	981	410	408	978	323	335	1,016	223	201	884	44	56	1,243	N	N	1,413
17. Karimnagar	996	412	404	977	300	317	1,051	217	209	956	71	70	992	N	N	717
18. Warangal	954	410	417	971	314	329	1,000	212	194	875	64	60	888	N	N	807
19. Khammam	958	408	425	998	325	333	984	211	186	841	56	56	960	N	N	1,115
20. Nalgonda	950	391	408	991	323	331	974	218	195	852	68	66	921	N	N	616
CITY																
1. Visakhapatnam	920	373	392	968	378	370	900	214	197	844	35	41	1,090	N	N	842
2. Kakinada	971	374	377	980	366	356	944	214	214	970	46	53	1,127	N	N	200
3. Rajahmundry	985	386	400	1,021	346	355	1,009	225	197	863	43	48	1,102	N	N	1,000
4. Eluru	1,004	365	364	1,004	352	357	1,017	232	222	959	51	57	1,121	N	N	2,500
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	947	362	380	993	361	350	919	226	214	940	51	56	1,046	N	N	400
6. Vijayawada	947	377	391	982	361	373	979	221	189	809	41	47	1,097	N	N	1,000
7. Guntur	979	379	387	1,000	368	377	1,001	210	185	866	43	51	1,151	N	N	1,500
8. Nellore	932	348	357	957	374	375	936	234	213	848	44	55	1,149	N	N	800
9. Kurnool	988	408	415	953	351	356	950	197	177	844	44	52	1,125	N	N	533
10. Hyderabad Town-group	929	408	418	964	349	349	929	206	185	836	42	48	1,052	N	N	527
11. Warangal	929	403	411	948	345	348	944	204	190	865	45	51	994	N	N	500

N=Negligible.

79. Age-group 0–14 accounts for the largest proportion of each sex. In Telangana districts except in Nizamabad district this age-group accounts for over 40% of the total population of each sex whereas in other districts it is slightly less. There is, however, no distinct pattern of districts in which the proportion of either sex is larger or less. Age group 15-34 accounts for a larger proportion of female population than the corresponding proportion of female population. In the age-group of 35-59 the relative position is reversed, a larger proportion of male population being accounted for in this age group than amongst the females. In the age-group of 60+ it is only a small proportion of each sex that is left over and no particular pattern of distribution is discernible between the districts.

80. Among the cities, in the populations of Hyderabad, Warangal and Kurnool cities, there is a larger proportion of both male and female children, over 40% of the total male population and over 41% of the female population falling in the age-group of 0–14. In the other eight cities, though this age-group accounts for the largest proportion of both male and female children except in Nellore where the age-group 15-34 has a larger proportion, the proportion of children to the total population both among boys and girls does not exceed 40% being as low as less than 35% in Nellore city. Age-group 15-34 also accounts for a substantial proportion of males and females, the proportions ranging between 34.5% in Warangal to 37.8% in Visakhapatnam among males and 34.8% in Warangal to 37.7% in Guntur among females. In the age-group of 35-59 there is generally a larger proportion of men in all the cities than the corresponding proportion of women which confirms the uniformly low sex ratio in all the cities in this age-group 60+ accounts for a small proportion ranging from as little as 3.5% of males in Visakhapatnam city to 5.7% of females in Eluru. Generally a larger proportion of women is represented in this advanced age-group than men confirming the higher sex ratio observed among the old people living in cities except in Warangal where the sex ratio is only 994 in this age-group.

Proportion of younger age-groups to total population by sex in each district and city

81. The following statement shows the proportion of males and females in the younger age-groups of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 to the total population of each sex in each district and city in 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT VI.11

PROPORTION OF CERTAIN YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS TO TOTAL OF EACH SEX, 1951 AND 1961

(a) Total persons of the Age-Groups per 1,000 of Total Population.
(b) Males of the Age-Groups per 1,000 of All Males.
(c) Females of the Age-Groups per 1,000 of All Females.

State/District/City	Census Year	0–4 Persons (a)	0–4 Males (b)	0–4 Females (c)	5–9 Persons (a)	5–9 Males (b)	5–9 Females (c)	10–14 Persons (a)	10–14 Males (b)	10–14 Females (c)	15–19 Persons (a)	15–19 Males (b)	15–19 Females (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	**1961**	**139**	**137**	**141**	**142**	**140**	**144**	**145**	**118**	**110**	**83**	**84**	**83**
	1951	**123**	**121**	**125**	**124**	**123**	**126**	**123**	**126**	**119**	**90**	**90**	**90**
1. Srikakulam	1961	136	137	135	140	142	138	112	118	706	84	85	82
	1951	110	120	100	117	113	111	118	123	130	100	95	104
2. Visakhapatnam	1961	122	122	123	138	138	138	114	118	109	85	87	82
	1951	119	119	119	126	127	125	124	126	122	86	88	83
3. East Godavari	1961	133	133	134	135	134	137	114	119	108	87	87	87
	1951	117	116	119	125	124	126	122	129	115	92	92	91
4. West Godavari	1961	135	135	136	132	130	134	114	118	110	91	92	89
	1951	115	113	118	126	123	128	122	126	117	94	96	93
5. Krishna	1961	137	135	139	138	135	140	119	120	118	90	92	88
	1951	122	120	125	131	128	133	123	122	125	96	99	94
6. Guntur	1961	134	133	135	134	132	135	116	117	114	83	85	81
	1951	108	106	110	108	109	106	113	115	112	98	96	100
7. Nellore	1961	136	136	136	135	135	135	113	116	111	80	81	78
	1951	115	114	116	125	126	124	123	127	119	83	84	81
8. Chittoor	1961	138	134	141	140	136	145	105	108	102	79	81	76
	1951	116	113	120	109	106	112	116	118	114	92	91	92
9. Cuddapah	1961	137	134	140	145	142	149	116	117	114	79	83	74
	1951	117	105	129	128	130	127	122	122	122	98	102	93
10. Anantapur	1961	147	143	152	154	149	159	117	119	116	78	81	75
	1951	128	121	135	130	125	135	124	128	120	85	89	81
11. Kurnool	1961	149	148	151	149	148	150	113	116	110	76	78	73
	1951	116	119	112	115	121	108	123	129	117	88	91	85
12. Mahbubnagar	1961	149	147	151	145	143	147	117	124	111	79	78	80
	1951	140	137	143	133	129	137	123	130	117	82	79	85
13. Hyderabad	1961	140	137	143	152	147	156	119	122	116	89	86	92
	1951	129	126	132	123	119	128	128	129	127	103	98	108
14. Medak	1961	147	136	141	145	142	147	115	121	109	82	76	88
	1951	138	137	139	127	124	131	118	123	112	84	80	87
15. Nizamabad	1961	138	137	139	139	137	141	108	115	101	84	78	90
	1951	127	130	125	127	125	129	121	127	114	83	79	87
16. Adilabad	1961	149	145	153	153	151	154	107	113	101	76	73	79
	1951	129	128	131	141	139	143	133	140	126	77	77	78

STATEMENT VI.11—*Concld.*

PROPORTION OF CERTAIN YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS TO TOTAL OF EACH SEX, 1951 AND 1961

(a) Total persons of the Age-Groups per 1,000 of Total Population.
(b) Males of the Age-Groups per 1,000 of All Males.
(c) Females of the Age-Groups per 1,000 of All Females.

State/District/City	Census Year	0–4 Persons (a)	0–4 Males (b)	0–4 Females (c)	5–9 Persons (a)	5–9 Males (b)	5–9 Females (c)	10–14 Persons (a)	10–14 Males (b)	10–14 Females (c)	15–19 Persons (a)	15–19 Males (b)	15–19 Females (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. Karimnagar	1961	144	142	146	145	143	148	119	127	111	82	79	85
	1951	135	131	139	129	128	130	130	137	123	83	83	84
18. Warangal	1961	144	139	149	149	144	155	120	127	113	87	85	90
	1951	134	130	138	136	132	140	127	130	123	87	86	87
19. Khammam	1961	152	147	157	153	149	158	112	113	110	91	78	81
	1951	134	130	138	136	132	140	127	130	123	87	86	87
20. Nalgonda	1961	145	139	150	139	133	146	115	119	111	88	86	90
	1951	138	129	147	129	122	135	123	129	116	85	84	86
CITY													
1. Visakhapatnam	1961	130	126	135	139	135	143	113	112	114	206	207	205
	1951	144	171	115	102	98	107	125	131	119	175	170	180
2. Kakinada	1961	135	127	144	131	130	132	109	117	102	202	208	197
3. Rajahmundry	1961	138	134	141	136	132	140	120	120	119	180	174	186
	1951	100	101	98	110	111	110	119	120	119	211	203	219
4. Eluru	1961	126	128	124	125	123	127	113	113	113	189	184	195
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1961	120	116	123	129	125	133	122	121	123	199	206	192
6. Vijayawada	1961	135	132	138	135	132	137	114	113	115	187	171	204
	1951	104	107	100	111	102	121	112	102	123	225	218	232
7. Guntur	1961	136	136	136	133	128	138	114	114	114	199	195	204
	1951	97	91	103	104	113	94	127	124	129	205	230	179
8. Nellore	1961	118	116	120	120	117	124	115	116	113	202	201	204
9. Kurnool	1961	146	144	148	150	146	153	116	118	114	192	187	197
10. Hyderabad Town-Group	1961	133	130	136	154	149	160	122	123	122	191	189	193
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Warangal	1961	132	128	136	152	145	159	123	129	116	191	192	190
	1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(1) The figures in Columns (12), (13) and (14) for the Census year 1951 in respect of cities relate to the age -group 15-24. As the figures for age-group 15-19 are not available this age-group has been taken. For 1961, the figures have been worked out for the age-group 15-24 for cities.

(2) The figures for Hyderabad Town-Group and Warangal City are not available for the Census year 1951 in District Hand Books.

(3) Kakinada, Eluru, Nellore Bandar and Kurnool Cities were not cities in the Census year 1951.

(4) For Khammam District, for 1951 the figures of Warangal District have been adopted.

82. It will be observed that there is a distinctly higher proportion of children both male and female in 1961 than in 1951 in all the districts and in all the cities for which figures are available, which is perhaps an indication of a reduction in the death rates among infants and children as a result of greater prophylactic measures taken to protect children from epidemics and other diseases such as small-pox, cholera, typhoid, T.B., etc. Age-group 5-9 accounts for a larger proportion of males as well as females than the young age group of 0-4. Apparently the age-group of 5-9 is more resistant to disease than the earliest age group after birth. Age-group 10-14 had a larger coterie of males as well as females in 1951 than the corresponding proportion in 1961. Obviously due to larger mortality, the younger age-group had accounted for a lesser proportion in 1951 as was already observed which led to a swelling of the proportion of males as well as females in 1951 in the age-group of 10-14. Similarly the age-group of 15-19 which accounts for a much lower proportion of the total population being only 8.4% among males and 8.3% among females in 1961, is less than their proportions in 1951 when this age-group accounted for a slightly higher proportion of 9.0% of each sex. This is obviously due to a lesser number in the age-groups of 0-4 and 5-9 having survived in 1951. In the cities also a similar trend is observed, except that in Vijayawada city as also in Rajahmundry city age-group 10-14 accounts for a larger proportion of children in 1961 than in 1951 probably on account of more number of children thronging to the city for education. But in the markedly industrial cities like Guntur and Visakhapatnam, the age-group 10-14 accounts for a far lesser proportion of boys and girls to the total of each sex than in 1951 which is obviously due to a greater concentration of factory workers in the higher age-groups that migrate to these cities for work.

Sex ratio in a few important religious groups, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

83. It may be also of interest to see if sex ratios differ in different sections of the population. The following statement gives the sex ratios among persons of the three chief religious faiths in this State, *viz.*, Hindu, Muslim and Christian and among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this State.

[*Statement* :

STATEMENT VI. 12

SEX RATIOS AMONG PERSONS OF HINDU, MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN AND AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

State/District	Total Population		Hindus			Muslims		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	**18,161,771**	**17,821,776**	**16,051,865**	**15,762,079**	**982**	**1,378,762**	**1,336,259**	**969**
1. Srikakulam	1,149,447	1,191,431	1,134,477	1,176,516	1,037	3,013	2,835	941
2. Visakhapatnam	1,142,647	1,148,112	1,120,442	1,124,390	1,004	13,015	14,849	1,141
3. East Godavari	1,305,003	1,303,372	1,256,589	1,253,195	997	18,035	18,039	1,000
4. West Godavari	993,020	985,237	905,743	900,676	994	21,040	19,642	934
5. Krishna	1,058,323	1,018,633	893,124	856,157	959	58,021	57,050	983
6. Guntur	1,522,865	1,487,035	1,189,724	1,157,282	973	131,211	127,878	975
7. Nellore	1,018,457	1,015,222	889,764	888,293	998	76,946	77,057	1,001
8. Chittoor	978,453	936,186	895,446	857,711	958	71,707	67,308	939
9. Cuddapah	685,597	656,418	557,355	536,533	963	97,453	90,492	929
10. Anantapur	908,254	859,210	804,553	764,958	951	6,391	87,164	904
11. Kurnool	964,554	944,186	746,280	734,600	984	148,236	140,778	950
12. Mahbubnagar	794,041	796,645	716,877	720,687	1,005	69,293	68,906	994
13. Hyderabad	1,056,578	1,006,417	756,334	709,114	938	270,476	268,174	991
14. Medak	614,852	612,509	533,088	530,060	994	62,553	62,680	1,002
15. Nizamabad	509,183	512,830	445,578	454,993	1,021	55,088	50,409	905
16. Adilabad	812,491	809,024	771,561	763,941	990	41,593	40,463	973
17. Karimnagar	790,739	754,696	741,065	704,264	950	33,323	36,645	1,100
18. Warangal	539,994	517,548	486,612	466,156	958	39,934	39,344	985
19. Khammam	807,623	767,323	748,949	711,117	949	30,620	28,613	934
20. Nalgonda						40,214	37,933	943

STATEMENT VI. 12—*Concld.*

SEX RATIOS AMONG PERSONS OF HINDU, MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN AND AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

State/District	Christians			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	**717,303**	**711,426**	**992**	**2,512,325**	**2,461,291**	**980**	**670,368**	**654,000**	**976**
1. Srikakulam	11,928	12,073	1,012	108,156	112,611	1,041	96,720	95,556	988
2. Visakhapatnam	8,653	8,383	969	92,064	92,982	1,010	108,238	105,582	975
3. East Godavari	29,661	31,985	1,078	231,422	228,234	986	50,240	50,103	997
4. West Godavari	66,104	64,865	981	154,713	149,865	969	21,585	22,473	1,041
5. Krishna	106,702	105,188	986	114,445	108,887	951	19,182	18,291	954
6. Guntur	201,704	201,740	1,000	81,442	76,408	938	48,704	46,753	960
7. Nellore	51,594	49,823	966	168,840	166,486	986	68,386	63,123	923
8. Chittoor	11,250	11,136	990	172,753	167,381	969	26,373	24,559	931
9. Cuddapah	30,656	29,385	957	75,345	73,271	972	11,683	10,774	922
10. Anantapur	7,024	6,259	891	121,038	115,247	952	24,775	23,725	958
11. Kurnool	69,573	68,445	984	98,047	98,037	1,000	15,607	15,033	963
12. Mahbubnagar	7,700	6,998	909	145,178	146,700	1,010	2,403	2,347	977
13. Hyderabad	24,633	24,862	1,009	163,920	162,388	991	816	735	901
14. Medak	19,003	19,624	1,033	105,667	103,692	981	43	42	977
15. Nizamabad	7,354	7,036	957	80,635	82,469	1,023	366	373	1,019
16. Adilabad	6,631	4,517	681	93,877	93,247	993	66,352	65,619	989
17. Karimnagar	7,327	8,118	1,108	158,287	156,976	992	6,532	6,584	1,008
18. Warangal	9,315	10,610	1,139	134,501	126,002	937	16,539	16,397	991
19. Khammam	22,650	22,687	1,002	73,200	69,754	953	85,579	85,705	1,001
20. Nalgonda	17,841	17,742	994	138,795	130,654	941	245	226	922

84. The sex ratio is highest among the population of Christian faith. For the State on the average the sex ratio among them is 992. In eight districts the number of females exceeds males among the Christians. But in Adilabad district the sex ratio among the Christians is as low as 681. The Hindus show the next highest sex ratio, *viz.*, 982 per 1000 males in the State and Muslims show the least sex ratio of 969 females per 1000 males. In the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Nellore, Medak and Karimnagar, the strength of Muslim females is about the same or slightly higher than the Muslim males. The least sex ratio amongst the Muslim population (904) is observed in Anantapur district. There is no large disparity in sex ratio among the Hindus between the districts. However, it is strange that in Hyderabad district the sex ratio among the Hindus is very low being 938 as compared to Christians (1,009) and Muslims (991). Most of the immigrant male population to the city of Hyderabad which largely influences the composition of the population of the district is obviously made up of Hindus. Hence the low sex ratio among the Hindu population of the city. The Scheduled Castes as well as the Scheduled Tribes exhibit lower sex ratio, *viz.*, 980 and 976 respectively than the Hindus or Christians, though higher than the Muslim sex ratio. The highest sex ratio (1,041) among Scheduled Castes is observed in Srikakulam district probably due to the emigration of a number of males among them for work in factories and irrigation projects in the neighbouring States of Orissa and Bihar and to the tea estates of Assam and the least ratio (937) in Warangal probably as a result of the industries of Warangal drawing a good number of Scheduled Castes males. Among Scheduled Tribes, it is found that the highest sex ratio (1,041) is observed in West Godavari district and the least (901) in Hyderabad. The Scheduled Tribe population in Hyderabad district may consist of the very few drawn to the city for work and they would mostly be males. Even in districts like Visakhapatnam or Khammam where the indigenous Scheduled Tribe population is confined mostly to the Agency tracts and are hardly affected by forces of migration, the sex ratio among them is below par, 975 in Visakhapatnam district and 991 in Khammam district. The lower sex ratios among the Scheduled Tribes may be the result of greater mortality among the females due to lack of adequate maternity or health services in the remote forest and hilly areas where they mosty live.

SECTION 3—MARITAL STATUS

Introductory

85. The marital status or civil condition of the population is another factor ascertained at the Census which is of importance from the demographic, economic as well as sociological view points. A study of the marital status of the population reveals the varying social conditions governing the life of the people in different areas of the State and highlights certain problems relating to child marriages, widowhood and divorce, multiple marriages, availability or otherwise of marriageable persons etc., and it also helps to understand the fertility rates, the age composition as also the trends of population growth.

86. At the 1961 Census the marital status of the population was ascertained under the following four categories :

(*a*) Never Married
(*b*) Married
(*c*) Widowed
(*d*) Divorced or Separated

The instructions to the Census enumerators for recording the marital status were as follows :

"For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom of society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in a locality write 'M' if the person concerned says that he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not re-married, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again write 'S'. For a prostitute, return her marital status as declared by her."

87. Though, during enumeration the marital status of every individual irrespective of age was ascertained and recorded as returned by the individual, during the tabulation of the data in the Census Office all persons of age group 0–9 were included under the 'Never Married' status irrespective of the actual legal status returned.

88. As will be clear from the instructions to the enumerators and the tabulation procedure followed, the data proposed to be given out in the Census tables was not just the legal status of a person, for it matters little from the demographic view point whether a child aged 5 is married or not, but the fact of *de facto* union of a man and a woman living together of and above the levels of age at which such unions are likely to be re-productive. Despite the law forbidding child marriages in our country, cases of transgression either by ignorance or even wanton disregard of the law on account of the parents' strong attachment to tradition or their disbelief in the social reform or due to expediency in certain circumstances, are not uncommon. Since we have not tabulated the figures of all the marriages solemnised below the age of 10, we cannot judge to what extent child marriages are prevalent. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, the tables do exhibit the marital status of all persons including children irrespective of age. As regards the general population we can still analyse to what extent early marriages in the age-groups of less than 20 or even less than 15 but not below 10 years of age occur. A comparison of the marital status of a few selected districts over the past decades by age-groups also would help us to see if any change in the marital traditions has been noticed and how the reduction in early marriages would effect the growth of population.

89. The universality of marriage in the Indian society is still an accepted fact. The moment a boy or girl comes of marriageable age which is quite early by traditional standards, but not so early by the present standards, the parents consider it an obligation on their part to arrange to get the boy or girl married. However, with the growing opportunities for the females to compete with men in all walks of life as earning members, the greater spread of education among them and the prospects of getting better bridegrooms if the girls were educated and so on, the concept of marriageable age is changing. At one time it was considered beneath the dignity of the parents to keep a girl who has attained puberty unmarried. But now the girl attains puberty long before she completes her education. The marriage is generally not thought of before the education is completed. At least this is the trend in the middle classes and the upper middle classes, particularly in the urban areas.

The stigma of spinsterhood or bachelorhood exists no more in the society. But in the large section of the poor rural population it is doubtful if any such general break from old traditions has occurred fully, though it is observed that at present marriages are performed at a considerably higher age than what it used to be a few decades ago. The fear of law, greater enlightenment and the realisation of the evils of early marriages, the wider choice of brides and bridegrooms, the distances being less of a barrier with the improvement of communications are the factors which seem to make the present day parents wait for the boy and girl to reach an age of discretion before getting them married.

Population break-up by Marital Status

90. The absolute figures of the population of the State as a whole under each marital status are as follows :

Marital Status	Males	% to total Males	Females	% to total Females
1	2	3	4	5
Never Married . .	9,405,223	51.79	7,019,806	39.39
Married . .	8,021,199	44.16	8,212,011	46.08
Widowed . .	619,568	3.41	2,430,124	13.63
Divorced or Separated .	115,615	0.64	159,732	0.90
Unspecified Status .	66	N	103	N

Proportion of population of each Marital Status and sex by age-groups

91. The proportion of persons of the different marital status in the two sexes and the disparity in certain age groups will throw some light on such factors as the custom of child marriages, the possibility of mortality due to early child bearing, bigamous marriages, the longevity of the life of widows, etc. The following statement giving the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at different age-groups by marital status and the sex ratio at each age-group by marital status gives a comprehensive picture of the marital Status of the population of the State as a whole and for each district and facilitates a critical study.

[*Statement*

STATEMENT VI.13

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES

a. Males per 1,000 Males at each age-group by category of marital status (Total of all four marital status—1,000)

b, Females per 1,000 Females at each age-group by category of marital status (Total of all four marital status—1,000)

. Females per 1,000 Males in each age-group by each marital status

Age-Group	Marital status	Andhra Pradesh a	Andhra Pradesh b	Andhra Pradesh c	1 Srikakulam a	1 Srikakulam b	1 Srikakulam c	2 Visakhapatnam a	2 Visakhapatnam b	2 Visakhapatnam c	3 East Godavari a	3 East Godavari b	3 East Godavari c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0– 9	N.M.	1,000	1,000	1,011	1,000	1,000	1,016	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,000	1,000	1,012
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D or S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	N.M.	972	793	746	964	759	733	988	775	723	992	854	777
	M	28	203	6,751	35	232	6,159	11	220	17,838	8	144	16,933
	W	N	2	5,862	1	3	4,230	1	3	5,984	N	1	16,750
	D or S	N	2	22,479	N	6	27,276	N	2	61,200	N	1	27,500
15–19	N.M.	846	198	229	794	229	290	883	213	230	883	208	235
	M	151	781	5,044	200	736	3,697	115	756	6,249	115	773	6,742
	W	1	7	5,442	3	10	3,379	1	14	16,543	1	7	10,883
	D or S	2	14	8,430	3	25	8,837	1	17	12,704	1	12	12,259
20–24	N.M.	449	28	70	408	39	116	485	42	95	413	26	70
	M	537	936	1,928	569	909	1,924	508	904	1,962	574	936	1,865
	W	6	19	3,434	8	22	3,183	5	32	6,671	6	22	4,448
	D or S	8	17	2,228	15	30	2,343	7	22	3,484	7	16	2,647
25–29	N.M.	140	9	66	121	13	120	163	14	88	98	7	78
	M	833	932	1,153	839	916	1,196	811	904	1,183	877	926	1,120
	W	13	43	3,304	16	44	3,002	12	59	4,946	12	48	4,149
	D or S	14	17	1,309	24	27	1,207	14	23	1,668	13	19	1,582
30–34	N.M.	51	6	117	39	7	204	45	9	2,000	32	5	143
	M	912	882	945	911	876	1,044	920	856	958	934	877	921
	W	22	93	4,195	24	92	4,175	20	113	5,958	21	101	4,805
	D or S	15	19	1,240	26	25	1,037	15	22	1,474	13	17	1,266
35–39	N.M.	26	5	170	17	4	211	20	10	466	15	3	202
	M	930	834	816	929	825	876	936	804	804	946	843	855
	W	30	145	4,351	33	150	4,501	30	167	5,218	27	138	4,918
	D or S	14	16	1,111	21	21	989	14	19	1,234	12	16	1,300
40–44	N.M.	21	4	172	12	3	281	13	7	497	12	3	210
	M	914	717	716	915	702	774	926	683	701	929	716	707
	W	51	263	4,691	55	276	5,060	48	294	5,805	47	266	5,150
	D or S	14	16	1,089	18	19	1,083	13	16	1,132	12	15	1,182
45–49	N.M.	15	3	178	6	3	491	9	6	623	9	3	285
	M	901	634	615	903	595	617	911	590	582	921	655	652
	W	72	350	4,262	75	387	4,640	69	393	5,157	61	330	4,960
	D or S	12	13	930	14	15	1,004	11	11	873	9	12	1,226
50–54	N.M.	14	3	176	6	3	493	7	6	952	8	2	215
	M	861	457	507	861	402	502	877	398	481	881	452	508
	W	114	530	4,422	121	588	5,184	106	586	5,899	104	537	5,131
	D or S	11	10	872	12	10	909	10	10	1,037	7	9	1,204
55–59	N.M.	13	3	198	4	2	504	7	6	100	7	2	314
	M	835	391	410	835	332	389	855	312	185	865	395	429
	W	142	597	3,685	151	658	4,260	130	677	5,241	121	596	4,645
	D or S	10	9	769	10	8	793	8	5	600	7	7	967
60–64	N.M.	11	2	187	4	2	589	6	3	569	6	2	260
	M	782	219	282	783	163	252	797	153	249	810	202	269
	W	198	772	3,903	204	829	4,916	189	840	5,744	179	792	4,759
	D or S	9	7	720	9	6	883	8	4	624	5	4	916
65–69	N.M.	11	2	185	3	2	583	6	2	452	7	1	231
	M	754	188	238	751	125	190	772	130	198	784	185	246
	W	226	804	3,387	239	868	4,139	214	865	4,765	205	809	4,078
	D or S	9	6	621	7	5	805	8	3	373	4	5	1,174
70+	N.M.	11	2	211	4	2	750	6	3	695	8	1	219
	M	672	82	133	660	65	133	691	59	119	686	85	141
	W	309	912	3,223	327	930	3,880	294	936	4,515	302	912	3,467
	D or S	8	4	532	9	3	493	9	2	367	4	2	462
Age not stated	N.M.	603	522	661	635	484	426	585	447	626	452	198	278
	M	332	819	732	265	379	800	355	387	892	472	604	797
	W	30	96	2,448	23	105	2,500	27	133	4,000	62	165	1,667
	D or S	10	12	928	12	21	1,000	6	13	2,000	14	22	1,000
Unspecified status	.	25	51	1,561	65	11	91	27	20	600	..	1	..

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-GROUP

a. Males per 1,000 Males at each age-group by category
b. Females per 1,000 Females at each age-group by cate-
c. Females per 1,000 Males in each age-group by each

Age-Group	Marital status	4 West Godavari			5 Krishna			6 Guntur			7 Nellore		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
0–9	N.M.	1,000	1,000	1,010	1,000	1,000	997	1,000	1,000	993	1,000	1,000	998
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D or S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	N.M.	994	908	844	993	926	882	995	889	854	997	941	901
	M	6	91	13,834	7	73	10,646	5	110	21,329	3	58	18,822
	W	N	N	3,625	N	N	7,600	N	N	14,333	N	N	8,333
	D or S	N	1	3,133	N	1	32,000	N	1	19,200	N	1	62,000
15–19	N.M.	861	220	246	899	264	208	927	205	207	959	216	318
	M	137	763	5,397	99	723	6,627	72	781	10,091	40	669	16,230
	W	1	4	4,919	1	4	946	N	5	15,366	N	6	12,056
	D or S	1	11	8,041	1	9	14,946	1	9	18,724	1	9	9,861
20–24	N.M.	348	38	126	424	23	61	487	28	64	638	27	49
	M	636	931	1,679	565	950	1,880	504	941	2,066	358	937	2,963
	W	6	15	3,977	4	14	3,537	4	16	5,149	3	19	6,907
	D or S	10	16	1,813	7	18	2,290	5	15	3,235	6	17	3,292
25–29	N.M.	71	9	142	113	11	97	134	8	66	222	10	50
	M	904	936	1,098	865	940	1,114	846	930	1,163	759	929	1,383
	W	10	38	3,998	10	33	3,498	9	42	4,791	9	43	5,353
	D or S	15	17	1,190	12	16	2,280	11	20	2,001	10	18	2,077
30–34	N.M.	22	7	290	51	11	192	45	6	341	83	5	67
	M	945	891	895	918	889	885	925	877	925	887	876	1,043
	W	18	85	4,456	18	88	4,165	17	93	5,232	17	97	6,038
	D or S	15	17	1,070	13	17	1,217	13	24	1,746	13	22	1,759
35–39	N.M.	14	3	215	17	8	453	25	3	124	53	4	67
	M	946	863	909	943	861	847	935	838	854	908	825	874
	W	27	120	4,453	27	117	4,054	25	137	5,138	26	152	5,495
	D or S	13	14	1,053	13	14	967	15	22	1,433	13	19	1,469
40–44	N.M.	9	2	207	15	4	221	19	3	136	30	5	143
	M	932	737	1,715	925	746	684	915	738	739	907	721	727
	W	47	247	4,788	47	234	4,194	49	242	4,585	48	256	4,920
	D or S	12	14	1,079	13	16	1,065	17	22	1,161	15	18	1,084
45–49	N.M.	7	1	178	12	4	284	14	3	141	25	4	154
	M	920	688	700	907	703	702	900	677	635	892	684	629
	W	63	305	4,593	69	281	3,679	71	303	3,613	68	347	4,537
	D or S	10	11	1,033	12	12	892	15	17	937	15	15	869
50–54	N.M.	6	1	185	11	4	284	12	2	113	24	3	117
	M	880	506	551	867	522	548	860	508	544	850	404	497
	W	105	483	4,402	111	464	3,799	1,111	475	3,957	111	522	4,283
	D or S	9	10	1,119	11	10	864	17	15	837	15	11	701
55–59	N.M.	5	1	206	8	2	265	9	2	171	21	5	201
	M	855	482	519	842	470	490	840	446	449	821	381	403
	W	133	509	3,516	138	518	3,253	136	540	3,348	142	605	3,696
	D or S	7	8	1,135	12	10	710	15	12	714	16	9	496
60–64	N.M.	4	1	302	7	1	160	10	2	171	20	2	113
	M	794	261	327	784	265	312	784	266	328	768	213	274
	W	196	732	3,717	202	729	3,841	193	724	3,629	199	779	3,860
	D or S	6	6	844	7	5	636	13	8	639	13	6	420
65–69	N.M.	8	2	271	5	2	313	7	2	266	17	2	105
	M	764	274	375	767	264	307	756	222	266	745	161	220
	W	222	715	3,380	222	730	2,922	221	771	3,153	227	833	3,737
	D or S	6	9	1,648	6	4	585	16	5	288	11	4	369
70+	N.M.	6	1	203	6	2	260	7	2	293	21	2	84
	M	673	91	144	685	88	130	681	97	151	654	79	132
	W	315	902	3,037	303	906	1,319	301	898	3,150	312	917	3,211
	D or S	6	6	1,104	6	4	674	11	3	336	12	2	182
Age not stated	N.M.	510	475	731	577	456	641	486	152	250	645	546	551
	M	412	450	857	387	433	907	486	134	221	295	311	685
	W	..	75	3,000	18	89	4,000	21	71	2,667	38	126	2,143
	D or S	19	..	..	9	11	1,000	7	..	..	16	9	333
Unspecified status		59	..	..	9	11	1,000	..	643	..	6	8	1,000

VI.13—*Contd.*

BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES

of marital status (Total of all four marital status—1,000)
gory of marital status (Total of all four marital status—1,000)
marital status

8 Chittoor			9 Cuddapah			10 Anantapur			11 Kurnool			Marital status	Age-Group
a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
1,000	1,000	1,017	1,000	1,000	1,003	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,000	1,000	996	N.M.	0–9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D or S	
997	932	844	997	945	877	991	930	864	994	906	845	N.M.	10–14
3	67	21,122	3	55	10,254	9	70	7,455	6	93	15,541	M	
N	N	9,400	N	N	10,500	N	N	10,000	N	1	6,857	W	
N	1	3,250	N	N	9,500	N	N	2,286	..	N	..	D or S	
966	276	257	965	295	261	933	314	296	921	237	234	N.M.	15–19
33	707	19,238	35	694	16,983	67	675	8,901	78	752	8,724	M	
N	6	17,000	N	5	13,100	N	5	9,211	1	5	6,254	W	
1	11	20,425	N	6	17,118	N	6	21,529	N	6	18,391	D or S	
677	30	48	609	23	40	630	27	45	529	31	66	N.M.	20–24
316	932	3,165	382	946	2,605	363	943	2,739	461	939	2,312	M	
3	20	6,471	6	19	3,156	4	18	4,484	6	19	3,713	W	
4	18	4,384	3	12	4,930	3	12	4,552	4	11	3,360	D or S	
280	8	29	248	5	22	244	7	31	166	8	53	N.M.	25–29
700	926	1,404	734	938	1,331	738	935	1,312	812	933	1,203	M	
10	44	4,747	12	44	3,665	13	43	3,532	14	46	3,366	W	
10	22	2,500	6	13	2,264	5	15	2,959	8	13	1,792	D or S	
99	6	65	137	5	39	83	5	54	65	6	94	N.M.	30–34
867	869	999	829	873	1,047	886	885	965	900	867	932	M	
20	99	4,811	25	105	4,150	23	93	3,983	26	111	4,179	W	
14	26	1,847	9	17	1,804	8	17	1,962	9	16	1,677	D or S	
51	4	62	89	3	26	39	10	346	33	7	183	N.M.	35–39
904	819	812	867	822	859	919	824	778	920	809	804	M	
30	155	4,632	35	161	4,135	34	144	3,669	38	168	4,028	W	
15	22	1,303	9	14	1,446	8	16	1,751	9	16	1,654	D or S	
51	3	58	81	2	27	32	14	384	28	3	114	N.M.	40–44
889	704	694	846	687	706	960	743	669	898	685	693	M	
53	270	4,441	64	296	4,023	58	257	3,710	64	298	4,225	W	
16	23	1,191	9	15	1,346	10	16	1,345	10	14	1,279	D or S	
31	4	103	45	3	48	27	3	75	21	4	149	N.M.	45–49
878	621	573	842	617	623	879	642	582	877	602	608	M	
74	357	3,901	103	370	3,053	83	342	3,289	92	383	3,691	W	
17	18	872	10	10	832	11	13	910	10	11	971	D or S	
30	2	53	42	2	36	28	3	87	19	2	102	N.M.	50–54
831	448	465	796	420	482	824	408	490	828	418	486	M	
122	536	3,814	152	571	3,429	137	519	3,272	144	572	3,822	W	
17	14	716	10	7	683	11	10	779	9	8	930	D or S	
22	3	97	36	2	44	27	2	55	20	3	124	N.M.	55–59
812	374	366	770	360	376	794	384	364	800	371	399	M	
149	614	3,269	184	633	2,762	171	607	2,660	173	616	3,055	W	
17	9	424	10	5	372	8	7	663	7	10	1,254	D or S	
21	2	86	34	1	36	27	4	129	14	2	176	N.M.	60–64
751	205	252	701	187	259	734	218	272	740	207	290	M	
213	786	3,395	256	809	3,072	231	774	3,059	241	787	3,391	W	
15	7	441	9	3	296	8	4	495	5	4	859	D or S	
20	2	80	27	1	40	25	4	139	13	2	133	N.M.	65–69
721	164	212	687	172	235	693	177	223	701	176	250	M	
247	829	3,134	278	825	2,785	272	815	2,621	280	819	2,913	W	
12	5	359	8	2	182	10	4	364	6	3	500	D or S	
19	2	75	30	3	94	21	3	115	12	3	276	N.M.	70+
648	66	101	600	59	102	608	75	118	614	86	155	M	
323	929	2,837	364	937	2,667	364	920	2,411	370	907	2,711	W	
10	3	264	6	1	217	7		266	4	4	867	D or S	
649	549	639	571	380	594	472	460	548	433	143	178	N.M.	Age not stated
287	352	926	375	380	905	405	300	417	490	574	608	M	
21	57	2,000	54	200	3,333	90	200	1,250	67	259	2,000	W	
11	14	1,000	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	19	..	D or S	
32	28	667	..	40	..	11	40	2,000	10	..	..	Unspecified status	

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-

a. Males per 1,000 Males at each age-group by
b. Females per 1,000 Females at each age-group
c. Females per 1,000 Males in each age-group by

Age-Group	Marital status	12 Mahbubnagar			13 Hyderabad			14 Medak			15 Nizamabad		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
0–9	N.M.	1,000	1,000	1,028	1,000	1,000	1,002	1,000	1,000	1,029	1,000	1,000	1,027
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	D or S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	N.M.	973	644	594	989	842	772	963	562	526	795	422	409
	M	27	353	11,781	11	155	13,278	37	430	10,356	202	562	2,451
	W	N	1	8,750	N	1	10,231	N	2	8,622	2	7	3,320
	D or S	..	2	..	N	2	10,800	N	6	42,111	1	9	11,805
15–19	N.M.	786	101	134	886	202	330	695	59	97	509	66	150
	M	212	880	4,304	112	695	6,261	301	918	3,531	480	902	2,176
	W	1	8	8,417	1	5	7,169	2	7	4,163	5	10	2,170
	D or S	1	11	11,419	1	8	11,385	2	16	7,098	6	22	4,378
20–24	N.M.	379	20	48	564	68	119	259	13	58	206	9	54
	M	609	946	1,821	429	905	2,071	720	951	1,523	765	947	1,475
	W	6	20	3,787	4	15	3,633	8	18	2,417	10	20	2,227
	D or S	6	14	2,562	3	12	3,502	13	18	1,664	19	24	1,539
25–29	N.M.	117	9	80	219	18	81	76	3	41	59	3	
	M	856	929	1,128	764	937	1,208	890	942	1,058	901	932	50
	W	15	45	3,093	10	33	3,431	15	37	2,433	17	44	1,025
	D or S	12	17	1,481	7	12	1,705	19	18	943	23	21	2,530
30–34	N.M.	38	8	215	95	9	83	20	4	209	20	2	893
	M	926	874	983	883	900	920	938	895	933	930	876	108
	W	23	99	4,481	15	76	4,512	22	82	3,588	28	99	888
	D or S	13	19	1,494	7	15	2,045	20	19	920	22	23	3,345
35–39	N.M.	17	3	138	28	7	203	14	2	110	12	2	944
	M	939	814	778	944	832	725	939	837	761	936	817	108
	W	32	164	4,623	21	149	5,866	31	141	3,895	34	165	757
	D or S	12	19	1,417	7	12	1,434	16	20	1,019	18	16	4,160
40–44	N.M.	14	2	144	20	5	204	12	2	158	12	2	770
	M	922	694	745	937	710	649	921	728	781	910	696	157
	W	51	283	5,524	36	273	6,490	51	248	4,848	61	290	718
	D or S	13	21	1,697	7	12	1,539	16	22	1,333	17	12	4,454
45–49	N.M.	11	2	127	21	4	163	9	2	218	7	3	697
	M	911	582	574	923	597	542	909	627	599	895	591	377
	W	67	397	5,101	50	388	6,515	67	360	4,651	84	394	594
	D or S	11	19	1,519	6	11	1,357	15	11	665	14	12	4,232
50–54	N.M.	9	2	229	13	3	213	8	2	213	8	2	771
	M	875	435	481	893	425	454	871	451	518	855	419	222
	W	106	548	5,010	87	562	900	107	540	5,050	126	571	508
	D or S	10	15	1,485	7	10	1,339	14	7	498	11	8	4,700
55–59	N.M.	9	2	207	13	3	219	5	1	179	4	2	722
	M	856	341	357	864	354	373	846	373	366	831	351	432
	W	126	637	4,524	116	637	5,007	137	618	3,753	155	639	384
	D or S	9	20	2,115	7	6	784	12	8	576	10	8	3,747
60–64	N.M.	8	1	185	8	3	301	6	3	413	5	1	743
	M	801	201	252	833	198	231	807	241	276	777	181	227
	W	183	779	4,283	152	794	5,089	171	751	4,067	208	813	243
	D or S	8	19	2,530	7	5	778	16	5	321	10	5	4,068
65–69	N.M.	7	1	190	14	5	282	6	1	190	6	3	530
	M	770	159	202	809	165	182	788	190	207	737	153	567
	W	214	817	3,732	169	825	4,353	190	803	3,628	249	838	216
	D or S	9	23	2,333	8	5	608	16	6	202	8	6	3,503
70+	N.M	9	2	261	27	4	182	6	2	343	6	2	805
	M	707	69	106	721	83	129	695	68	99	669	65	407
	W	278	921	3,601	246	909	4,134	243	926	3,310	317	929	128
	D or S	6	8	1,336	6	4	681	15	4	265	8	4	3,825
Age not stated	N.M.	686	701	781	636	654	990	589	450	643	160	375	597
	M	294	197	511	309	276	860	316	363	967	720	375	3,750
	W	..	68	..	18	51	2,667	42	87	1,750	..	175	833
	D or S	7	26	2,000	6	6	1,000	..	63	..	80	50	...
Unspecified status		13	8	500	31	13	400	53	37	600	40	25	1,000

N.M=Never Married M=Married W=Widowed D or S=Divorced or Separated

VI.13—*Concld.*

GROUP BY MARITAL STATUS AND FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES

category of marital status (Total of all four marital status—1,000)
by category of marital status (Total of all four marital status—1,000)
each marital status

16 Adilabad			17 Karimnagar			18 Warangal			19 Khammam			20 Nalgonda			Marital status	Age-Group
a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c		
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	2	1
1,000	1,000	1,016	1,000	1,000	1,024	1,000	1,000	1,028	1,000	1,000	1,022	1,000	1,000	636	N.M.	0–9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D or S	
875	536	537	866	440	443	947	605	539	990	845	799	985	631	570	N.M.	10–14
124	450	3,186	133	547	3,573	53	386	6,211	10	152	14,618	15	365	21,609	M	
1	6	4,968	1	5	5,321	N	2	9,762	N	1	9,800	N	1	10,385	W	
N	8	14,880	N	8	17,575	N	7	68,625	N	2	119,000	N	3	16,938	D or S	
602	89	158	562	52	97	729	82	114	881	184	209	795	59	75	N.M.	15–19
388	879	2,422	428	916	2,266	267	889	3,388	116	795	6,879	202	921	4,560	M	
5	9	2,212	4	9	2,737	1	9	5,865	1	5	7,300	2	6	3,434	W	
5	23	4,584	6	23	4,397	3	20	6,597	2	16	7,736	1	14	10,739	D or S	
271	12	50	232	14	67	273	16	62	409	28	76	344	8	22	N.M.	20–24
696	952	1,594	737	947	1,394	703	950	1,434	576	944	1,827	641	964	1,535	M	
16	18	1,341	11	20	2,056	8	17	2,182	6	13	2,524	7	15	1,965	W	
17	18	1,238	20	19	1,045	16	17	1,117	9	15	1,959	8	13	740	D or S	
85	3	36	53	10	196	71	6	82	99	8	83	106	3	30	N.M.	25–29
863	945	1,027	905	935	1,064	898	949	1,025	874	945	1,046	863	952	1,028	M	
31	36	1,075	16	40	2,530	12	32	2,634	13	32	2,371	16	34	1,968	W	
21	16	729	26	15	570	19	13	646	14	15	1,054	15	11	634	D or S	
32	4	106	22	6	261	32	3	86	28	8	255	30	2	67	N.M.	30–34
912	897	902	928	895	990	929	906	923	937	892	806	926	901	911	M	
39	84	1,990	26	86	3,367	21	77	3,417	22	84	3,276	27	85	2,913	W	
17	15	766	24	13	576	18	14	721	13	16	984	17	12	633	D or S	
20	2	101	14	4	272	14	3	170	16	6	284	15	2	109	N.M.	35–39
913	844	755	931	842	863	945	863	772	944	860	740	941	855	744	M	
51	143	2,271	35	144	3,913	27	125	4,009	30	123	3,302	31	133	3,469	W	
16	11	555	20	10	481	14	9	560	10	11	909	13	10	641	D or S	
12	5	388	14	3	233	9	2	241	15	6	313	12	2	154	N.M.	40–44
912	695	681	907	746	813	936	759	742	924	737	654	923	746	719	M	
61	285	4,163	57	241	4,196	43	226	4,788	51	245	3,965	52	242	4,182	W	
15	15	875	22	10	445	12	13	977	10	12	991	13	10	651	D or S	
9	2	209	10	3	251	7	2	205	11	3	238	9	1	109	N.M.	45–49
890	609	578	899	666	661	925	653	605	911	657	614	909	651	579	M	
89	378	3,592	77	323	3,720	58	329	4,881	69	331	4,064	69	339	5,971	W	
12	11	722	14	8	544	10	16	1,327	9	9	820	13	9	576	D or S	
8	5	626	8	3	346	7	2	204	9	3	284	10	2	152	N.M.	50–54
849	409	481	864	509	590	891	510	514	871	477	493	867	475	496	M	
132	574	4,346	115	482	4,184	94	478	4,569	112	509	4,090	111	515	4,217	W	
11	12	1,083	13	6	474	8	10	1,075	8	11	1,156	12	8	633	D or S	
6	2	283	9	3	263	12	4	247	9	5	469	8	2	174	N.M.	55–59
800	365	406	842	453	479	870	432	419	841	439	442	850	430	396	M	
185	615	2,962	138	537	3,481	110	544	4,115	141	549	3,286	132	561	3,327	W	
9	18	1,875	11	7	565	8	14	1,479	9	7	658	10	7	550	D or S	
6	2	514	7	2	311	5	3	402	8	3	302	10	2	180	N.M.	60–64
750	176	271	784	280	350	816	265	286	788	269	311	801	245	275	M	
233	800	3,957	200	714	3,505	173	727	3,698	198	723	3,326	181	745	3,694	W	
11	22	2,331	9	4	424	6	5	762	6	5	768	8	8	910	D or S	
30	1	29	5	2	345	5	3	513	9	3	333	9	1	110	N.M.	65–69
712	170	261	775	238	249	774	228	222	759	264	320	775	191	209	M	
246	805	3,559	212	754	2,889	214	765	2,694	223	729	3,009	209	803	3,264	W	
12	24	2,250	8	6	605	7	4	393	9	4	459	7	5	531	D or S	
7	2	489	5	2	457	4	2	436	8	2	261	7	2	246	N.M.	70+
629	80	190	687	101	162	713	91	123	675	142	220	710	83	115	M	
352	891	3,777	302	895	3,254	277	904	3,144	311	852	2,866	278	912	3,227	W	
12	27	3,455	6	2	311	6	3	471	6	4	734	5	3	569	D or S	
513	357	1,000	853	867	722	566	542	722	664	638	1,042	652	749	710	N.M.	Age not stated
425	513	1,735	121	82	478	302	325	813	299	285	1,031	280	186	411	M	
37	104	4,000	10	44	3,000	13	108	6,500	9	60	7,000	43	40	571	W	
25	9	500	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	D or S	
..	17	..	16	7	333	88	25	214	28	..	..	22	25	714	Unspecified status	

92. The following abstract table gives the distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups.

STATEMENT IV.14

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex: Males 0—14	Males 15—34	Males 35—59	Males 60+	Males A.N.S.	Females 0—14	Females 15—34	Females 35—59	Females 60+	Females A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	N.M.	992	383	19	11	618	942	61	4	2	550
	M	8	597	898	740	341	57	884	647	165	336
	W	N	10	71	240	31	N	38	335	827	102
	D or S	N	10	12	9	10	1	17	14	6	12
1. Srikakulam	N.M.	989	354	10	4	679	932	73	3	2	490
	M	11	617	899	743	283	65	859	619	127	383
	W	N	12	75	245	25	1	41	362	866	106
	D or S	N	17	16	8	13	2	27	16	5	21
2. Visakhapatnam	N.M.	996	406	12	6	601	933	70	7	3	436
	M	4	576	910	764	365	65	856	604	122	394
	W	N	9	66	222	28	1	53	375	872	136
	D or S	N	9	12	8	6	1	21	14	3	14
3. East Godavari	N.M.	998	370	11	7	452	958	63	3	2	200
	M	2	612	916	767	472	41	878	653	162	611
	W	N	10	63	221	62	N	43	332	833	167
	D or S	N	8	10	5	14	1	16	12	3	22
4. West Godavari	N.M.	998	346	9	6	542	974	72	2	1	475
	M	2	636	916	750	437	26	880	691	206	450
	W	N	8	64	238	..	N	33	295	787	75
	D or S	N	10	11	6	21	N	15	12	6	0
5. Krishna	N.M.	998	397	14	6	582	978	80	5	1	461
	M	2	587	907	746	391	22	875	697	198	438
	W	N	8	67	241	18	N	31	285	796	90
	D or S	N	8	12	7	9	N	14	13	5	11
6. Guntur	N.M.	998	415	17	8	486	967	62	2	2	425
	M	2	571	897	741	486	33	884	673	192	375
	W	N	7	70	238	21	N	37	306	800	200
	D or S	N	7	16	13	7	N	17	19	6	..
7. Nellore	N.M.	999	491	32	19	648	983	88	4	2	551
	M	1	495	884	725	297	17	856	647	156	314
	W	N	7	69	243	38	N	40	333	838	127
	D or S	N	7	15	13	17	N	16	16	4	8
8. Chittoor	N.M.	999	522	40	20	670	982	76	3	2	565
	M	1	463	869	710	297	18	864	636	148	362
	W	N	8	75	257	22	N	41	342	845	58
	D or S	N	7	16	13	11	N	19	19	5	15
9. Cuddapah	N.M.	999	511	64	31	571	984	78	2	2	396
	M	1	474	832	665	375	16	868	622	140	396
	W	N	11	94	296	54	N	42	365	856	208
	D or S	N	4	10	8	..	N	12	11	2	0
10. Anantapur	N.M.	998	492	32	25	477	981	85	9	3	479
	M	2	495	875	683	409	19	865	651	160	313
	W	N	9	83	284	91	N	38	326	833	208
	D or S	N	4	10	8	23	N	12	14	4	0
11. Kurnool	N.M.	998	427	26	13	437	975	66	4	3	148
	M	2	557	876	691	495	25	879	617	159	574
	W	N	11	89	291	68	N	44	367	834	259
	D or S	..	5	9	5	..	N	11	12	4	19
12. Mahbubnagar	N.M.	992	337	13	8	695	903	35	2	2	707
	M	8	644	909	764	298	96	909	616	146	198
	W	N	11	67	221	..	N	41	363	836	69
	D or S	..	8	11	7	7	1	15	19	16	26
13. Hyderabad	N.M.	997	459	20	16	656	956	104	5	3	662
	M	3	530	922	792	319	44	855	632	151	279
	W	N	7	51	186	19	N	29	352	841	52
	D or S	N	4	7	6	6	N	12	11	5	7
14. Medak	N.M.	989	260	10	6	622	979	21	2	2	467
	M	11	714	906	762	333	118	928	642	165	377
	W	N	12	69	216	45	1	33	341	828	91
	D or S	N	14	15	16	..	2	18	15	5	65
15. Nizamabad	N.M.	940	193	9	5	167	847	21	2	2	385
	M	60	774	896	735	750	149	917	615	133	385
	W	N	15	80	251	..	2	40	371	860	179
	D or S	N	18	15	9	83	2	22	12	5	51
16. Adilabad	N.M.	965	233	12	10	513	885	26	4	2	363
	M	35	728	887	709	425	112	921	629	142	522
	W	N	23	87	270	37	1	35	355	832	106
	D or S	N	16	14	11	25	2	18	12	24	9

STATEMENT IV.14—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex: Males 0—14	Males 15—34	Males 35—59	Males 60+	Males A.N.S.	Females 0—14	Females 15—34	Females 35—59	Females 60+	Females A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17. Karimnagar	N.M.	959	226	12	6	866	847	21	3	2	873
	M	41	741	895	748	123	150	924	674	204	82
	W	N	14	76	238	11	1	37	314	791	45
	D or S	N	19	17	8	..	2	18	9	3	..
18. Warangal	N.M.	984	290	10	5	621	893	29	2	3	556
	M	16	686	921	773	331	104	924	685	193	333
	W	N	10	58	216	14	1	31	301	800	111
	D or S	N	14	11	6	34	2	16	12	4	..
19. Khammam	N.M.	997	344	13	8	683	960	57	5	2	638
	M	3	636	909	743	308	39	897	674	219	285
	W	N	10	68	242	9	N	31	310	774	60
	D or S	N	10	10	7	..	1	15	11	5	17
20. Nalgonda	N.M.	995	333	11	9	667	899	20	2	2	768
	M	5	644	906	764	286	100	936	665	176	191
	W	N	13	70	220	44	N	32	324	817	41
	D or S	N	10	13	7	3	1	12	9	5	..
CITY											
1. Visakhapatnam	N.M.	999	508	26	15	842	985	163	13	12	938
	M	1	485	923	771	105	15	796	626	152	62
	W	..	5	47	213	..	N	31	350	834	..
	D or S	..	2	4	1	53	N	10	11	2	..
2. Kakinada	N.M.	999	487	16	16	600	978	136	9	5	500
	M	1	504	927	765	300	21	807	619	144	500
	W	..	7	54	217	100	1	40	362	849	..
	D or S	..	2	3	2	..	N	17	10	2	..
3. Rajahmundry	N.M.	999	421	22	18	..	976	113	8	1	..
	M	1	564	910	753	667	24	833	601	126	1,000
	W	..	10	62	224	333	N	39	378	870	..
	D or S	..	5	6	5	..	N	15	13	3	..
4. Eluru	N.M.	999	433	18	9	1,000	987	114	6	2	800
	M	1	552	903	753	..	13	835	632	127	200
	W	..	9	70	231	..	N	36	349	867	..
	D or S	..	6	9	7	..	..	15	13	4	..
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	N.M.	982	436	32	12	400	984	142	9	3	500
	M	18	551	882	737	600	16	810	613	144	500
	W	N	9	73	240	..	N	37	368	850	..
	D or S	N	4	13	11	..	N	11	10	3	..
6. Vijayawada	N.M.	1,000	447	24	13	571	984	86	3	3	286
	M	N	541	917	767	286	16	876	695	122	714
	W	..	8	47	214	143	N	28	287	871	..
	D or S	..	4	12	6	..	N	10	15	4	..
7. Guntur	N.M.	999	446	20	10	..	976	112	6	4	667
	M	1	542	910	731	1,000	23	829	608	138	333
	W	..	7	60	252	..	N	39	363	851	..
	D or S	..	5	10	7	..	1	20	23	7	..
8. Nellore	N.M.	999	529	37	17	933	990	136	20	2	..
	M	1	463	890	702	67	10	826	678	173	1,000
	W	..	6	65	274	..	..	31	292	822	..
	D or S	..	2	8	7	..	N	7	10	3	..
9. Kurnool	N.M.	998	535	83	13	133	981	169	7	6	125
	M	2	453	833	773	800	19	802	672	174	750
	W	..	9	72	210	67	N	22	313	315	125
	D or S	..	3	12	4	..	..	7	8	5	..
10. Hyderabad (Town-group)	N.M.	999	529	25	15	782	983	152	6	5	690
	M	1	464	926	808	200	17	814	629	142	276
	W	N	5	46	173	18	N	26	356	849	34
	D or S	N	2	3	4	..	N	8	9	4	..
11. Warangal	N.M.	997	398	8	3	834	937	68	4	8	167
	M	3	591	954	789	83	61	893	663	152	500
	W	..	6	33	200	..	1	27	320	837	333
	D or S	..	5	5	8	83	1	12	13	3	..

N.M.=Never Married M=Married W=Widowed
D or S=Divorced or Separated
A.N.S.=Age Not Stated N=Negligible

Never Married

Males

93. The proportion of persons who are 'Never Married' will obviously be highest in the younger age-groups and gradually decreases as the age advances. For the State as a whole in the age-group of 0-14, 992 males out of 1,000 are bachelors. As indicated earlier, all persons of less than 10 years were automatically treated as 'Never Married' irrespective of their legal status. Therefore, in the age-group of 0-14 the persons of all statuses other than 'Never Married' represent those returned under the age-group 10-14 only. Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts have the least proportion of bachelors ranging between 940 in Nizamabad district to 965 in Adilabad district per 1,000 males in the age-group. The relatively low proportion of 'Never Married' males in these districts is due to the correspondingly higher proportion of those who are married in this age-group in this area. This will be covered in greater detail when the next marital status of 'Married' is discussed.

94. Age-group 15-34 shows a big drop in the proportion of 'Never Married' males, there being only 383 bachelors per 1,000. Taking smaller age-groups within this broad age-group, in the age range of 15-19 quite a large proporton, *viz.*, 846 per 1,000 males are of 'Never Married' status. By 20-25 the proportion becomes less than 50%, only 449 out of a 1,000 remaining bachelors. In 25-29 it is only 140 per 1,000 males that remain 'Never Married' and in 30-34 hardly 51 per 1,000 of the males continue in bachelorhood. In the broad age-group of 15-34 the largest proportion of bachelors is found in Chittoor district (522 per 1,000) followed closely by Cuddapah (511 per 1,000). The least proportion of the 'Never Married' males in this age-group (15-34) is found in Nizamabad district (193 per 1,000), Karimnagar (226 per 1,000) and Adilabad (233 per 1,000) districts being closely behind.

95. By the time the middle age is reached, *i.e.*, in the age-group of 35-59, the proportion of 'Never Married' males dwindles down to 19 per 1,000. In this broad age-group the largest proportion of 'Never Married' males is found in the Rayalaseema districts, the highest figures being in Cuddapah district (64 per 1,000) followed by Chittoor (40) and Anantapur (32). It is far less in other districts, the lowest proportion of 9 per 1,000 being recorded in West Godavari and Nizamabad districts.

96. In the old age of 60+ only 11 males per thousand in the State's population are confirmed bachelors, here again the larger proportion being found in the Rayalaseema districts, Cuddapah (31), Anantapur (25) and Chittoor (20). The general scarcity of females in the population composition of the Rayalaseema districts as the sex ratios showed perhaps compels a larger proportion of males to remain bachelors in this area than in other regions of the State. Srikakulam district has the smallest proportion of 4 bachelors per 1,000 among the old persons of 60+ age and in most other districts too it is less than 10 per 1,000 that remain 'Never Married' in this age-group. The fact that not more than about 1% of the males remain 'Never Married' on the average by the time they reach 60 years in the State's population shows the universality of marriage in this part of the country. As will be seen presently the proportion of females that remain spinsters is even more negligible.

Females

97. Among the female children of age-group 0-14 there are 942 per 1,000 that are of the 'Never Married' status. This is lower than the corresponding proportion among boys. If 0-9 age range is eliminated in the age-group *i.e.* if only 10-14 is taken into consideration only 793 per 1,000 girls are never married as against the corresponding proportion of 972 per 1,000 among males. Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Medak districts have the least proportions of 'Never Married' girls in this age-group of 10-14 ranging between 422 to 562 per 1,000; consequently the largest proportion of married female children is found in these districts as will be pointed out later. The largest proportion of 'Never Married' female children, *viz.*, 984 per 1,000 in the age-group of 0-14 is found in Cuddapah district.

98. In the higher broad age-group of 15-34, unlike amongst the males, hardly 6% of the females in the age-group remain spinsters, the least proportion being found in the Telangana districts of Nalgonda, Karimnager, Nizamabad and Medak in which hardly 21 per 1,000 are 'Never Married' in this age-group. The highest proportion of spinsters in this age-group is found in Hyderabad district in which 104 females per 1,000 are 'Never Married'. The larger proportion of 'Never Married' girls in Hyderabad district is obviously on account of the urban influence of Hyderabad city in which a good number of girls under the age of 14 would be attending schools and would not be married. In the Coastal Andhra as well as Rayalaseema districts the proportion varies generally between 70 and 80 per thousand.

99. By the time the age-group 35-59 is reached there is hardly any female who is 'Never Married', the proportion being 4 per 1,000 for the State. The very low proportion of spinsters in this age-group is observed in all the districts.

100. In the old age of 60+ there are just 2 per 1,000 females who continue to remain spinsters.

Married

101. A study of the civil condition of "Married" status is likely to be of greater interest. Generally, till the early middle age is reached the proportion of persons who are of "Married" status varies inversely with that of the 'Never Married' status. But in the later age-groups the proportion of persons represented in the 'Married' group gets affected by the increasing numbers of the 'Widowed' or 'Divorced' persons, the proportions of persons remaining in actual 'Married' status thus showing a decline in the older age-groups.

Males

102. In the 0-14 age-group taking the State as a whole, there are only 8 per 1,000 males who are married. Nizamabad has a pronouncedly larger proportion of married male children with 60 per thousand. Karimnagar and Adilabad districts too have fairly large proportion of 41 and 35 per 1,000 respectively. Except in Srikakulam district (11 per 1,000) the proportion of married male children in all the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts is very low being hardly 1 or 2 per thousand. In all the Telangana districts it is generally larger and the incidence of child marriages is particularly pronounced in the districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad.

103. In the age-group of 15-34 the proportion of married males per nearly 60%, the average for the State being 597 per thousand. The proportion is considerably large in Telangana districts going up to 774 per thousand in Nizamabad district and not taking into consideration the district of Hyderabad, the lowest proportion among Telangana districts being 636 per 1,000 in Khammam district which is higher than that found in any of the districts of Rayalaseema or Coastal Andhra. The proportion is lowest in the Rayalaseema districts being as low as 463 per 1,000 in Chittoor district, 474 in Cuddapah and 495 in Anantapur. In Nellore also which shows more the characteristics of Rayalaseema the proportion is 495 per 1,000. In the North Coastal Andhra districts the proportions range from 571 per 1,000 in Guntur district to 636 in West Godavari district.

104. In the middle age-group of 35-59 the proportion of married males is 898 per 1,000 for the State, the highest observed in the State among all the broad age-groups. The largest proportion of married males in this age-group among the districts is observed in Hyderabad district. There is not considerable difference between the proportions obsereved in various districts except that in the Rayalaseema district generally a lower proportion is found.

105. In the old age-group of 60+, 740 males per 1,000 are of married status in the State's population. The reduction in the proportion of married males per 1,000 from the previous age-group is made up by a larger proportion of widowers found in this age-group. As in the previous age-group Rayalaseema districts continue to show a comparatively lower proportion of married men, the minimum recorded being 665 per 1,000 in Cuddapah district. In Anantapur and Kurnool districts also the proportion does not exceed 700. The highest proportion recorded is 792 per 1,000 in Hyderabad district. In all the other districts the proportions do not vary very much, the average figure being round about 750.

Females

106. It is observed that a considerable number of females seem to get married quite early in life. Taking the State as a whole, in the age-group of 0-14, 57 out of 1,000 females are shown as married. If we exclude the age-group of 0-9 in which all were treated as 'Never Married' for Census pruposes, it is found that in the age-group of 10-14 as large a porportion as 203 per thousand females *i.e.*,1/5 in this age-group are married. Statement VI.13 clearly reveals that the practice of child marriages among females is quite common in almost all the Telangana districts. In Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts the tendency towards child marriages is particularly pronounced, more than 50% of the females in the age-group of 10-14 being in the married status. Adilabad is a close third with 45% of the young girls being married. The erstwhile Hyderabad State of which the Telangana was a part appears to have had a rather deep rooted tradition of child marriages. The princely State was 20 years behind the old British Provinces in legally prohibiting child marriages. While the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 which fixed the permissible minimum age of marriage at 14 for girls and 18 for boys came into force in 1930 in the old British Provinces (the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts were a part of the British Presidency of Madras) it was not till 1950, *i.e.*, till after the Princely rule was liquidated, was it made applicable to Hyderabad State. Despite the legal prohibition, the child marriages are still being practised to a considerable extent throughout the State and particularly in Telangana area, the districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad apparently having a noted tradition for child marriages. Even at the 1951 Census these districts showed a considerably higher proportion of married children in the age-group of 5-14 (158 per 1,000 in Nizamabad district) far higher than in other districts. At a survey of Kotha Armur village in Nizamabad district conducted by the Census Organisation as an ancillary study of 1961 Census it was found that there were 15 female children who were married even before the age of 4, and as many as 102 females in the age of 5-9 and 62 in the age-group of 10-14, which was a clear indication of child marriages being quite popular in this area. This is the picture in one village which is fairly accessible and open to influence from outside being located on the main Hyderabad-Nagpur National Highway. The position may be much worse in the more remote rural areas of the district. I am not able to find any special circumstances that make Nizamabad district particularly noted for child marriages. The adjoining belt of Adilabad and Karimnagar districts also show a great preference for child marriages. This may require some special study. It is obvious that even law is not able to arrest this evil practice of child marriages. The child marriages tell on the health of the young mothers often leading to heavy casualties among them due to early child birth. A large number of young married females also leads to a larger proportion of young children who in turn help the population to grow faster which goes adverse to what we are aiming at in our country namely

the reduction of birth rate. We saw in an earlier section of this chapter how in the age-groups of 10-14 and 15-19 there was considerable wastage of lives of females perhaps due to mortality in early child birth thus exhibiting in low sex ratios in these age-groups.

107. The proportion of child marriages in the age-group of 10-14 among females is the minimum in the Rayalaseema districts accounting for only 55 married per 1,000 in Cuddapah district, 67 in Chittoor district, 70 in Anantapur district and 93 in Kurnool district. Nellore district also has a low proportion of only 58. In the North Coastal Andhra districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari child marriages are more popular accounting for a proportion of 220 in Visakhapatnam district and 232 in Srikakulam district per 1,000 females in the age-group of 10-14. This figure is of course lower than the proportions observed in several Telangana districts. A greater spread of the knowledge of the evils of child marriages and a greater vigilance on the part of those that administer the Child Marriages Restraint Act to arrest such marriages appear necessary.

108. In the age-group of 15-34 a vast majority of women forming a proportion higher than in any other broad age-group, are found 'Married'. This general feature is observed in all the districts of the State except that in the Telangana districts the proportion of married females in this age-group is generally larger than in other districts of the State. If this broad age-group were to be broken up into smaller quinquennial age ranges, it will be found that in the age-group of 20-25 the largest proportion of married females (936 per 1,000) in the State is found, which is natural as by the time a girl comes into this age-group, but for a few exceptions, she would have been married and the married females of this age-group will have their husbands a few years probably 5 to 10 years older than themselves and most of whom will be alive being in the age-group of 25-35 years and the incidence of widowhood among the married females in the age-group 20-25 will be small. In the younger age-group of 15-19 though a large proportion of 781 per thousand is married, this age-group still had a sizable proportion of 'Never Married' females. Several of the girls in this age-group, with the greater facilities of education among women now being made available would still be studying in schools or colleges particularly in the urban areas and the marriages are generally not thought of before the completion of education. Despite the tradition of child marriages still having its hold on the population in certain areas, there is little doubt that the average age at marriage is gradually increasing due to various factors such as the legal prohibition of child marriages, greater spread of female education, more women taking to working and so on.

109. At a survey of married women undertaken by the Census Organisation for the purpose of a fertility study the following results were revealed:

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT DURATIONS

Rural				Urban		
Age of marriage (% distribution)			Marriage duration in years	Age of marriage (% distribution)		
23+	18—22	Below 18		Below 18	18—22	23+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0.2	8.2	91.6	0	82.5	16.8	0.7
0.8	13.0	86.7	1—4	81.3	17.6	1.1
0.2	10.3	89.5	5—9	85.1	14.5	0.4
0.1	8.6	91.3	10—14	90.8	8.7	0.5
0.2	8.0	91.8	15—29	91.3	8.4	0.3
0.2	8.0	91.8	30+	91.7	8.3	0.0
0.2	9.2	90.6	All	88.6	11.0	4.0

110. It is obvious from the entries in columns 3 and 5 that both in the rural as well as urban areas the lesser the duration of marriage the lesser generally is the percentage of women marrying at ages below 18, which indicates that the persons marrying in recent years were of higher ages than those married several years ago. The entries in columns 2 and 6 also confirm that gradually more number of females have been preferring 18–22 years of age for marriage in recent years. But in the marriage duration of 0, *i.e.*, less than one year it is disturbing that a higher proportion is recorded against those marrying young and a smaller proportion of those marrying in the age-groups of 18–22 or 23+. This runs counter to the general trend noticed. Perhaps, the number of marriages of this duration covered by the survey may be small and may not, therefore, be truly representative. The survey also revealed that the median age of marriage of females of marriage duration 0–4 years was 15.3 years in rural and 16.0 years in urban areas and among this group there were 16.9 per cent in rural areas and 6.9 per cent in urban areas who were married at a very young age of 12 and below. Though an overwhelmingly large proportion of over 80 per cent of the women that are married seem to enter wedlock before the age of 18, the above statement would show that in urban areas the proportion is slightly less than in the rural population, and the age of 18–22 is gaining strength as a popular age of marriage among the urban females. In the rural population though the percentage of married females in the age-group of 18–22 is improving it is not so impressive as among the urban females. The urban conditions obviously favour marriages at a higher age than in the rural areas.

111. In the age-groups of 25–29 and 30–34, the proportion of females in married status falls to 932 and 882 respectively per 1,000 as compared to 936 in the previous age-group of 20–25. The proportions of "Widowed" go up. This may be the result of the women marrying young and to men who were much older than themselves.

112. In the next higher broad age-group of 35–59 which represents the middle age, a considerable fall in the proportion of women in married status is observed. It comes down to 647 per 1,000. This is much lower than the corresponding proportion of married males in the same age-group, which stood at 898 married males per 1,000. The proportion of widows in this age-group shoots up obviously on account of their much older husbands who have shorter span of life than their wives, dying away. The pattern of marital status of females in the age-group 35–59 seems to be more or less uniform in all the districts of the State with no noticeable wide variations unlike the differing patterns we found at the younger age-groups.

113. Among the old women of 60+, the proportion of married females falls down to 165 per 1,000 as against 740 per 1,000 among the old men. The married old men of 60+ that are living are likely to be having wives 5, 10 or even more number of years younger than themselves and who will be alive and therefore a larger proportion of the old men continue to enjoy the status of 'Married'. Besides, re-marriages are resorted to more freely by men than women. As regards the old women of age 60+, their husbands who would have been several years older than themselves would have disappeared due to higher mortality among men in older age-groups and re-marriages among widows are not freely resorted to and therefore the proportion of widows among the women of higher age-groups shoots up and those in the 'Married' status becomes considerably attenuated. No large variation in the pattern is observed among the districts except that in West Godavari, Karimnagar and Khammam districts the married old women account for more than 200 per thousand and in all the other districts it is less than 200.

Widowed

Males

114. The proportion of widowed males per 1,000 in each age-group obviously goes up from the younger to the older age-groups. It is interesting that even amongst the male children of 0–14 there are a few widowed males but fortunately the proportion is negligible. The existence of widowers even amongst boys goes to prove the prevalence of child marriages. Widowers in this age-group are found in all the districts though not in all the cities except in Bandar (Masulipatnam) and Hyderabad.

115. In the broad age-group of 15–34 there are 10 widowers per 1,000 for the State on the average. The largest proportion of widowers in this young age-group is found in Telangana districts. It is highest in Adilabad district with 23 per thousand. In Nizamabad it is 15 and in Karimnagar 14. This corroborates what was observed earlier that in these districts the prevalence of child marriages is far more common than in all other areas and hence the chances of early widowhood. Several of the husbands in this age-group must have been widowed on account of a number of young wives losing life in early maternity.

116. In the age-group of 35–59 there are 71 widowers per 1,000 males. A considerably higher proportion of widowers in this age-group is found in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts. It is not clear if the famine and scarcity conditions that these districts are often afflicted with has any bearing on the loss of lives of the married women who were the wives of the men in this age-group. No wide variations in the proportion of widowers in this age-group is found between the Coastal Andhra and Telangana districts except that in Hyderabad the proportion of widowers is very low being only 51 per 1,000. In Warangal district also the proportion is low being 58 per 1,000. It is observed that in the cities of Hyderabad as well as Warangal the proportion of widowers in this age-group was the lowest. The better medical facilities in the cities apparently helped greater longevity among the females with the result there is a smaller proportion of widowers.

117. Amongst the old men of 60 years of age and above the proportion of widowers is highest being 240 per 1,000. There is not much variation in the proportions of widowers in other districts.

Females

118. The state of widowhood appears more probable amongst women than the state of widowhood among the males as can be seen from Statement VI.14. Amongst children of 0–14 years, though for the State as a whole and in most districts there is only a negligible proportion, in Nizamabad, there are 2 per 1,000 and in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Medak districts 1 per 1,000, once again a clear indication of considerable extent of child marriages amongst women particularly in the above mentioned Telangana districts. Since all persons of 0–9 age are deemed to be never married, if the age-group 10–14 alone were taken into consideration there are 7 girls per 1,000 in Nizamabad district, 6 per 1,000 in Adilabad district and 5 per 1,000 in Karimnagar district, who are widowed.

119. In the broad age-group of 15–34, 38 females per 1,000 are of widowed status. Visakhapatnam district has the largest proportion of 53 widows per 1,000 females in this age-group and the least proportion is found in Hyderabad district with 29 persons per 1,000.

120. In the age-group of 35–59 the proportion of widows becomes considerably large accounting for 335 per 1,000 in the State. No large variation or distinct pattern in the proportion of widowed to the total females in this age-group is found amongst the districts.

121. The old age-group of 60+ accounts for the highest proportion of widows, amounting to 827 per 1,000 females for the State. As already explained while discussing the status of married, there is bound to be a larger proportion of widowed females as compared to the widowers of the corresponding age-groups on account of the women marrying men much older than themselves and on account of expectation of life among men being less than that of women.

122. Early marriages lead to early maternity and loss of valuable lives of young women at child birth. This was reflected by the fact that even in the young age-groups of 0–14 and 15–34 amongst males there were widowers. Several of the males who might have been widowed would have probably married again and therefore the proportion of males in 'Widowed' status may not truly reflect the extent of loss of young women due to early maternity, etc. But the fact that the women marrying husbands much older than themselves is an evil which leads to early widowhood among the Indian women and remarriages among widows is less common than among widowers. We saw that over 1/3rd of the females in the age-group of 35–59 are widowed. Even in the early age-group of 15–34 there were 38 widows per 1,000. The following figures obtained from a survey of married women shows how little is the practice of remarrying resorted to, even though permitted.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN BY THE NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED (ALL WOMEN)

Attained age	Rural					Urban				
	Once	Twice	Thrice	4 times or more	Total	Once	Twice	Thrice	4 times or more	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13—17	99.2	0.8	0.0	..	100.0	99.8	0.2	..	..	100.0
18—22	98.2	1.7	0.1	..	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	..	100.0
23—27	97.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	..	..	100.0
28—32	96.8	2.9	0.3	..	100.0	99.2	0.7	0.1	..	100.0
33—37	96.4	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.1	..	100.0
38—42	96.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
43—47	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.1	..	100.0
48+	97.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.1	..	100.0
All ages	**97.5**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

123. This leads to shorter and uncertain duration of marriages which probably results psychologically in the couple not thinking of restricting child birth. Could this also be one of the reasons attributable for the higher fertility in our country?

Divorced or Separated

124. As a rule 'divorced' in the ordinary sense of the word is unknown to Hindu society, except separation and remarriage is permitted by custom generally amongst Sudras. Disputes pertaining to marriages are settled by panchayat or caste assemblies. According to Hindu Law, marriage was indissoluble and divorce was allowed in a few communities on account of the custom; but in spite of the sanction of custom, divorce was not legally enforceable till the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 came into force under which a legal order of separation could be obtained from courts under certain circumstances. In practice, divorce in this country is far from common unlike in the Western Societies in view of the social tradition and the faith in the deep-rooted religious precepts and practices. Though the marital customs and traditions and the sanctity attached to marital union may vary amongst the different religions in the country, since the particulars of marital status by religion were not collected at this Census, there is no possibility of any discussion about the proportion of persons of different marital status by religion as was done at the earlier Censuses in this country.

Males

125. The proportion of persons divorced or separated is generally small. Amongst the males in the age-group of 0–14, a few odd cases have been recorded in all the districts except in Mahbubnagar and Kurnool but the proportion is, however, negligible. Since under the definition of the divorced even married persons who are living in separation with no intention of coming together are treated as divorced or separated, the negligible proportion of males in the age-group of 0–14 may mostly represent the married boys who have been living away from their wives more out of a dispute between the parents of both parties than out of the exercise of discretion by the husband or wife concerned.

126. Age-group 15–34 has 10 males who are divorced or separated per 1,000. The Telangana districts of Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak and Adilabad seem to have a generally larger proportion of 14 to 19 per 1,000, who are divorced or separated. While the proportion is generally low in the Andhra districts and particularly low in the Rayalaseema districts, in Srikakulam alone a large proportion of 17 per 1,000 is recorded.

127. In the age-group of 35–59 there are 12 per 1,000 for the State as a whole who are divorced or separated. No definite pattern of high or low proportion of males divorced or separated in this age-group is found among the districts.

128. In the age-group of 60+ the proportion of divorced or separated comes down to only 9 per 1,000. This smaller proportion in this marital status is obviously on account of a greater proportion of widowed persons found in this age-group.

Females

129. In the age-group of 0–14 there is 1 per 1,000 representing divorced or separated married girl in the State; Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts having 2 per 1,000.

130. In the age-group of 15–34 there are 17 divorced or separated females per 1,000 as against 10 in the corresponding age-group among the males. The larger proportion is recorded in Srikakulam district which has 27 divorced or separated females per 1,000 in this age-group. Nizamabad district comes next with 22 divorced or separated females per 1,000 in this age-group and Visakhapatnam district a close third with 21. The larger proportion of divorced or separated persons amongst females than amongst males is obviously due to the fact that a larger number of males married again while the number of females once separated and remarried may be much less. Higher proportion of divorced or separated females in this age-group in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts may be on account of the existence of considerable numbers of tribal population in these districts amongst whom separation is more common.

131. In the age-group of 35–59, 14 females per 1,000 are of divorced or separated status in the State. There is no large variation in the proportion found amongst the districts except that while the proportion is generally about 10 in all the districts, only in Karimnagar and Nalgonda it is less than 9 per 1,000.

132. Amongst the old women of the age-group 60+ only 6 per 1,000 are in the status of divorced or separated in the State. In the advanced age-groups the proportion of divorced or separated females tends to become small as was observed in respect of males on account of the larger proportion of persons being found in a state of widowhood.

Marital Status of the population in the cities

133. The marital status of the males and females by the broad age-groups in each of the 11 cities of the State is given at the end of Statement VI-14 which may be referred to. It will be observed that generally in the cities the proportion of 'Never Married' persons both among males and females is much higher particularly in the younger age-groups than in the general population of districts concerned. Correspondingly the proportion of married males and females in the younger age-groups is much less in the cities than among the general population. The proportion of widowed and divorced persons also tends to become less in the cities. Amongst the cities *inter se* no definite pattern can be found except that in Bandar (Masulipatnam) city a fairly large proportion of 18 per 1,000 males in the age-group of 0–14 are of married status while the maximum observed in any other city is 3. Amongst the females of the same age-group warangal city shows a considerably higher proportion of 61 per 1,000 who were married in the age-group of 0–14. In the age-group of 15–34 Warangal city has the highest proportion of married males as also married females, the respective proportions being 591 and 833 per 1,000 of the corresponding sex. In the age-group of 35–59, while amongst married males Warangal city leads with 954 per 1,000, amongst married females it is Vijayawada city that leads with 695 married women per 1,000. In the age-group of 60+ Hyderabad city has the largest proportion of married males, *viz.*, 808 per 1,000, while amongst females Kurnool city has the largest with 174 married old women per 1,000. In the status of widowed as also divorced and separated Hyderabad city has the lowest proportion amongst males in all age-groups. Only in the age-group of 60+ a few cities as Kakinada and Warangal have a very slightly lower proportion of divorced or separated males per 1,000. Amongst females it is difficult to give credit to any particular city as having the lowest proportion of widowed or divorced or separated females in all age-groups though generally Hyderabad city has a fairly low proportion. Nellore and Kurnool cities have a smaller proportion of widowed females than Hyderabad city.

STATEMENT VI.15

RATIO OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES FOR EACH MARITAL STATUS AT BROAD AGE-GROUPS

(a) Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors
(b) Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands
(c) Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers
(d) Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males

State/District/Citiy	Description of Ratio	Age-Groups 0.14	15.34	35.59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	(a)	933	164	174	195	661
	(b)	6,751	1,514	656	229	732
	(c)	5,862	3,830	4,295	3,527	2,443
	(d)	22,479	1,794	1,002	645	923
1. Srikakulam	(a)	934	226	308	634	426
	(b)	6,159	1,525	687	211	800
	(c)	4,230	3,578	4,829	4,389	2,500
	(d)	27,276	1,755	995	755	1,000
2. Visakhapatnam	(a)	919	175	572	582	626
	(b)	17,838	1,517	638	208	892
	(c)	5,984	5,955	5,522	5,130	4,000
	(d)	61,200	2,326	1,069	507	2,000
3. East Godavari	(a)	940	179	225	241	273
	(b)	16,933	1,501	673	230	797
	(c)	16,750	4,653	4,998	4,121	1,677
	(d)	27,500	2,019	1,215	829	1,000
4. West Godavari	(a)	959	213	203	259	731
	(b)	13,834	1,422	714	281	857
	(c)	3,625	4,109	4,359	3,377	..
	(d)	31,333	1,546	1,073	1,045	..
5. Krishna	(a)	962	201	317	211	641
	(b)	10,646	1,475	687	252	907
	(c)	7,600	3,892	3,781	3,137	4,000
	(d)	32,000	1,740	941	641	1,000
6. Guntur	(a)	951	153	131	222	250
	(b)	21,329	1,575	680	257	221
	(c)	14,333	5,199	3,991	3,332	2,667
	(d)	19,200	2,395	1,064	472	..
7. Nellore	(a)	969	191	114	101	551
	(b)	18,822	1,850	670	221	685
	(c)	8,333	6,016	4,442	3,555	2,143
	(d)	62,000	2,447	983	331	333
8. Chittoor	(a)	967	147	68	81	639
	(b)	21,122	1,879	626	197	926
	(c)	9,400	5,083	3,908	3,107	2,000
	(d)	32,500	2,858	970	377	1,000
9. Cuddapah	(a)	965	150	32	55	594
	(b)	16,254	1,799	655	208	995
	(c)	10,500	3,931	3,392	2,862	3,333
	(d)	9,500	2,726	1,024	257	..
10. Anantapur	(a)	966	170	241	127	548
	(b)	7,455	1,719	621	216	417
	(c)	19,000	3,965	3,263	2,699	1,250
	(d)	2,286	3,047	1,155	396	..
11. Kurnool	(a)	954	158	142	200	178
	(b)	15,541	1,604	642	243	608
	(c)	6,857	3,891	3,747	3,024	2,000
	(d)	..	2,276	1,244	796	..

STATEMENT VI. 15—*Concld.*

RATIO OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES FOR EACH MARITAL STATUS AT BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Description of Ratio	Age-Groups 0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Mahbubnagar	(a)	901	111	156	214	781
	(b)	11,781	1,513	631	197	511
	(c)	8,750	3,970	5,033	3,897	..
	(d)	..	2,018	1,577	2,136	3,000
13. Hyderabad	(a)	933	221	198	230	990
	(b)	13,278	1,569	594	183	860
	(c)	10,231	4,079	6,024	4,552	2,667
	(d)	10,800	2,606	1,372	714	1,000
14. Medak	(a)	880	85	160	352	643
	(b)	10,356	1,391	652	205	967
	(c)	8,611	3,004	4,560	3,635	1,750
	(d)	42,111	1,393	905	296	..
15. Nizamabad	(a)	888	115	192	361	3,750
	(b)	2,451	1,264	638	204	833
	(c)	3,320	2,797	4,326	3,873	..
	(d)	11,805	1,350	740	592	1,000
16. Adilabad	(a)	896	113	261	282	1,000
	(b)	3,186	1,284	627	249	1,735
	(c)	4,968	1,540	3,596	3,834	4,000
	(d)	14,889	1,166	827	2,660	500
17. Karimnagar	(a)	863	99	268	362	722
	(b)	3,573	1,311	719	270	478
	(c)	5,321	2,812	3,943	3,294	3,000
	(d)	17,575	1,003	483	428	..
18. Warangal	(a)	882	100	205	430	722
	(b)	6,211	1,347	651	222	813
	(c)	9,762	3,034	4,519	3,282	6,500
	(d)	68,625	1,164	940	594	..
19. Khammam	(a)	961	162	297	292	1,042
	(b)	14,618	1,389	624	283	1,031
	(c)	9,800	2,923	3,832	3,074	7,000
	(d)	119,000	1,569	942	699	..
20. Nalgonda	(a)	895	57	134	188	710
	(b)	21,609	1,415	625	211	411
	(c)	10,385	2,473	3,931	3,421	571
	(d)	16,938	1,191	624	745	..
CITIES						
1. Visakhapatnam	(a)	954	289	412	857	938
	(b)	12,500	1,478	573	215	500
	(c)	..	5,737	6,297	4,278	..
	(d)	..	4,377	2,459	1,750	..
2. Kakinada	(a)	959	264	568	356	167
	(b)	40,000	1,511	647	213	333
	(c)	..	5,787	6,466	4,413	..
	(d)	..	8,133	3,595	100	..
3. Rajahmundry	(a)	998	272	317	60	..
	(b)	19,419	1,488	569	184	1,500
	(c)	..	4,027	5,306	4,288	..
	(d)	..	3,299	1,766	643	..
4. Eluru	(a)	992	268	324	292	2,000
	(b)	11,087	1,538	671	188	..
	(c)	..	3,994	4,764	4,211	..
	(d)	..	2,904	1,438	650	..
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	(a)	994	300	263	242	500
	(b)	927	1,353	623	204	333
	(c)	750	3,599	4,531	3,704	..
	(d)	1,000	2,278	660	357	..
6. Vijayawada	(a)	966	188	107	270	500
	(b)	35,900	1,587	613	174	2,500
	(c)	..	3,328	4,973	4,471	..
	(d)	..	2,293	981	800	..
7. Guntur	(a)	977	252	258	463	..
	(b)	32,077	1,530	579	218	500
	(c)	..	5,740	5,256	3,890	..
	(d)	..	4,053	2,047	1,033	..
8. Nellore	(a)	948	240	457	122	..
	(b)	13,143	1,670	646	284	12,000
	(c)	..	5,051	3,842	3,452	..
	(d)	..	3,022	1,018	444	..
9. Kurnool	(a)	936	300	74	500	500
	(b)	9,675	1,683	680	253	500
	(c)	..	2,260	3,685	4,366	1,000
	(d)	..	2,127	610	1,444	..
10. Hyderabad (Town-Group)	(a)	948	267	217	323	465
	(b)	12,899	1,629	568	185	727
	(c)	9,143	4,307	6,454	5,156	1,000
	(d)	420	4,234	2,248	1,162	..
11. Warangal	(a)	892	160	435	2,500	100
	(b)	16,920	1,412	602	191	3,000
	(c)	..	4,158	8,399	4,151	..
	(d)	..	2,273	2,000	467	..

Sex ratio under each Marital Status in each Board Age-Group

134. In each of the age-groups in the status of 'Never Married' there are less number of spinsters than bachelors. The disparity in the number of spinsters to bachelors is least in the age-group of 0–14 as comparatively fewer numbers of males and females get married in this age-group. In the age-group of 15–34 the disparity is the largest there being only 164 spinsters to 1,000 bachelors in this age-group. All the bachelors in this age-group need not necessarily look to the spinsters in this age-group alone as their prospective partners. They have a choice to look to the lower age-group where a large number of spinsters are found. In the age-group of 35-59 as also 60+ the proportion of spinsters to bachelors is small as most of the females by the time they reach these age-groups are married. As regards the ratio of married females to married males it will be seen that in the age-group of 0–14 the number of females married are 6–8 times more than the number of married males on account of the greater prevalence of child marriages among the girls. But in the age-group of 15-34 the number of females of married status exceeds the married males only to a slight extent, the ratio being 1,514 married females per 1,000 married males. In the next age-group of 35-59 the number of females that retain the status of 'married' drops down considerably there being only 656 married women per 1,000 married men and in the older age-group of 60+, this disparity becomes even larger only 229 married females being found per 1,000 married men. The ratio of wives and husbands will be discussed in greater detail in the next paragraph. As regards the persons of 'widowed' status the females are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 times larger in number than the males in each age-group taking the State as a whole. As regards the last category of 'divorced or separated', in the age-group of 0-14 the number of divorced females by proportion is more than 22 times that of the males, *i.e.*, if 22 girls in this age-group belong to this marital status there may be only one boy in the same age-group who is divorced or separated. The spouses of the divorced or separated girls in this age-group may have got married again or may be found in the higher age-groups. Hence the large disparity in the divorced or separated category between the sexes in the age-group of 0-14. In the age group of 15-34 there are 1,794 females per 1,000 males in this marital status. In the middle age of 35-59 the divorced or separated males and females are almost on a par (1,002 females per 1,000 males). Among the old people of 60+ the ratio of divorced or separated females to the males of the same status falls down considerably to only 645 females per 1,000 males. The reasons for the variation in the sexes in the marital status had already been touched upon while discussing the general proportion of males and females in each marital status. A scrutiny of the above statement would also reveal the variations in the patterns amongst different districts as also the cities which had already been noticed earlier.

Ratio of Wives to Husbands

135. The following statement gives the ratio of wives per 1,000 husbands in each age-group.

STATEMENT VI-16

RATIO OF WIVES PER 1,000 HUSBANDS BY AGE-GROUP

State/District/City	Ratio of wives to 1,000 Husbands at each age-group 10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	**6,751**	**5,044**	**1,928**	**1,153**	**887**	**674**	**477**	**229**	**732**
1. Srikakulam	6,159	3,697	1,924	1,196	963	705	463	211	800
2. Visakhapatnam	17,838	6,249	1,962	1,133	885	650	444	208	892
3. East Godavari	16,933	6,742	1,865	1,120	892	685	485	230	797
4. West Godavari	13,834	5,398	1,679	1,098	901	709	542	281	857
5. Krishna	10,646	6,627	1,880	1,114	868	691	530	252	907
6. Guntur	21,329	10,091	2,066	1,163	895	697	515	257	221
7. Nellore	18,822	16,230	2,963	1,383	965	686	468	221	685
8. Chittoor	21,122	19,238	3,165	1,404	908	639	430	197	926
9. Cuddapah	16,254	16,983	2,605	1,382	961	672	447	208	905
10. Anantapur	7,455	8,901	2,739	1,312	877	632	446	216	417
11. Kurnool	15,541	8,724	2,812	1,203	874	658	458	243	608
12. Mahbubnagar	11,781	4,304	1,821	1,128	888	665	441	197	511
13. Hyderabad	13,278	6,261	2,071	1,208	829	605	429	192	860
14. Medak	10,356	3,536	1,523	1,058	857	706	472	205	967
15. Nizamabad	2,451	2,176	1,475	1,025	825	666	469	204	833
16. Adilabad	3,186	2,422	1,594	1,027	837	640	460	249	1.735
17. Karimnagar	3,573	2,266	1,394	1,064	933	749	556	270	478
18. Warangal	6,211	3,888	1,484	1,025	855	687	486	222	813
19. Khammam	14,618	6,879	1,827	1,046	778	639	479	283	1.031
20. Nalgonda	21,609	4,560	1,535	1,028	838	664	467	211	411
CITIES									
1. Visakhapatnam	12,500	14,206	2,146	1,095	768	568	419	215	500
2. Kakinada	40,000	11,435	1,958	1,110	876	628	458	213	333
3. Rajahmundry	19,419	11,133	2,102	1,164	771	575	402	184	1,500
4. Eluru	11,087	14,188	2,158	1,130	856	675	443	188	..
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	927	2,941	1,670	1,139	834	647	444	204	3330
6. Vijayawada	35,900	4,133	2,285	1,295	807	601	458	174	2,50
7. Guntur	32,077	11,656	2,299	1,130	816	544	409	218	500
8. Nellore	13,143	20,924	3,391	1,195	779	648	573	284	12,000
9. Kurnool	9,675	10,317	2,221	1,312	936	665	514	253	500
10. Hyderabad (Town-group)	12,899	9,431	2,378	1,284	807	569	405	185	727
11. Warangal	16,902	4,552	1,623	1,068	810	625	443	191	3,000

136. The statement provides an interesting picture. The ratio of wives to husbands is higher in the younger age-groups and keeps decreasing with the advance of age. In the age-group of 10-14 is found the largest ratio of wives to husbands, the average for the State showing that the number of wives is 6.7 times more than the husbands. This is understandable as compared to boys considerably larger number of girls get married even before they reach 15 years of age. Their husbands are obviously found in the higher age-groups. It will also be observed that the ratio of wives to husbands among this young age-group is much less in Telangana districts than in the Coastal Andhra or Rayalaseema districts, Khammam and Nalgonda being exceptions perhaps due to the influence of the adjoining Coastal Andhra districts as also Hyderabad district by virtue of the preponderant urban character of its population. The ratio is as low, as 2,451 wives per 1,000 boy husbands in Nizamabad district. We had already occasion to observe that child marriages in Nizamabad district among boys and girls below 14 years are very common. Hence the reduction in disparity between boys and girls that are married in the age-groups of 0-14, several infant wives having their boy husbands in the same age-group. This low ratio is observed in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts as well. Apparently by the influence of Guntur district of the Andhra Region, Nalgonda district records the highest disparity between child wives and boy husbands there being 21,609 wives to 1,000 husbands. In all the Andhra as well as Rayalaseema districts the ratio is high with the exception of Anantapur and Srikakulam districts where the ratio is comparatively low. Apart from the ratios the actual numbers of married persons in the age-group 10-14 and 15-19 by sex in the various districts will give a more realistic picture and these are given below.

STATEMENT VI-17

NUMBER OF MARRIED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Age-Groups 10-14 Married Males	10-14 Married Females	15-19 Married Males	15-19 Married Females
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	**59,209**	**399,718**	**229,662**	**1,158,301**
1. Srikakulam	4,757	29,300	19,558	72,305
2. Visakhapatnam	1,540	27,471	11,436	71,462
3. East Godavai	1,197	20,269	13,078	88,177

STATEMENT VI.17—*Concld*

NUMBER OF MARRIED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

State/District/City	Age-groups 10-14 Married Males	10-14 Married Females	15-19 Married Males	15-19 Married Females
1	2	3	4	5
4. West Godavari	709	9,808	12,490	67,420
5. Krishna	827	8,804	9,741	64,558
6. Guntur	876	18,684	9,372	94,570
7. Nellore	348	6,550	3,279	53,217
8. Chittoor	303	6,400	2,629	50,576
9. Cuddapah	252	4,096	1,991	33,814
10. Anantapur	927	6,911	4,890	48,526
11. Kurnool	623	9,682	5,924	51,682
12. Mahbubnagar	2,644	31,148	13,104	56,398
13. Hyderabad	1,370	18,191	10,248	64,133
14. Medak	2,781	28,801	13,970	49,392
15. Nizamabad	11,858	29,068	19,165	41,703
16. Adilabad	7,157	22,805	14,411	34,901
17. Karimnagar	13,710	48,982	27,663	62,674
18. Warangal	5,292	32,868	17,868	60,529
19. Khammam	595	8,698	4,876	33,541
20. Nalgonda	1,443	31,182	13,974	63,723
CITIES				
1. Visakhapatnam	42	525	360	5,114
2. Kakinada	12	480	336	3,842
3. Rajahmundry	31	602	346	3,852
4. Eluru	28	255	250	3,547
5. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	328	304	977	2,873
6. Vijayawada	20	718	1,959	8,097
7. Guntur	26	834	515	6,002
8. Nellore	14	184	144	3,013
9. Kurnool	40	387	262	2,703
10. Hyderabad	327	4,218	3,535	33,339
11. Warangal	112	1,893	1,268	5,749

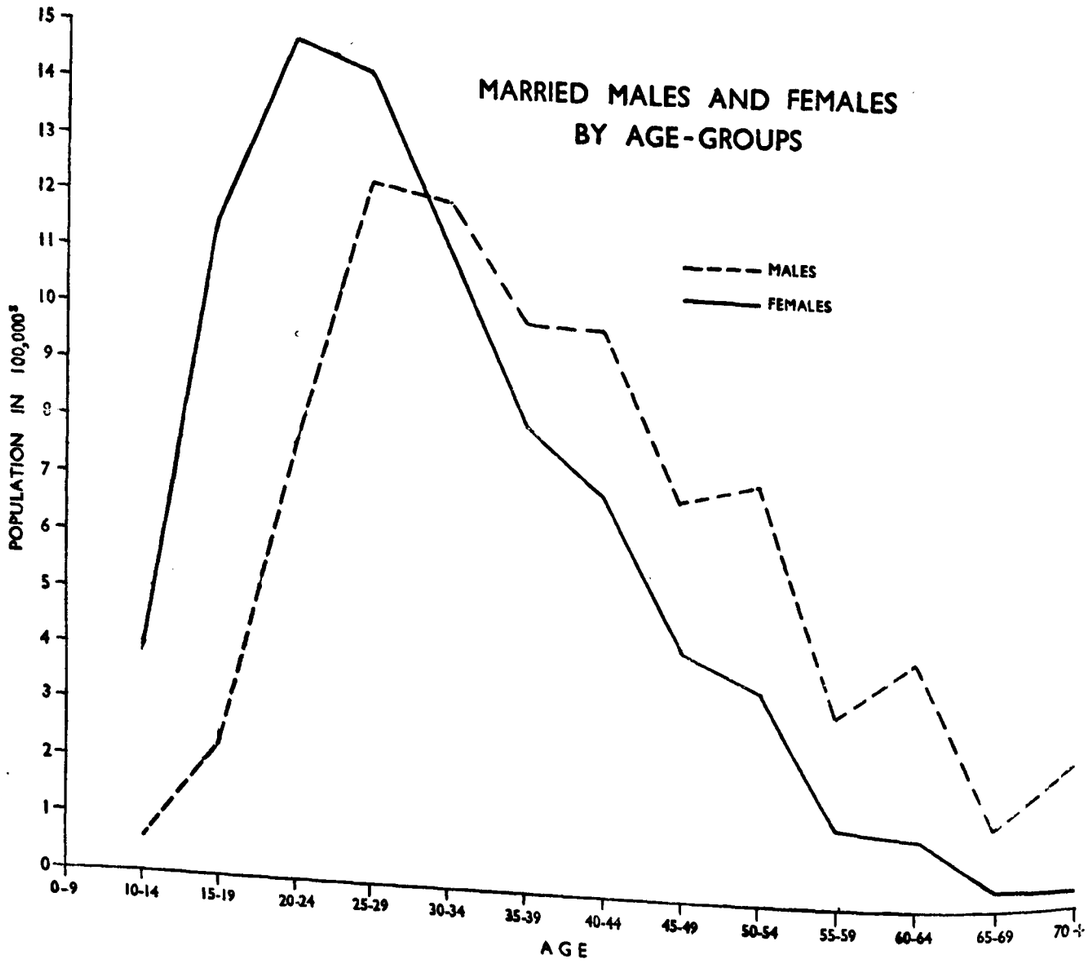
137. The differing patterns of marriageable ages current in the different regions of the State, *viz.*, Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra districts, become apparent from this statement. The disparity in numbers among boy husbands is greater than in child wives in the different regions. The married girls in the age-group of 0-14 far out-number the married boys. In the age-group of 15-19 also there is a marked preponderance of wives over husbands there being on the average for the State 5 times more number of wives than husbands in the age-group. In the young age-groups there is a greater probability of young men being bachelors mostly made up of students pursuing their studies. The Rayalaseema districts generally and Nellore and also Guntur districts of Coastal Andhra exhibit a tendency for a larger number of wives in these age-groups than the husbands and the least ratio is found in the Telangana districts with the exception of Nalgonda, Khammam and Hyderabad districts. In the Rayalaseema districts there is a larger incidence of bachelorhood in almost all age-groups and it is particularly pronounced in the earlier age-groups. We also saw in an earlier section of this chapter relating to sex ratios that in the age-groups of 0-14 and 15-19 there is a scarcity of females as compared to the males particularly in the Rayalaseema districts.

138. In the age-group of 20-24 also similar characteristics as in the previous age-group are observed except that the gap between wives and husbands gets reduced. So is the case in the age-group of 25-29. The larger proportion of wives to husbands may also be the effect of bigamy practised by men. Taking the general sex ratios in the entire population in the age-groups of 20-24 and 25-29 there is a larger number of females than males. If a larger proportion of females in these age-groups is found to be in married status than the men in this age-group it will lead to the reasonable inference that several men in this age-group have more than one wife besides of course several married women in these age-groups having husbands in the higher age-groups. The law forbidding bigamous marriages among Hindus came into effect only recently after the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 came into force. Previously bigamous marriages were freely permitted by custom. In fact there were days when in certain communities in the Rayalaseema area the men of higher status took to more than one wife as a matter of prestige.

139. From the age-group of 30-39 onwards, the ratio of wives to husbands starts showing a trend opposite to that observed in the lower age-groups. The ratio of married females falls below that of males in this and the higher age-groups unlike in the lower age-groups where they were far in excess. Quite obviously the husbands of the age-group 30-39 will be having wives in the younger age-groups of 20-24 or 25-29, the short fall of wives as compared to husbands in the age-group of 30-39 may be made good to some extent from the considerable excess of wives in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29 as it is well known that the wives generally are much younger than the husbands in the Indian society. Probably several of the elderly husbands may also be having more than one young wife.

140. The ratio of wives to husbands dwindles further in the older age-groups till it is as low as 229 per 1,000 husbands among old persons in the age-group of 60+. It is also possible that a large number of males in the older age-group may be made up of migrant males who may be of married status but had left their wives behind in other home states or countries. It is noticed that the excess of married males in the older age-group over married females is highest in Hyderabad district obviously from the influence of Hyderabad city which has a considerable proportion of migrant population. Among males, despite the advanced age, it is not uncommon to find widowed males marrying again picking their wives from young age-groups, whereas the females of advanced age who are once widowed would almost invariably stay single without remarriage, which also explains the considerable excess of husbands in the older age-groups than wives.

141. In the populations of cities, the pattern is more or less the same as in the general populations, but it will be observed that the ratio of wives in the young age-groups of 10-14 and 15-19 to husbands is very much higher than in the general population. It is as high as 40,000 married females per 1,000 mar-



ried males of age-group 0-14 in Kakinada city. The married males being far below the numbers of married females in the younger age-groups in the cities is obviously due to the fact that most boys in these age-groups in the cities will be pursuing their education and their marriage is hardly thought of unlike in the rural areas. It is, however, peculiar that in Bandar (Masulipatnam) city the ratio of married young girls of 0-14 years is less than the married young boys of this age-group. In the age-group of 15-19 also Bandar shows a far less disparity between wives and husbands. Masulipatnam is an old city where people had a quiet and settled life and has also got within its limits a number of families of fishermen and apparently amongst them it is nothing unusual for boys and girls being married quite young. In terms of absolute numbers the extent of child marriages may not be heavy in the cities as the following statement of absolute numbers of males and females in married status in the age-group of 10-14 in the cities will show:

NUMBER OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES OF AGE-GROUP 0-14 IN THE CITIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH

City	Males	Females
Visakhapatnam	42	525
Kakinada	12	480
Rajahmundry	31	602
Eluru	23	255
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	328	304
Vijayawada	20	718
Guntur	26	834
Nellore	14	184
Kurnool	40	387
Hyderabad (Town-group)	327	4,218
Warangal	112	1,893

142. In the age-group of 20-24 the ratio of wives continues to be high, the number of wives being about twice that of the husbands while in Chittoor district they are more than three times higher than the husbands. In cities there seems to be a slightly larger proportion of wives to husbands than in the general population. In urban populations, and particularly in cities, there will be a larger number of young men of age 20-24 either in educational institutions or would have just started their careers in urban occupations, who might be still single unlike among the agricultural rural population who seem to settle down to marriage much earlier.

143. In the age-group of 25-29 also the wives slightly exceed the husbands in the cities but it is in this age-group that both are nearest par.

144. In the age-groups of 30-39 and higher the number of wives is lesser than the husbands, the shortage being more pronounced in the city populations than in the general population. This, as already explained, is on account of a larger extent of male immigrants into cities, that are married but whose spouses are not living with them. In the age-group 30-39 the shortage of wives is most acute (771 to 1,000 husbands) in Rajahmundry city; in the age-group 40-49 Guntur city shows the greatest shortage of wives (544 wives per 1,000 husbands), in the next higher age-group of 50-59 Rajahmundry city again shows the most acute shortage (402 per 1,000) and in the age-group of 60+ Vijayawada city shows the greatest shortage (174 wives per 1,000 husbnads).

145. The graph on the opposite page illustrates more clearly the pattern of disparity of married males and females in the different age-groups.

Marital Status among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Comparison with General Population

146. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the marital status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population and the General population according to age-groups.

STATEMENT VI.18

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS—SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES AND GENERAL POPULATION

State	Marital Status	Distribution of 1000 Persons of each sex									
		Males					Females				
		Total	0-14	15-44	45+	Age not stated	Total	0-14	15-44	45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		SCHEDULED CASTES									
Andhra Pradesh	NM	491	987	237	12	614	371	918	31	4	325
	M	462	13	724	819	314	488	80	869	425	548
	W	38	N	23	156	47	128	1	77	558	115
	D or S	9	N	16	13	14	13	1	23	13	9
	US	N	0	0	0	11	N	0	0	0	3
		SCHEDULED TRIBES									
	NM	514	994	250	11	427	424	970	65	8	454
	M	441	6	703	830	476	466	29	854	455	207
	W	36	N	31	146	73	101	N	65	524	253
	D or S	9	N	16	13	0	9	1	16	13	13
	US	N	0	0	0	24	N	0	0	0	13
		GENERAL POPULATION									
	NM	518	992	285	13	603	394	942	47	3	522
	M	442	8	686	824	332	461	57	857	377	319
	W	34	N	18	152	30	136	N	80	611	96
	D or S	6	N	11	11	10	9	1	16	9	12
	US	N	0	0	0	25	N	0	0	0	51

147. The above statement reveals a distinct pattern in the marital status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population as compared to the General population. Taking the age-group 0-14 it will be observed both amongst the males and the females that a larger proportion of married are found among the Scheduled Castes than in the General population. While in the General population 8 males per 1,000 and 57 females per 1,000 are of married status in the age-group 0–14, among the Scheduled Castes the corresponding proportions are 13 and 80. Child marriages are obviously more prevalent among Scheduled Castes. Among the Scheduled Tribes quite the opposite is the case there being a smaller proportion of males as well as females in the age-group of 0-14 of married status —only 6 per 1,000 amongst males and 29 per 1,000 amongst females, which reveals the traditional practice among the Scheduled Tribes not favouring child marriages.

148. In the age-group of 15-44 also, among the Scheduled Castes a larger proportion of married persons is found both amongst males and females as compared to the General population. Among the Scheduled Tribes, while the proportion of married males in the age-group 15-44 is more than in the General population, in respect of females the proportion of married is slightly less. It is also interesting to find that in the age-group of 15-44 there is a larger proportion of widowers and divorced or separated persons amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes than among the General population. The larger incidence of widowerhood amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be on account of higher mortality amongst the wives in child birth. The larger proportion of divorced and separated persons is obviously due to the fact that divorce or separation is more common among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes than among the General population. Among the females of the age-group 15-44 it is interesting to see that the proportions of persons that are of widowed status both among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are less than in the General population. It is particularly low among the Scheduled Tribes. This would reveal that amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the widows apparently get remarried more frequently. In the status of divorced and separated, Scheduled Castes females of the age-group 15-44 are in larger proportion which proves that divorce and separation are easier and more common among them.

149. In the age-group of 45+, among the males not much disparity in the proportions is found between the General population and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. Among the females, however, a distinct difference is noticeable. While among the General population only 377 females per 1,000 are of married status, amongst the Scheduled Castes it is 425 and Scheduled Tribes 455. But when we consider the proportion of widows we find that while in General population it is 611 per 1000, amongst Scheduled Castes it is less, being 558 per 1,000 and amongst Scheduled Tribes even less being 524 per 1,000. This will once again confirm the larger extent of widow remarriages amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which puts up the proportion of those in widowed status. The proportion of divorced and separated among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also slightly higher than in the General population.

Comparison with other Countries

150. The following statement gives the distribution by marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex by broad age-groups for a few foreign countries. The corresponding distribution for Andhra Pradesh is also given at the end. The age-groups for which the distribution statement is available for the State slightly differs from that of the other countries for the age-groups above 35. Thus the age-group 35-59 will have to be treated as corresponding to the age-group of 35-64 of other countries and 60+ of this State with 65+ of the other countries.

STATEMENT VI.19

DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/Country	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex — Males 0-14	Males 15-34	Males 35-64 *	Males 65+ †	Females 0-14	Females 15-34	Females 35-64*	Females 65+ †
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANDHRA PRADESH	Single	992	383	19	11	942	61	4	2
	Married	8	597	898	740	57	884	647	165
	Widowed	N	10	71	240	N	88	885	327
	Divorced	N	10	12	9	1	17	14	6
	Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. U.S.A.	Single	991	473	89	83	992	329	80	89
	Married	5	501	832	640	6	623	748	347
	Widowed	2	2	33	241	1	8	115	543
	Divroced	1	12	27	19	N	19	33	11
	Unknown	1	12	19	17	1	21	24	10
2. U.K.	Single	1,000	532	100	82	1,000	413	147	159
	Married	0	463	864	664	0	575	744	352
	Widowed	0	2	29	252	0	6	99	487
	Divorced	0	3	7	2	0	6	10	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. France	Single	1,000	576	104	64	1,000	459	107	105
	Married	0	410	836	682	0	523	727	294
	Widowed	0	2	34	237	0	5	135	579
	Divorced	0	5	21	11	0	9	28	17
	Unknown	0	7	5	6	0	4	3	5

* Age group 35-59 for A.P.

† Age group 60+ for A.P.

STATEMENT VI.19—*Concld.*

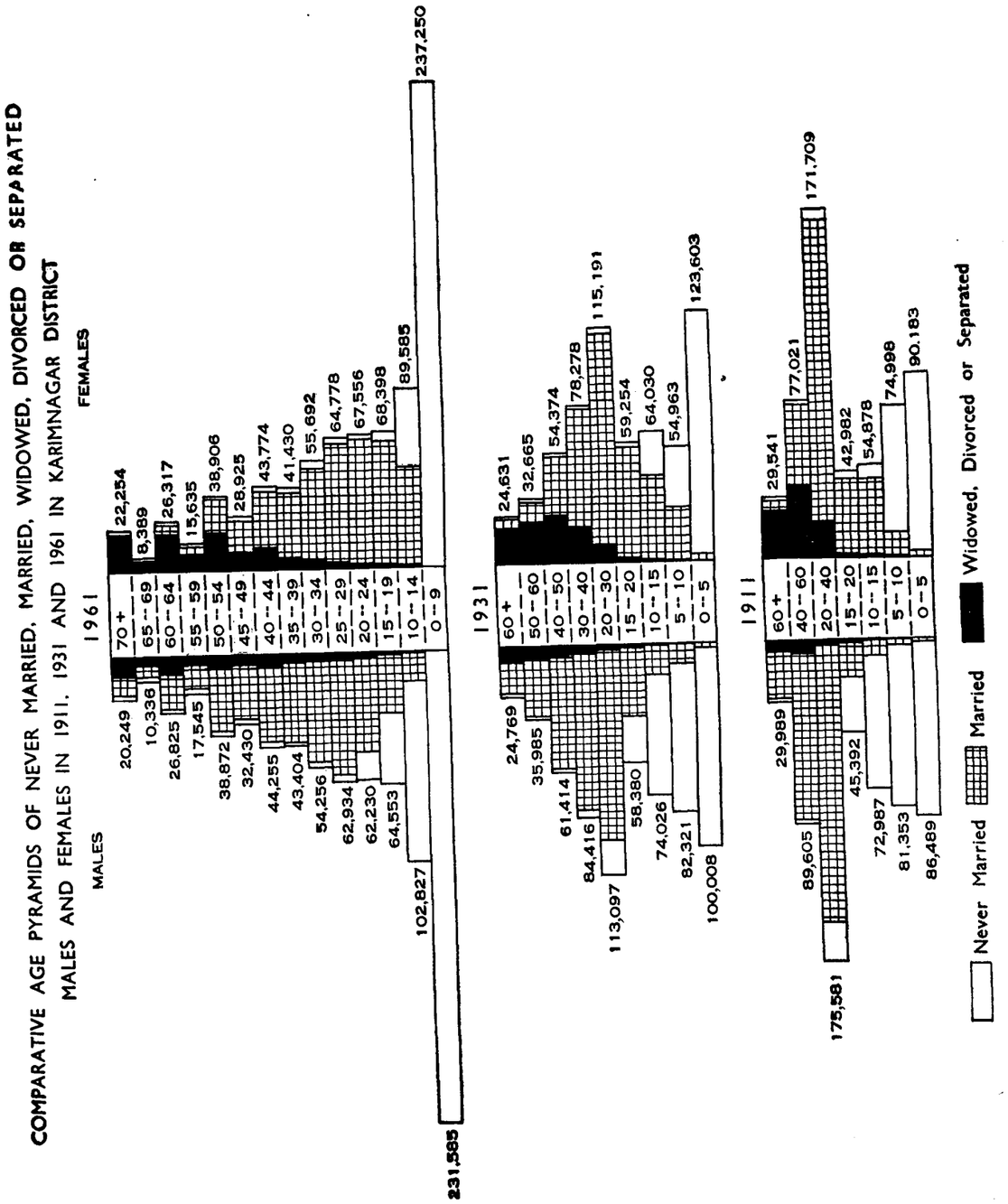
DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

State/Country	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex — Males 0—14	Males 15—34	Males 35—64*	Males 65+ †	Females 0—14	Females 15—34	Females 35—64*	Females 65+ †
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Japan	Single	1,000	655	16	6	1,000	511	22	8
	Married	0	338	925	674	0	463	746	261
	Widowed	0	1	45	309	0	10	205	718
	Divorced	0	6	14	11	0	16	27	13
	Unknown	0	N	N	N	0	N	N	N
5. Ceylon	Single	1,000	650	88	62	1,000	341	48	34
	Married	0	340	849	697	0	636	728	882
	Widowed	0	7	57	234	0	18	218	680
	Divorced	0	2	5	5	0	4	5	3
	Unknown	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
6. U.A.R. (Egypt)	Single	1,000	526	88	12	1,000	218	12	6
	Married	0	419	915	815	0	704	653	166
	Widowed	0	6	32	158	0	29	308	800
	Divorced	0	12	14	13	0	25	20	9
	Unknown	0	37	4	7	0	24	7	19

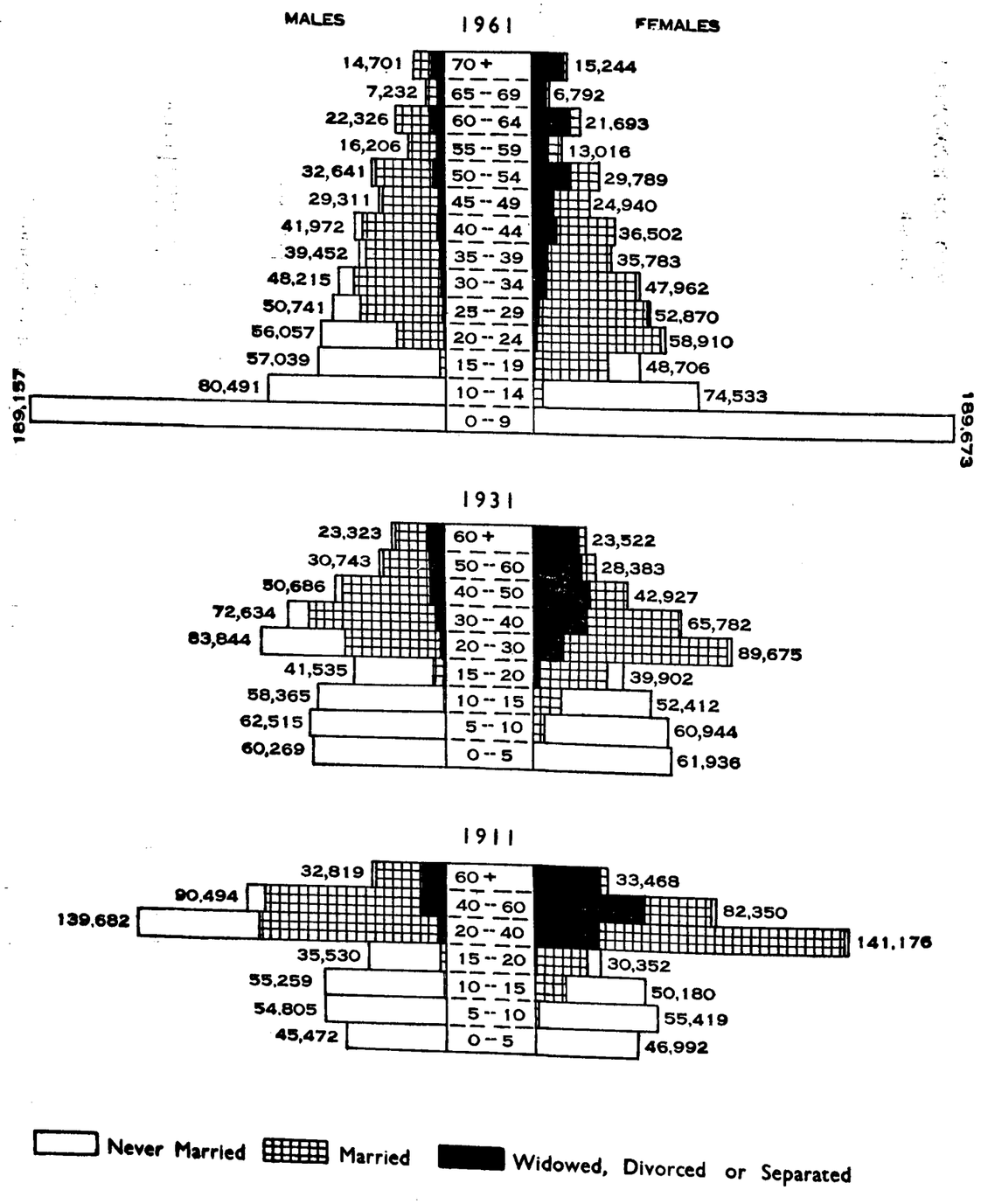
151. It may be of some consolation to find that the practice of child marriage is not the doubtful privilege of this country alone. The above statement will show that even in the U.S.A. both amongst males and females there are boys of married, widowed, as well as even divorced status in the age-group of 0-14. Amongst boys of this age-group 5 per 1000 are married in that country and amongst girls 6 per 1000. The corresponding proportion of married boys and girls per 1,000 of the corresponding sex in this State are 8 and 57 respectively. It would, therefore, appear that child marriages though existing even in the U.S.A., they are far less in number than in our State. It is somewhat interesting that in the U.S.A., the proportion of widowed and divorced males in the age-group of 0-14 is higher than the corresponding proportion amongst girls of the same age-group. In the other countries covered by the statement, apparently the marital status of persons below 15 years of age was not ascertained. In France the males and females under 15 years of age had all been shown as Single. In the age-group of 15-34, as against 597 married males per 1000 in Andhra Pradesh State there are 501 per 1,000 in the U.S.A. In the other countries the proportions are less. Amongst females of the same age group, as against 884 married females per 1,000 in Andhra Pradesh, there are 704 in Egypt, 636 in Ceylon, 623 in the U.S.A. and less than 600 in other countries, in Japan the proportion being only 463. The proportion of Widowed and Divorced or Separated persons both amongst males and females in the age-group of 15-34 in all the countries except Egypt is much lower than the corresponding proportions in this State. This is apparently due to greater extent of remarriages in the countries concerned. It is, however, seen that under the Divorced the proportion both amongst males and females in the U.S.A. is far higher than in Andhra Pradesh. As is well known divorce is very freely resorted to in that country. In the age-groups exceeding 34 amongst the males the proportion of married per 1000 is generally lower in all than in this State except in Egypt and Japan. But in regard to females, in the age-group 35-64, the foreign countries seem to have a much larger proportion in the married status than in the comparable age-group of 35-59 of Andhra Pradesh, which is obviously due to the fact that widow remarriages are very common particularly in the Western countries. Marriages even at very advanced ages are quite common there. In the age-group of 65+, while the proportion of married women per 1,000 in Egypt is about the same as in the comparable age group of 60+ in Andhra Pradesh, namely, 165 per 1000, in all other countries it is much higher, the highest being in the U.K. accounting for 352 per 1,000. Correspondingly the proportion of widowed persons in the older age-groups of 35-64 and 65+ in the Western countries tends to fall far below those in the comparable age-groups of Andhra Pradesh. Even in Ceylon the proportion of widows is much less. It is in the status of Single or Never Married that we find that in most of the Western countries quite a sizeable proportion is accounted for even in advanced ages. For example, under males, in the age-group of 35-64 there are as many as 104 per 1,000 who are single in France as against only 19 in Andhra Pradesh in the comparable age-group of 35-59. In age-group 65+ there are as many as 83 per 1,000 males who are bachelors in the U.S.A. whereas in Andhra Pradesh in the age-group of 60+ there are only 11. In Japan and also Egypt the proportion of males remaining single after the age of 35 is very much less. In fact in Japan the proportion is lesser than in Andhra Pradesh. Amongst females, in the Western countries quite a large proportion remain spinsters till old age. U.K. has by far the largest proportion of 159 per 1,000 amongst women in the age-group of 65+and 147 in the age-group of 35-64 whereas in Andhra Pradesh the corresponding proportion of spinsters is as little as 2 and 4 per 1,000 respectively. The high sex ratios in several of the Western countries where the number of females is far in excess of the males may force them into spinsterhood apart from, of course, the other social and economic conditions which make the women there more independent. We had also observed that by the time the age of 34 is passed most of the females in Andhra Pradesh State get married whereas, in Japan there are more than 50% of females in the age-group 15-34 who were spinsters. In France and U.K. also the proportion of spinsters is fairly large being over 40% where as in Andhra Pradesh only 6% of females in this age-group are spinsters.

Change in the pattern of Marital Status in the State over the decades

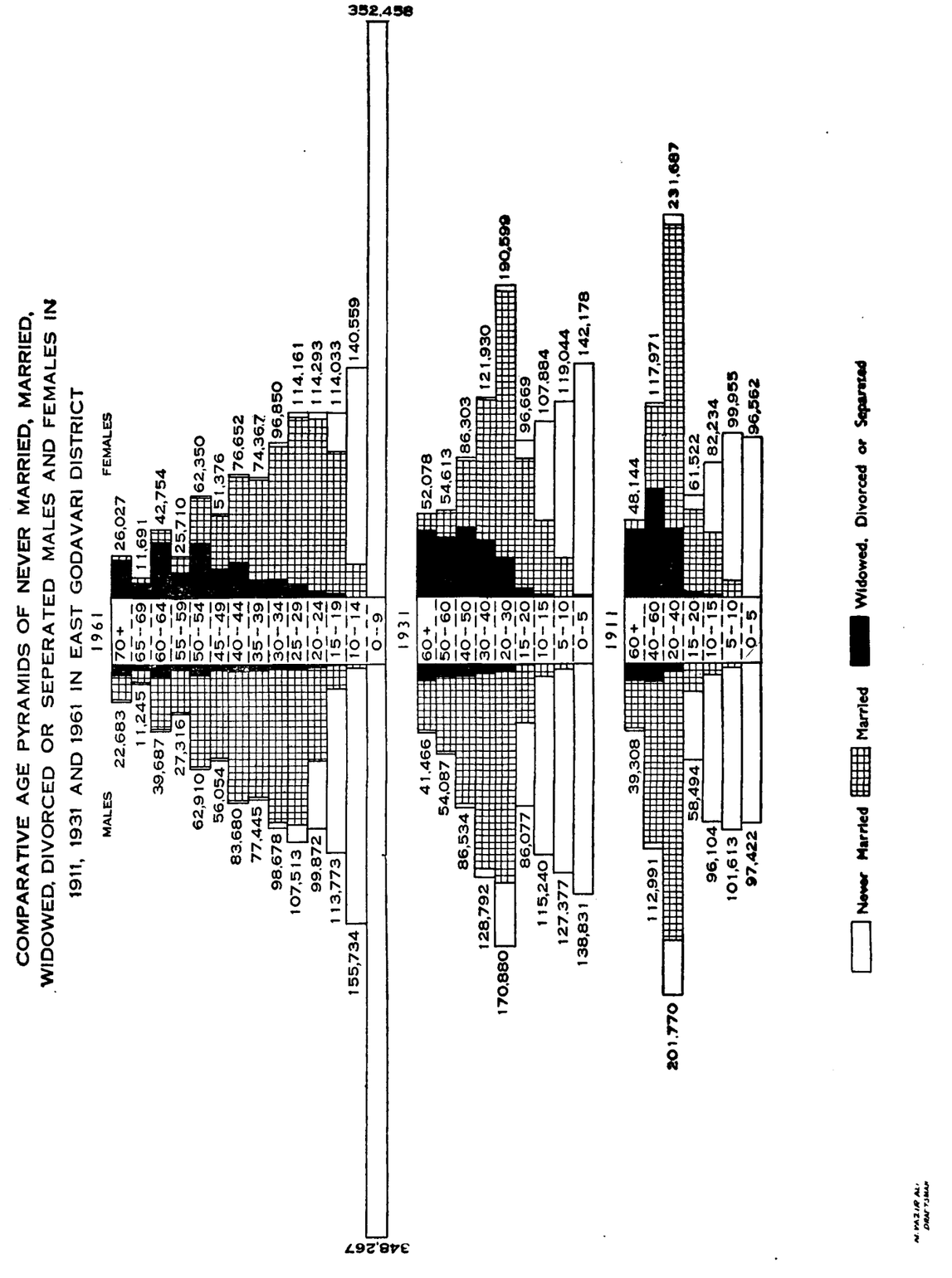
152. The following charts will show the changes in the pattern of marital status in three of the districts of this State, *viz.*, Karimnagar, Cuddapah and East Godavari districts, each representing the three natural divisions of the State of Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra respectively in the last 50 years. The charts will illustrate that in the younger age-groups of below 20, the proportion of married persons of each sex is gradually coming down. The reasons why in the age-groups of 0-4 and 5-9, the chart of 1961 shows a blank is that, as already stated, all persons below 10 years were automatically treated as 'Never Married' at this Census irrespective of the actual legal status that might have been returned at the enumeration. In the age-groups of 10-15 and 15-20 the decreasing proportion of married persons amongst males and females as also the decreasing proportion of Widowed and Separated can also be seen. In the ages above 20, not much change is observable except that the proportion of Widowed, Divorced or Separated persons in the age-groups of 20-40 and 40-60 has been falling. At "60+" no marked change is observable. A comparison of the charts of the three districts also indicates that Cuddapah generally has a larger proportion of 'Never Married' persons in all age-groups than in the other districts. We had already discussed these differentials in the foregoing paragraph.



COMPARATIVE AGE PYRAMIDS OF NEVER MARRIED, MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED MALES AND FEMALES IN 1911, 1931 AND 1961 IN CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.



COMPARATIVE AGE PYRAMIDS OF NEVER MARRIED, MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPERATED MALES AND FEMALES IN 1911, 1931 AND 1961 IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT



APPENDIX

True extracts from the publication entitled "Paper 2 of 1963—1961 Census—Age Tables".

CHAPTER I—Population by Single Year of Age, 1961 Census Count

(1.0) Starting from 1881 it has been a time-honoured Census tradition that the Actuary, who is entrusted with the task of preparing Indian Life Tables, has also reported on the single year of age distribution. It has been an essential part of his task, since Indian life tables are prepared from the census age distribution and not from the directly observed rates of mortality, vital statistics being unsatisfactory. A good deal of literature is available in the Indian Actuarial Reports on the biases of census age returns. Till 1951, the actuary was furnished a statement giving population in the prescribed quinquennial age groups. He was also supplied with the single year age distribution of a limited number of each sex ranging from 25,000 to 1,00,000 which were selected at random from representative tracts in some of the major provinces, and he had to make do with it for a study of age biases. In 1951, population count in individual ages for a 10 per cent sample was made available and it was possible to study the features of the data and to adopt the groupings that were considered suitable. This change provided scope for exploring alternative methods of dealing with the problems studied. One important advantage accruing from this change was that based on the features shown by the primary data, population of each sex by single year of age corrected for mis-statement of age was estimated. In 1961 there was a further change and tables showing population by single year of age as recorded by the Census were prepared for the entire population. They are given in Part II Section 1. Similar figures by rural and urban are given in Part II Section 3. Certain special features of the sampled single year age distribution of 1951 Census could as well be attributed, at least partly, as was done in certain studies, to their theoretical and practical limitations; at any rate, there was a certain amount of uncertainty. Now, with the complete canvas, this element is eliminated. Further, a proper study of 1961 Census age count will establish whether the tabulation of a sample properly drawn is not as good as a complete canvas. The more accurate Western data on age show certain types of biases in age returns. It is also possible to investigate now with confidence how far the data of India and of countries similarly statistically under developed (*i.e.* containing populations with an inaccurate sense of time and recall of events) conform to them. It is essential to understand correctly the nature and extent of distortions in the age returns for removing them to the extent possible. After all, age is the most important characteristic for demographic analysis and socio-economic studies. The applicability of Quasi-Stable Population Theory to developing countires like India has opened a new possibility of estimating demographic characteristics of population from its sex-age distribution. Hence, age data have acquired added importance.

(1.1) *Age biases.*—Biases in census age returns are present even in the case of statistically advanced countries; but they are of a moderate degree and do not affect their usability so seriously, as they do in the case of countries like India. They are generally due to (*i*) ignorance of age, (*ii*) deliberate misstatement, (*iii*) omission in enumeration, (*iv*) failure to reckon precise age due to the misunderstanding of the question, and (*v*) the manner of obtaining information from the informant. In India where there is mass illiteracy, people are ignorant of their own age. Except among a highly sophisticated minority, there is no system of celebrating birthdays and there are only infrequent occasions, if at all there are, when one is reminded of his own and his relation's age. That being the case about own age, knowledge of the age of other members of the household is very poor indeed. It is against this background that the Census enumerator (or for the matter of that any investigator in a sample survey) approaches the available elderly member of the household to give his own age and that of other members. To help in fixing age in case an informant is unable to give it, the enumerator refers him to a calendar of important well-known local events. The age is determined by the earliest event, which was witnessed by the person. Possibly he contacts the head of the household in most cases, but there is no such instruction to the enumerator that he must contact the head. The enumerator is not required, for obvious reasons, to establish personal contact with each member of the household at the time of his visit. If he were to do so gross mis-statements on account of second hand reporting might be avoided. However, in view of general ignorance of age, the age return would still fall much below the level of accuracy of the age returns of advanced countries. The point is that, by and large, age recorded by the Census and any field survey represents, at best, an estimate of the informant within the limitations of mass illiteracy and general ignorance of precise age. In this process, certain age digits come to have a heavy concentration at the expense of others. This view is supported by the study in this Chapter of the pattern of age biases in the Indian Census returns, an idea of which may be formed from Graph on opposite page. It shows the individual age population of males in Andhra Pradesh. It is clear that the term digital preference, as used in the literature on the subject of biases in age returns in the Western countries, is quite different from the high peaks and deep troughs the Indian count gives. Digital preference really refers to a deliberate preference for certain digits in returning age and avoiding others. In some countries, there may be an aversion to giving age in odd numbers or a preference for returning ages having 3, 0 or 5 in units place, or there may be a superstition against certain numbers. Then again there may be a tendency to mis-state age, *e.g.*, women may understate their ages, while young men may tend to overstate them or old persons may exaggerate their age. Some persons may mis-state their ages to the census enumerator under a misapprehension of any likely complication that may arise and just keep to the mis-stated ages given on employment, for military service or similar civic purposes. Some of the distortions may be caused by omissions in enumeration. Infants and children are widely believed to be missed in good numbers by Census. The most mobile elements in the adult population may be similarly omitted. Young persons may be underenumerated. Another type of distortion that may arise is due to misunderstanding of the question. To illustrate with reference to 1961 Indian Census, instructions were to record age in completed years, so that infants were taken as aged 0. It is not unlikely that notwithstanding the instructions, actually the informants' notion of age prevailed. In some communities, the practice is to give the running year, and in others it is the year completted. Possibly nearest birth day may be the basis in a few sophisticated groups. Some such predilections may have disturbed the correct recording of the ages of infants and children aged 1 and 2. However, at higher ages, the heavy distortions in age returns arise due to the problem of estimation. Refinements like age last birth day, next birth-day have little meaning in the situation, except for a very small percentage of the population.

(1.2) *Normal age distributions.*—Except at pre-school childhood and very old ages where mortality changes rapidly, population should normally change from age to age in a regular manner along a smooth curve. There should be slightly fewer persons at a given age compared to those at the preceding year of age, but a few more persons than in the preceeding year of age. This may be disturbed in certain age sectors due to past variations in births, deaths or migration. The aberrations caused by these disturbing factors will be passed on to the next 10 years older group from census to census. Peaks or troughs due to births and deaths usually occur, when a certain population sector is selectively depleted by war, epidemic or famine. For instance, there may be an excess civilian mortality due to war or the adult population may be depleted due to war recruitment and casualties among them. This may not only depress the adult population but also lead to fewer births for some time due to the absence of young men from their homes. The more usual types of variations in mortality and fertility, excluding voluntary limitation of family, do not disturb the smooth

progression of population by age. In India fertility has remained uncontrolled and birth cycles, so familiar in the Western countries, are not known. In the past, there were widely prevalent famines and epidemics. They may still have retained their mark on certain age groups. For instance, the present survivors of those, who passed through the influenza pandemic of 1918 may still be showing a depression in their number, when compared with the population at the adjoining ages. Coming to migration, generally it is sex and age selective. Its effect on age distribution depends on the age and sex composition of migrants, which in its turn depends on the factors prompting migration. If the reason for migration be employment in any industry, migrants will include more adults. Employment in business, trade or profession or agriculture may lean more towards migration on a family basis. If so, children may be well represented in the migrant. If the reason be social factors like marriage, education, etc., the sex-age pattern of migrants would be quite different. At the all-India level migration is almost negligible. In the States, it is not so trivial but still not large enough. Thus, generally speaking, the true age distribution for all-India may be expected to be regular and smooth, but in some special cases this may not be quite so. As will be seen, the type of distortion in the single-year age distribution of States and all-India is very different from the abnormalities in age distribution that may be caused by the factors mentioned in this para. The dominant note in the Indian Census returns by individual ages is the distortion introduced by ignorance of age and all other factors occupy a secondary role.

(2.00) *The methods.*—Certain effects of inaccuracy in age return may be studied from the single year of age count but others are best followed from grouped data. The first kind of effects may be studied with reference to (*i*) each age, (*ii*) all ages which have the same unit digit and (*iii*) all ages taken together. It is perhaps better to take them up here in the reverse order. Whipple's Index of concentration at ages in multiple of 5 and Myer's Index of Preference are dealt with first to discuss the overall level of distortion in the all-India and State age returns of 1961 Census by sex and rural-urban differentials. The unadjusted individual age population for the rural and urban areas in each State is given in Section 3. A comparison of 1961 Census age biases with those in 1951 Census data is also made on the basis of these indices. Next, Myer's Index of Digital Preference is taken up to study biases of unit digits. This is followed by an examination of the individual age population by (*a*) comparison with life-table distributions and (*b*) Zelnik's Age Ratio so as to bring out distortion in the returns at each age and its variation with the ten-yearly age cycle. The above studies are made from the unadjusted data as given by the Census Count. To draw more specific conclusions about distortions, the unadjusted and the adjusted age distributions (given in Part II Section II) are compared. The method of obtaining the adjusted age distribution is described in Chapter II.

The second type of effects referred to in the opening sentence of this para is studied in Chapter III by discussing the age ratios and sex ratios of the unadjusted and the adjusted age distributions as defined in U.N. Manual II " Methods of appraisal of quality of Basic Data for Population Estimates ".

The present investigations on distortions of Indian age return fully support what was stated about them in Census Paper No. 3 of 1954—Age Tables—1951 Census with reference to 1951 Census data and also throw further light on certain other peculiar features. In this publication, wherever reference is made to 1951 Census data for a State, it should be understood that the State as constituted in 1951 is being alluded to, igoring any subsequent changes on reorganisation. The details of such reorganisations from 1901 onwards are given in the annexure. It is hoped that this information will be of wider interest.

(2.1) *Indices Age Biases, 1961 (Results).*—In this study a number of methods are being applied. Each one has its limitations. Index of Concentration concerns itself with heaping at ages in multiple of 5 in an age span, which leaves out of account younger ages. Index of Preference covers all unit digits in the same age span. Index of Digital Preference gives information about individual unit digits in that age span. These are in the nature of overall indices. Comparison with life-table population gives mainly qualitative information about distortions at individual ages. Zelnik's age ratio is based on the assumption of linearity of population in short age spans and gives such information quantitatively but cannot cover the first five ages. Its extensive application involves quite heavy calculations. All the above methods are based on the unadjusted Census count. Comparison with the adjusted individual age population assumes that this population reflects the true population. Age ratio and sex ratio scores are based on grouped population. If the conclusions derived from the different methods mutually support one another, we should be reasonably assured of their correctness and the soundness of the method adopted in removing age biases from the enumerated age distribution. However, application of varied tests may lead to a blurred idea of the conclusions themselves. They are, therefore, set out below to pinpoint the features of biases observed. Perhaps this course will help in appreciating the discussions under each method that follow:

(1) The pattern of age biases is uniform throughout the country but minor differences are shown due to State variations in the extent of distortion at the same age. The age returns of seven States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Punjab are comparatively the most distorted, while those of Assam, Kerala and West Bengal are comparatively the least distorted among the States. The remaining five States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Bihar and Orissa fall in between.

(2) Distortion at ages in the first age cycle 0-9 is comparatively much less. It increases in the next cycle 10-19 and pronounced peaks and troughs emerge. This process goes on increasing with the advance of the age cycle.

(3) The pattern of distortion in the first cycle is different. Digits strongly preferred (or disliked) in the other age cycles come out to be in deficit (or excess). The same is true of 10-19 to a much smaller extent. The next cycle 20-29 conforms more to the general pattern, while 30-39 shows a transitional stage to the pattern of the next two cycles 40-49 and 50 to 59. After 60 another pattern emerges. The change from one pattern to another is gradual.

(4) (*i*) Ages having unit digits 0 and 5 show heavy heapings, which are positively correlated with one another. There are the real determinants of the overall level of distortion in the age returns.

(*ii*) Age 0 shows heavy deficit. Age 15 is in a small deficit.

(*iii*) Heaping at unit digit 0 is greater than that at unit digit 5 but the reverse is true of the heaping at ages 20 and 25.

(*iv*) Heaping at 0 after 40 continues to increase while that at 5 starts declining so that at 60 and thereafter there is an accelerated concentration at ages in multiple of 10. In all-India, the heaping at age 10 is by about 40% of the true population but it is 330% at age 60. The heaping at 25 is by about 130%. It reaches a maximum of 200% at 45 for ages having unit digit 5.

(5) Ages having unit digits 2 and 8 form the next centre of attraction upto age 30. In the higher age cycles, they come out to be in deficit, only age 32 is slightly in excess. Age 2 is slightly in deficit. The most prominent peaks are at 12 and 18 where male enumerated populations are in excess of true population by 40% and 20% respectively. Generally the excess at digit 2 is slightly greater than that at 8, but in some States it is the reverse way.

(6) Unit digits 6, 4, 7, 3, 1 and 9, given in the increasing order of distortion, are in deficit. However, there is not much difference in the extent of their deficiency. Age 6 and to some extent 4 are in excess. Age 14 comes out in deficit. Age 16 may be slightly in excess. At other ages these digits are in heavy deficit. In ages above 30, the deficit is of the order of 60%.

(7) The enumerated population aged 0-7 is fairly near the true population of the age group.

(8) The overall distortion in female age reutrns is greater than that in male returns. There is a greater concentration at ages in multiples of 10 in the case of females as compared to males.

(9) The distortion in age returns of rural areas is slightly greater (but not much greater) than in those of urban areas. The difference is primarily due to slightly less distorted returns of males in the urban areas. There is not much difference in the age returns of females in the rural and the urban areas.

(10) The age returns of 1961 Census are appreciably more distorted than those of 1951 Census. It does not appear that the order of difference can be explained by the fact that 1951 Census data are on a sample basis.

(11) The Census unadjusted age distribution for 1961 in the usual 0-4 grouping shows the following Age ratio and Sex Ratio Scores, which are discussed fully in Chapter III. They indicate a high degree of distortion. The ratios for the adjusted data are also given for comparative purposes and to indicate how well smoothing has succeeded in brining them within acceptable limits.

	Unadjusted data	Adjusted data
Age Ratio Score		
Males	12.7	1.3
Females	16.1	1.6
Sex Ratio Score	5.9	2.0
Joint Score	46.5	8.9

The above figures also show that distortion in age returns causes the Sex Ratio Score to go up. It can be readjusted greatly by proper smoothing of age returns of the two sexes.

(3.10) *Indices of Concentration and Preference.*—Whipple suggested an index of concentration, which is obtained by taking the percentage of persons counted at ages in multiple of 5 in the age range 23-62 to one fifth of the total enumerated population in the range. If there is no concentration, the index should be 100, but if everybody returned his age only in multiple of 5, the index would be 500. The observed index will thus lie between 100-500. The method assumes approximately uniform decrements with age in the true population within each five year age group centring on an age ending in 0 or 5. Age range 23-62 is arbitrarily chosen as a central one, largely because heapings are most evident in this period and because the assumption of uniform decrement is not very well applicable for higher ages. The range has been found quite suitable for practical purposes. Myer defined a more comprehensive index for reflecting preference or dislike for each of the ten unit digits 0 to 9. In view of the fact that in India return of age above 60 is very unreliable, we may limit its application to the range 20-59. A series of ten totals for successive values of unit digit q=0, 1, 2, 3,.....9 of population counted at ages 10p+q, where p=2, 3 and 4, in the age range 20-49 is obtained. Another similar series of ten totals for p=3, 4 and 5 in the age range 30-59 is obtained. The two series are blended into one series by adding the first series weighted by u and the corresponding term of the second series weighted by v so that u+v=10, where u successively takes the values 1, 2,.....10 and v 9, 8, 7.....1, 0. If ages are correctly reported, every term of the blended series will be about 10% of the total of the series. Deviations from 10 (ignoring sign) when added, give an overall measure of preference. Theoretically, Myer's index can vary from 0 to 180.

The reasoning behind this blending is not readily available and is, therefore, given here. It may be considered that the proportion of total population (Px) counted at ages x=10p+q in a specified age range, 20-59 say, for successive values of q from 0 to 9, p varying from 2 to 5, will reflect the relative preference for each digit. This is not quite correct, since even in a life-table population, where there is no mis-statement of age, the number living at successive ages forms a decreasing series due to operation of mortality alone. As remarked by Myer " Since beginning at a given digit overstates the preference for that digit, and progressively understates it (relatively) for subsequent ones, ' Complete justice ' to each digit may be achieved, if start is made at each one in turn. " Such a start is provided in Myer's method, as explained below.

The first term of the blended series is $P_{20}+10\ (P_{30}+P_{40})+9P_{50}$, the second is $2P_{21}+10\ (P_{31}+P_{41})+8P_{51}$ and so on and the tenth, the last one is $10P_{29}+10\ (P_{39}+P_{49})+0X\ P_{59}$. The sum of these ten terms, by rearrangement of the component single year populations, equals the sum of populations in the age ranges 20-49, 21-50,.....29-58. In these subgroups, each digit gets its turn as a starting point and thus 'Complete Justice' is accorded to each.

From practical considerations both the indices are good enough but both have some theoretical short-comings, Bachi suggested another index which is a little more laborious. It is not given, because it does not throw any further light in our case.

Table 1 shows the Indices of Preference and Concentration for 1961 and 1951 by males and females.

TABLE 1

INDICES OF CONCENTRATION AND PREFERENCE

Country/State	1961				1951			
	Index of Concentration		Index of Preference		Index of Preference		Index of Concentration	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL INDIA	282	294	70.7	75.1	57.4	61.4	247	258
Andhra Pradesh	327	343	89.0	93.5	102.8	109.5	363	379
Assam	221	239	47.0	53.5	52.6	57.8	231	247
Bihar	253	252	58.6	57.9	32.0	26.3	183	186
Gujarat	309	307	82.8	80.4	91.9	94.5	334	343
Jammu and Kashmir	322	317	86.4	84.5	..	..	..	..
Kerala	206	223	46.7	52.2	41.4	44.7	182	193
Madhya Pradesh	297	312	76.8	82.2	55.4	53.4	230	234
Madras	279	308	70.5	81.3	59.5	66.7	251	270
Maharashtra	245	259	58.4	62.1	77.9	82.2	296	310
Mysore	315	343	84.9	94.5	88.5	97.6	325	349
Orissa	261	276	62.5	67.7	47.8	49.6	220	229
Punjab	311	323	81.4	86.6	78.2	85.3	304	320
Rajasthan	336	359	92.0	101.0	69.0	74.2	275	289
Uttar Pradesh	324	314	86.8	82.7	60.1	63.0	254	258
West Bengal	206	234	46.0	55.0	26.3	29.8	160	170

TABLE 1—*Concld.*

INDICES OF CONCENTRATION AND PREFERENCE

Country/State	1961 Index of Concentration M	1961 Index of Concentration F	1961 Index of Preference M	1961 Index of Preference F	1951 Index of Preference M	1951 Index of Preference F	1951 Index of Concentration M	1951 Index of Concentration F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	242	258	57.9	62.1	..	..	..	..
Delhi	267	283	66.0	70.5	31.7	45.2	185	208
Himachal Pradesh	227	257	49.5	61.0	31.4	30.6	184	179
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	253	267	64.3	70.7	..	..	..	..
Manipur	232	249	54.0	60.5	20.9	23.9	160	160
Tripura	300	318	77.2	84.0	61.7	52.2	267	232
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	265	125	62.5	66.7	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	220	221	48.1	48.8	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	278	320	69.8	85.9	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	199	204	40.3	40.8	40.8	19.6	205	109

(3.11) *All-India and States.*— It is seen that the Indices of Concentration and Preference are highly correlated. The reason is that the unit digits 0 and 5 are the most preferred ones. If, in a population, there were other digits of prominent preference *e.g.*, 2 & 8, Myer's index would have given results different from Whipple's index. For 1961, the index of preference for all-India is 70.7 for males and 75.2 for females. The index for concentration is 282 for males and 294 for females. The States may be grouped according to their level of age heaping on the basis of the values of the indices for males. The indices for females follow them closely. The first group comprising Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Punjab and Gujarat show an index of preference over 80 and an index of concentration over 300. The states in the next group namely Madhya Pradesh and Madras have indices of preference 76.8 and 70.5 and of concentration 297 and 279 respectively. The third group covering Orissa, Bihar and Maharashtra have index of preference around 60 and the index of concentration around 250. The fourth group including West Bengal, Assam and Kerala has index of preference below 50 and concentration between 200 and 225. The indices are the lowest for Kerala and West Bengal and the highest for Rajasthan with Andhra Pradesh occupying the next place.

(3.12) *Indices by Sex*.—The index of concentration for females is generally higher than that for males by a figure varying closely around 15. In West Bengal, Mysore and Madras the difference is greater, being around 28 points. Only in Uttar Pradesh the index is higher for males than that for females. In the case of Bihar, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir the indices for the two sexes are practically the same. Considered on the whole, the bias in the age return of females is slightly greater but not much greater than that of males.

(3.13) *Biases in* 1951 *and* 1961.—The all-India figures show that compared to 1951 bias in age returns increased considerably in 1961. The index of preference was 57.4 for males in 1951 as against 70.7 in 1961. The State indices also show some sharp differences. It is quite possible that in States, which underwent large territorial changes after 1951, some of them may be due to such changes. As judged by the indices of preference and concentration, distortion increased in 1961 in the age returns of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar, but these States did not have any substantial territorial change. Madras and Madhya Pradesh, which had major changes in the layout, also show marked deterioration in this respect. The position does not seem to have changed much in the case of Punjab, Mysore, Keralaa nd Assam. Only Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh show markedly reduced distortion in 1961 as compared to 1951, but then these States were reorganised in 1957. The deterioration which is so prominently shown by most of the States, could not have arisen from the fact that 1951 age data, are based on a sample, while 1961 are on a full count. It is unlikely that the effect of error, if any, in drawing the State sample in 1951 could be in the same direction of lowering the indices in most of the States.

(3.20) *Index of Digital Preference.*—Myer's index of digital preference is given in Table 2 (a).

TABLE 2(*a*)

INDEX OF DIGITAL PREFERENCE

Country/State		1961 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1951 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL INDIA	Males	8.8	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.4	7.7	2.0	1.4	2.6	5.8	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	5.1	1.6	1.2	2.0
	Females	10.0	1.0	2.8	1.1	1.5	8.2	1.9	1.3	2.9	6.7	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	5.2	1.6	1.2	2.1
Andhra Pradesh	Males	15.2	0.8	2.9	1.3	1.6	11.3	2.3	1.0	3.6	23.3	1.0	4.0	1.2	1.5	17.5	2.6	1.1	3.9
	Females	17.6	0.7	2.9	1.8	1.6	12.5	2.3	0.9	3.8	28.2	1.0	3.8	1.1	1.4	18.0	2.5	1.0	3.8
Assam	Males	4.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	3.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	5.3	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.2
	Females	5.2	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	4.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	7.0	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.4	5.2	1.6	1.5	2.6
Bihar	Males	5.8	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.2	5.7	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.4
	Females	5.6	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	5.0	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5
Gujarat	Males	14.5	1.3	5.0	1.6	1.5	13.7	2.0	2.1	3.7	17.0	1.2	4.5	1.5	1.5	15.2	1.7	1.8	3.2
	Females	15.0	1.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	12.9	1.9	2.0	4.7	21.4	1.1	5.1	1.6	1.6	17.2	1.7	1.8	4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	Males	9.5	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.3	7.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	10.5	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.3	8.4	1.7	1.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	Males	4.3	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.4	3.9	1.6	1.3	2.5	3.3	0.9	2.0	1.2	.3	5.1	1.5	1.3	2.3
	Females	5.1	0.8	2.2	1.3	1.4	4.5	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.6	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.4	3.4	1.2	1.3	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	Males	10.4	1.0	3.1	1.2	1.3	9.2	2.1	1.4	2.7	5.6	1.1	2.6	0.7	1.5	5.2	1.7	1.7	2.2
	Females	12.4	1.0	3.1	1.2	1.5	10.1	2.1	1.3	3.2	5.4	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.4	4.6	1.5	1.4	2.0

TABLE 2(*a*)—*Concld.*

INDEX OF DIGITAL PREFERENCE

Country/State		1961 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1951 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	Males	7.6	0.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	7.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	5.8	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.3	4.8	1.5	1.3	1.8
	Females	10.0	0.8	2.5	1.2	1.1	9.0	1.6	1.8	2.4	7.1	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.3	5.5	1.5	1.3	1.9
Maharashtra	Males	5.4	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.2	5.4	1.7	1.2	1.9	11.4	1.1	3.9	1.3	1.5	10.8	2.0	1.6	3.2
	Females	5.8	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.1	5.4	1.6	1.1	1.8	12.4	1.0	3.6	1.2	1.5	10.7	1.9	1.4	3.2
Mysore	Males	16.0	1.0	3.9	1.5	1.8	13.3	2.7	1.2	4.7	18.5	0.9	4.1	1.6	2.0	15.5	3.0	1.0	5.3
	Females	21.9	0.8	4.3	1.4	2.0	17.0	2.9	1.1	5.4	23.7	0.8	4.3	1.5	2.1	18.4	3.0	0.9	5.6
Orissa	Males	7.2	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	6.0	1.8	1.3	2.5	4.7	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	4.0	1.6	1.2	2.2
	Females	8.4	1.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	6.7	1.8	1.3	2.6	5.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.7	4.2	1.6	1.2	2.2
Punjab	Males	12.8	0.9	3.4	1.4	1.5	10.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	11.2	1.1	3.1	1.3	1.6	9.4	2.3	1.3	2.6
	Females	15.8	0.7	3.7	1.4	1.8	12.5	2.4	1.4	4.0	13.6	1.1	3.2	1.2	1.7	10.9	2.1	1.2	3.2
Rajasthan	Males	14.5	1.1	2.9	1.3	1.4	11.6	1.8	1.4	2.4	6.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.3	5.5	1.3	1.1	1.4
	Females	18.1	0.9	2.9	1.2	1.5	13.8	1.7	1.3	2.9	7.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	6.0	1.3	1.2	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	Males	16.0	1.2	4.0	1.4	1.8	13.3	2.7	1.5	3.4	6.7	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.5	5.8	1.8	1.2	2.2
	Females	14.8	0.9	3.7	1.3	2.0	11.8	2.4	1.2	4.3	10.4	1.5	3.5	1.6	2.4	8.2	2.4	1.6	3.5
West Bengal	Males	4.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	3.8	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.6
	Females	6.6	1.0	3.0	1.1	1.7	5.3	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Males	4.8	0.6	1.5	0.8	1.0	4.2	1.5	1.2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	4.8	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	4.4	1.5	0.9	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	Males	8.3	1.0	2.7	1.3	1.5	6.9	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.4
	Females	10.5	0.9	3.2	1.4	1.8	8.6	2.3	1.6	3.4	5.2	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.4	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	Males	5.1	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.3	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.4
	Females	6.7	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.3	5.5	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.3
Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands	Males	8.2	0.8	3.0	1.3	1.8	6.6	2.2	1.2	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	8.5	0.6	2.6	1.3	1.5	6.9	2.0	1.1	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	Males	6.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	3.9	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
	Females	7.7	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.5	4.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.4
Tripura	Males	11.9	1.1	4.0	1.3	1.4	11.3	2.4	1.9	3.4	5.5	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.9	5.2	1.3	1.3	2.0
	Females	15.9	1.2	4.6	1.4	1.7	14.2	2.7	2.1	3.9	4.6	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.2	4.3	1.5	1.3	1.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Males	6.9	0.9	2.7	1.0	0.9	4.5	1.7	1.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	7.9	0.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	6.7	1.6	1.6	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	Males	3.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	4.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	Males	8.5	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.3	7.4	1.8	1.4	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	12.9	0.8	2.8	1.4	1.2	10.8	2.0	1.4	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	Males	4.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.3	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	4.0	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
	Females	4.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.2	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9

It shows the ratio of the blended population at the selected digit to that at age 9. If there were no preferences for any digit the ratio should have been nearly unity. The Table shows that 9 is the least preferred in most of the States. In a few States digit one has an index even below unity, showing that 1 is more disliked than 9. Considered on the whole it seems that there is no appreciable difference in the dislike for 1 and 9. As a matter of interest the actual ratio of blended population at each digit to the total for all digits for 1961 for 15 major States is given in Table 2 (*b*).

TABLE 2(*b*)

PERCENTAGE RATIO OF DIGITAL PREFERENCE

Country/State	Males 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Females 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL INDIA	29.7	3.6	9.4	3.9	4.6	25.7	6.6	8.6	4.5	3.4	31.6	3.1	8.8	3.6	4.6	25.9	6.0	4.0	9.2	3.2
Andhra Pradesh	37.0	2.0	7.2	3.2	3.9	27.4	5.7	2.5	8.7	2.4	39.0	1.6	6.5	3.9	3.5	27.8	5.2	1.9	8.4	2.2
Assam	23.0	6.1	9.8	5.5	5.8	20.5	7.6	6.8	10.0	5.4	25.3	5.8	9.0	5.1	21.4	21.4	7.0	6.3	9.3	4.9
Bihar	24.8	5.7	10.0	3.9	5.0	24.5	7.8	4.9	9.1	4.3	25.8	5.6	9.6	4.1	5.5	23.1	7.1	4.6	10.0	4.6
Gujarat	31.2	2.7	10.8	3.5	3.3	29.4	4.4	4.5	8.0	2.2	32.1	2.1	10.6	3.6	3.7	27.6	4.0	4.2	10.0	2.1
Jammu & Kashmir	34.2	2.6	7.4	3.1	4.6	28.0	5.9	3.8	6.8	3.6	35.7	2.0	6.7	2.7	4.4	28.7	5.8	3.4	7.2	3.4
Kerala	21.1	4.4	10.4	6.2	6.7	19.5	8.0	6.5	12.3	4.9	23.1	3.6	9.8	5.8	6.4	20.7	7.6	6.1	12.3	4.6
Madhya Pradesh	31.1	3.2	9.3	3.6	4.0	27.3	6.3	4.1	8.1	3.0	33.6	2.6	8.3	3.3	4.2	27.5	5.6	3.6	8.6	2.7
Madras	28.7	3.4	8.9	4.7	4.1	26.5	5.5	6.9	7.5	3.8	32.1	2.5	8.0	3.8	3.4	28.6	5.0	5.8	7.6	3.2
Maharashtra	24.0	5.2	11.1	4.4	5.2	24.1	7.7	5.4	8.5	4.4	26.1	4.9	10.4	3.8	5.1	24.5	7.3	5.1	8.3	4.5
Mysore	33.9	2.1	8.2	3.3	3.9	28.2	5.7	2.5	10.1	2.1	37.8	1.5	7.4	2.4	3.5	29.4	5.1	1.9	9.3	1.7
Orissa	27.9	3.8	9.7	4.5	5.4	23.3	6.9	4.9	9.7	3.9	30.0	3.4	9.2	4.3	5.4	23.9	6.4	4.6	9.2	3.6
Punjab	33.6	2.5	9.0	3.6	4.0	27.1	6.0	4.0	7.6	2.6	35.4	1.6	8.3	3.1	3.9	28.0	5.4	3.2	8.9	2.2
Rajasthan	36.8	2.7	7.5	3.3	3.4	29.4	4.6	3.6	6.2	2.5	40.0	2.0	6.8	2.7	3.2	30.6	3.8	2.8	6.4	2.2
Uttar Pradesh	34.6	2.5	8.6	2.9	3.9	28.8	5.9	3.2	7.4	2.2	34.1	2.1	8.4	3.1	4.6	27.3	5.4	2.8	9.9	2.3
West Bengal	21.8	4.7	11.8	5.0	7.4	18.4	8.9	6.2	11.0	4.8	25.6	3.9	11.7	4.2	6.7	19.9	8.5	5.3	10.4	3.8

(3.21) Taking the digital preference for 9 the least preferred as the standard it is seen from the all-India indices that preference for 1, 3, 4 and 7 stands almost at the same level, the last two being only a shade better preferred. Preference for 6 is distinctly higher though below that for 2 and 8. Preference for 0 and 5 is much greater. The indices very clearly establish the predominant preference for returning ages in 0 and 5 and a secondary smaller preference for 2 and 8. The index for 0 is distinctly higher than that for 5. The indices also bear out the greater distortion in the female age returns.

In the case of females the index of digital preference is 10 for 0 and 8.2 for five as against 8.8 and 7.7 for males. In 1951 the index for males was 5.8 for 0 and 5.1 for 5. In 1951, the index for 0 was only slightly above that for 5, but in 1961, the difference widened. The index for every digit in 1961 is greater than that in 1951.

(3.22) The ranking of digits in order of preference shown by the all-India data is as follows :

TABLE 2(*c*)

RANKING OF DIGITS

Ranking of Digits	Males										Females									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	1	9	3	8	6	2	5	7	4	10	1	10	4	8	6	2	5	7	3	9
1951	1	9	3	8	6	2	5	7	4	10	1	10	3	8	6	2	5	7	4	9
1911	1	9	3	7	6	2	5	8	4	10	Not available									
1901	1	10	3	8	6	2	5	7	4	9	Not available									
1891	1	10	3	8	6	2	5	7	4	9	Not available									

The rankings for 1891-1911 are taken from Vaidyanathan's 1931, Acturial Report. They were obtained differently. 1951 and 1961 ranking is based on index of digital preference. The table distinctly shows that the pattern of preferences has remained essentially unaltered over the last 70 years. As will be seen later in Chapter III, para 1, the extent of distortion is, however, considerably reduced.

(3.23) The pattern of digital preference shown by the all-India indices applies to the individual States also, although the actual value of the index may vary from State to State but not largely. The variations are prominent only in the indices for 0 and 5. In the following, comments are made with reference to the indices for males but they generally hold true for the indices for females as well. In all the States, there is heavy concentration at 5 and 0, and the index for 0 is distinctly higher than that for 5. The indices for 0 and 5 are highly correlated positively suggesting that ignorance of age, which leads to returning ages in fives, is equally strong in returning ages in zeros. The level of heapings at 5 and 0 really determines the level of distortion in the age returns. States which have a high index of preference for these digits have a greater distortion in the age returns. On the lowest level are West Bengal, Kerala, Assam, Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar which have indices around 4 or 5. These States, as we have seen, also have low indices of preference and concentration. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the indices are high and well above 10, whereas in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab they are around 10. In the remaining 2 States, *viz.*, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras they are around the all-India level.

Generally speaking, the index for females is a little higher than that for males but the differences are not great. Attention may be drawn to the substantially higher indices for 0 and 5 for females in Mysore and Rajasthan. There are some peculiarities too. The indices are higher for males than for females in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Compared to females, males show a higher index at 5 but a lower index at 0 in Gujarat.

(3.24) The next lower level of indices is for 2 and 8. The value generally varies between 2 and 3. Preference is much less compared to that for 5 and 0. For both the digits, the indices are distinctly higher than the all-India figures in the case of Gujarat, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, which all are States having high distortion in age returns. Preference for 8 is quite high in Andhra Pradesh ; in other States there is not much variation from the all-India figure. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Mysore for both sexes, the index is higher for 8 than for 2, otherwise it is generally the reverse way, but the differences are small.

(3.25) There is not much variation between States in the index for other digits. In Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras and Punjab,the index for 1 is lower than unity, showing that 1 is even more avoided than 9. In other States the index for 1 is only slightly above unity. There is not much variation in the index for 3 except that in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Maharashtra (females) the index is below unity, showing that 3 also is more avoided than 9. The index for females in Andhra Pradesh is higher. Gujarat and Mysore also show higher values.

The index for 4 also does not show much variation except that in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh, it is near 2 as against 1.4 for all-India. Similarly, there is not much variation in the index for 7. The only notable exceptions are Gujarat and Madras, where the index is near 2 as against 1.4 for all-India. It is rather striking that in Madras the index for 7 is greater than that for 6, which has a distinctly higher index in all other States. Similarly, in Madras the index for 3 is greater than that for 4. In Andhra Pradesh the index for 7 is quite low, being 1.0 for males and 0.9 for females. On the whole, the index of preference for the digits 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9 is very much at the same level and there are no sharp differences.

The preference for 6 shows a little more variation between States. In Assam it is distinctly very much low. In Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, it is distinctly above the all-India level. In other States, it is at the all-India level or below it.

(3.26) Similar remarks apply for 1951, although the actual figures of index for preference show considerable differences from those brought out from 1961 data. The all-India indices for 0 and 5 were much lower in 1951.

× × × ×

(8.0) *A theory regarding Indian Age Biases.*—The pattern of distortion described in para 2.1 clearly suggests that heapings at certain digits arise due to the problem of estimation of age in the absence of a proper knowledge of it. There does not seem to be any deliberate effort at avoiding any particular digit.

(8.1) As has been seen, distortions are not very great in the first cycle 0–9. In the first age cycle, the child was probably born within the living memory of the informant, who is usually an elderly member of the household. He will be able to make a fairly close estimate of the actual age of the child. Then again there are certain anatomical and physiological developments of the child, which enable him to fix the age more or less correctly, such as, weaning from breast-feeding, cutting teeth, development of muscular activities, toddling, walking by himself, change to particular types of food, and more

particularly changing into cereal diets and going out-doors, start of schooling etc. Generally speaking in the mind of the informant, there is an age associated with such developments and he is generally in a good position to fix the age without great bias. In this cycle, digits like 0 and 2 which are heavily preferred in the subsequent age cycles come out to be in deficit. On the other hand, digits like 3 and 7 which are avoided at later cycles are in slight excess here. Age 3 seems a favourite in certain parts of the country and in part 7 too, possibly because around age 3 a little extra food has to be cooked for the child, and at age 7 almost a third of an adult portion comes to be cooked. Age 9 is often associated with the ceremoney of the sacred thread among brahmins.

(8.2) In the second cycle a heavily preferred digit 5 comes out to be in deficit or at best has only a small excess. In this cycle 12 and 18 show prominent peaks. Physiological and anatomical signs enable the informant to fix fairly clearly whether a boy or a girl should be returned as aged 10 or 15. In case it seems to the informant that the boy or the girl is older than 10 and not as old as 15, he is likely to fix the age as 12. Similarly, it is generally not difficult to say whether a boy or a girl is 15 or 20. That being so, mid-cases are likely to be returned as aged 18. In this cycle, the problem of estimation becomes a little more difficult, but here again there are certain landmarks such as marriage, entry into service, development of signs of puberty among girls, breaking of the voice among boys, completion of schooling and the like which help in fixing age.

(8.3) In the higher age cycles, there are no marked physiological or anatomical differences with small increases in age. The problem of estimation becomes even more difficult. In such a situation, one usually tries to divide the unit of measurement into halves and quarters. For instance, if one is asked to estimate the quantity of milk in a tumbler, one will naturally estimate it in terms of full number of seers and 4, 8 and 12 chattaks, as 1 seer has 16 chattaks. If a person is asked to estimate the length of an article, he would first estimte the whole number of feet, mentally divide a foot into 3″, 6″ and 9″ and give his estimate with inches in terms of 3″, 6″ and 9″, since the unit of measurement 'foot' has 12 inches. Similarly as an age cycle has 10 years, the attempt of the informant is first to estimate in terms of whole number of 10 years of age, divide the 10 year-age span into half and quarters and accordingly return the age with unit digit 5, 2 and 8 as his best guess. The prominence of peaks at digit 2 and 8 gets blurred in the course of the next two age cycles 20-29 and 30-39, and 0 and 5 emerge more conspicuously. In the age cycles 30-39 and 40-49 digit 0 starts gaining at the expense of digit 5.

(8.4) In still higher age cycles, the estimation in terms of halves also becomes more difficult and the estimates may therefore, be made in terms of full 10 year span. This would seem to explain how 0 becomes even more powerful and 5 languishes after age 50.

(8.5) A guess about the age is made in the case of both males and females. While the informant may know a little more about ages of males,he may be having very little idea of the age of females due to the general custom that in a household the adults of the two sexes do not mix freely. That is why there is little sex differential in the age biases upto the ages of 10 ; it starts showing up in higher ages though not very markedly. There is generally little differential between the distortions in the rural and urban areas in the case of females, as in either case age is the result of a wider guess. There is a greater distortion in the age returns of rural areas as compared to urban areas in the case of males due to a slightly better awareness of age among the males in the urban areas.

(8.6) The facts mentioned in the preceding paragraphs seem to fit in well with the process of estimation. It seems to give a reasonable explanation, keeping in view the pattern of distortion, its uniformity throughout the country, and the general ignorance of age among the people.

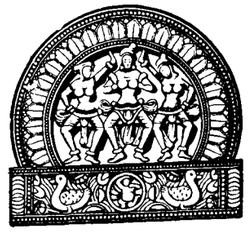
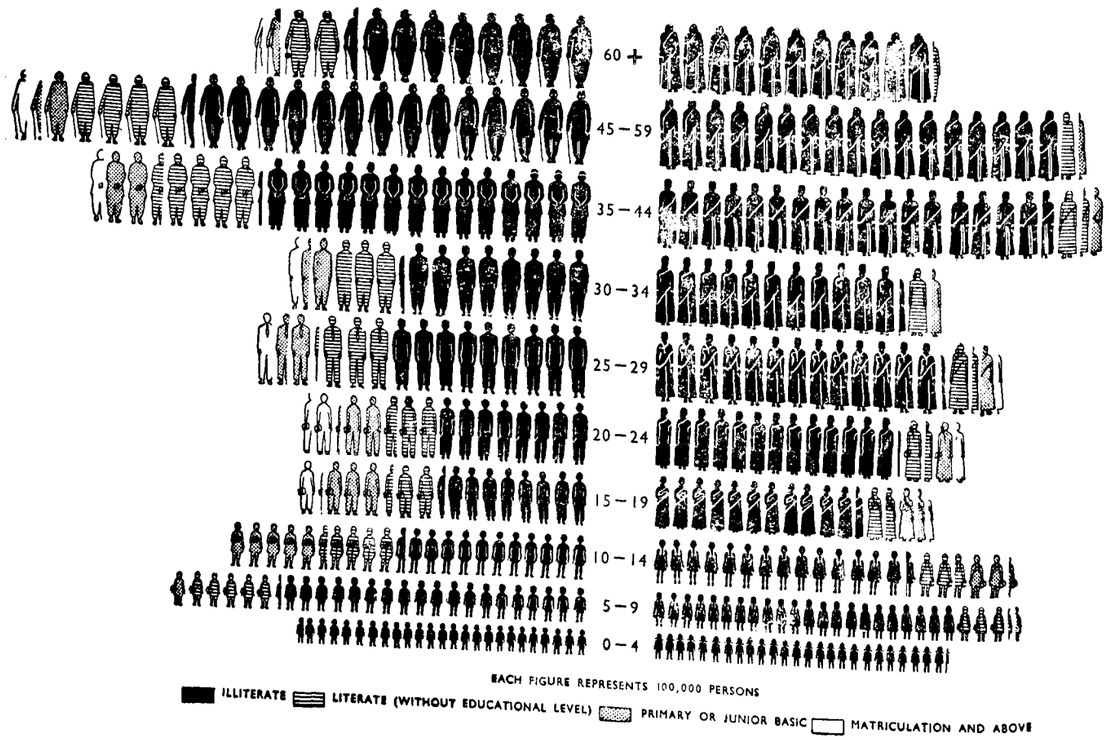


CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN ANDHRA PRADESH



Chapter VII

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Introductory

The country's Third Five Year Plan observes : "Education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress and in creating a social order founded on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity. Programmes of education lie at the base of the effort to forge the bonds of common citizenship, to harness the energies of the people and to develop the natural and human resources of every part of the country. Developments of the past decade have created a momentum for economic growth; yet, there are large deficiencies in the sphere of education, which must be removed speedily if progress is to be sustained and enduring. It is one of the major aims of the Third Plan to expand and intensify the educational effort and to bring every home within its fold, so that from now on, in all branches of national life, education becomes the focal point of planned development."

2. The 1961 Census figures should truly reveal where we stand and help us to gauge the magnitude of the problem in achieving the aim of our planners. In several advanced countries of the West, *e.g.*, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria as also in countries such as Australia and New Zealand, the Census schedules do not contain any question on literacy, as literacy is more or less taken for granted as universal. But in ours, the Census inquiry on literacy and education is one of basic importance.

The questions on Literacy in Indian Censuses

3. At the 1961 Census of our country a question was asked to cover literacy and education. The instructions to the enumerators for answering this question were as follows:

"I. Illiterate or Literate:

For a person

(1) who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language.... write 'O'

(2) who can both read and write..... write 'L'

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, *i.e.*, if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education:

4. If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of 'L'."

5. This definition is in accordance with the recommendations in the United Nations Handbook of "Population Census Methods". The Population Commission recommended at its third session that "literacy should be defined for Census purposes as the ability both to read and to write a simple message in any language". Our printed instructions to enumerators at the 1961 Census did not speak of any language and it was clarified to the enumerators during their training that literacy can be in any language, Indian or foreign. In respect of foreign languages or a language not known to him, there was no method by which an enumerator could apply the tests of reading and writing and he had to rely on the answer given by the respondent. In certain Census questionnaires, apart from the categories of a person who can neither read nor write, *i.e.*, illiterate and a person who can both read and write who alone is taken as literate, a third category, *i.e.*, a person who can merely read but cannot write (a person who can write being assumed that he can read as well) was also recognised and treated as semi-literate. As a matter of fact at the 1951 Census of our country, under the question relating to literacy an inquiry was made of persons who can merely read but cannot write. Such persons were clubbed with illiterates at the time of tabulation. However, the extent of semi-literacy was also ascertained on a 10% sample in some States as in erstwhile Hyderabad State and it was found to be absolutely insignificant being only about 0.7% of the total population of the State. In certain earlier Censuses of our country, for example, at 1941, 1921 and 1911, an inquiry into literacy in English in particular was also made. The questions pertaining to literacy at each of the earlier Censuses of our country were as follows:

Census	*Question on Literacy*
1872 . .	Able to read and write
1881 . .	Education :
	1. Under instruction
	2. Not under instruction but able to read and write
	3. Not under instruction, not able to read and write

Census	*Question on Literacy*
1891 . .	Learning, literate or illiterate. Language known by literate
1901 . .	Literate or illiterate, know or does not know English
1911 . .	Literate or illiterate Whether literate in English?
1921 . .	Literate or illiterate Whether literate in English?
1931 . .	Whether literate (i.e., able to write and read a letter) Whether able to read and write English?
1941 . .	Can you both read and write? If so, what script do you write? Can you only read? How far have you read? Give any examination passed Are you literate in English?
1951 . .	Literacy and Education
1961 . .	Literacy and Education

6. Though there have been differences in wording at different Censuses, by and large the ability to read and write in any language is taken to constitute literacy at each Census. A standard of literacy was, however, first prescribed in composite Madras of which Andhra was a part, in 1901, when instructions were issued that a person was to be described as literate only if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This standard was adopted for the whole of India in 1911. It has been observed in one of the early Census reports that in the absence of a definite test of ability to read and write the discretion having been left entirely to the Census enumerator, there was a possibility of persons who could do little more than write their own name and spell a few printed words having been treated as literates in some areas. The criteria prescribed at the 1911 Census to test literacy was adopted upto 1941. At the 1951 Census the instructions were elaborated a little more by clarifying that "the test for reading is ability to read any simple letter, either in print or in manuscript and the test for writing is ability to write such letter". At the 1961 Census the test was almost the same except that it was specified that the literate person should be able to read a simple letter either in print or in manuscript and be able to write a simple letter and the enumerator was given the facility of testing a doubtful case by asking a person to read one of the examples in the printed handbook of the enumerator which he carried with him. It will thus be seen that the test for literacy ultimately is that one should be able to read and write with understanding. The slight variation in the wording or elaboration of the tests for literacy from Census to Census could have made but little difference to the ultimate results of enumeration, on account of the total extent of literacy itself being so poor in our country. I should think that the results are wholly comparable from Census to Census. It is almost certain that in most cases the enumerator went entirely by the answer given by the head of the household or any other responsible person of the household and it is doubtful if he would have in practice been able to test every doubtful case by asking a person to actually read a passage from the enumerator's handbook or by dictating a simple letter to him to be written down. The enumerators were mostly school teachers and I have no doubt that they would have normally loved to indulge in conducting an examination in dictation and reading, if only time permitted! But the Census questionnaire was fairly elaborate and the enumerators had to almost race against time to cover the schedules completely and there were other individual questions which were more tricky and which tried the patience of the respondent, such as those relating to work, occupation, class of worker, etc. The enumerator could not have afforded to tarry too long over the question pertaining to literacy. In actual enumeration, it was found that certain teacher-enumerators made a pragmatic approach and they were determined not to note any one as literate unless the person had the minimum educational qualification of 5th class, for they argued that in their own department it was only after a person passed 5th class is he treated as capable of reading and writing. It required considerable stressing to convince them that irrespective of the educational standard attained, if the person satisfied the test of the ability to read and write a simple letter he should be treated as literate. There were a few enumerators who went to another extreme. They showed as literate every child who is attending school and has been entered as a student for activity in the Census schedule. Children in infant or kindergarten classes or some fairly elderly children in villages who had just entered schools were all shown as literate even though it was doubtful if they could read and write with understanding. The argument of the enumerators was that there could be no "illiterate student" and therefore, every person attending school should be shown as literate! Such aberrations were, however, few. The elimination of the age group 0-4 from the literates at the tabulation stage corrected such biases to a large extent.

Educational levels

7. As regards the educational levels, the instructions were that the highest examination passed should be recorded. It was, however, found during actual enumeration, particularly in respect of those studying in professional courses, the students who had not yet completed their courses had returned their educational standard as M.B., B.S., or B.E., etc. This had led during tabulation to a considerable number of non-workers being shown with such professional degrees.

8. The educational levels adopted at the present Census for the purpose of tabulation are as follows:

Urban areas

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree
5. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree
6. University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
   - (*i*) Engineering
   - (*ii*) Medicine
   - (*iii*) Agriculture
   - (*iv*) Veterinary and Dairying
   - (*v*) Technology
   - (*vi*) Teaching
   - (*vii*) Others

Rural areas

1. Literate (without educational level)
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation and above

9. During the enumeration, however, the enumerators were not required to confine to these levels but to actually record whatever was returned as the highest examination passed by the enumerated individual. So much so, there were several oriental and other qualifications returned and we had to consult the State education authorities about their exact levels. As per the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, these were equated to the appropriate educational levels as follows:

1. Equated with *Middle*
   1. "Munshi" of erstwhile Hyderabad State
   2. "Bhushan"
   3. "Rashtra Bhasha Visarada"
2. Equated with *Matriculation*
   1. Munshi-fazil of Punjab
   2. (a) Bhasha Praveena (Telugu Diploma) and (b) Vidya Praveena (Sanskrit Diploma) of Andhra University
   3. (a) Vidwan (Telugu Diploma) and (b) Siromani (Sanskrit Diploma) of Sri Venkateswara University
   4. (a) Diploma in Oriental languages, (b) Munshi-i-fazil and (c) Adeel-i-fazil of Osmania University.

10. A person's educational level is taken as Junior Basic only if he had passed the minimum of 5th standard but had not attained the higher educational level of Matriculation and above. Persons who had merely passed 1st to 4th Standards were taken as literates without educational level. Those who passed Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination or Higher Secondary or Pre-University Course or the old Intermediate were brought under the level of "Matriculate or Higher Secondary". There was of course no difficulty about graduates or post-graduates or technical degree or diploma holders. Law graduates were treated as Technical degree holders but included under "Others". Persons with general educational qualification as well as Technical qualifications as M.A., L.T., or B.A., B.L., B.Sc., A.M.I.E., etc., were brought under the level of the Technical degree holders rather than under the general University degree holders.

Census tables pertaining to literacy and education

11. The data on literacy and education have been presented more vividly at the present Census than at any of the earlier Censuses. The following are the different Census tables in which literacy and education data appear in some form or the other.

Primary Census Abstract	Which gives the total number of literate and educated persons by sex down to each taluk and town. (In the District Census Handbook which is a State Government Publication, the Village Directory portion gives the total number of literate and educated persons for each village as well as each enumerator's block in each town.)
B-III Part A	Industrial Classifications of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.
B-III Part B	Industrial Classifications of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.
B-VI	Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
B-VIII Part A	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
B-VIII Part B	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.
B-IX	Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity (gives the number of students).
C-III Part A	Age, sex and education in all areas.
C-III Part B	Age, sex and education in urban areas only.
C-III Part C	Age, sex and education in rural areas only.
C-VIII Part A	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.
C-VIII Part B	Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.
D-IV	Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

SCT-III Part A (*i*) Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes.
(*ii*) Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Tribes.

SCT-III Part B (*i*) Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes.
(*ii*) Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes.

SC-I Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.

ST-II Amongst others, gives the number of students among the non-working population of each Scheduled Tribe.

Percentage of Literates in the State—an Abstract

12. Taking the State as a whole, out of the total population of 35,983,447 (Males: 18,161,671 and Females: 17,821,776) the number of literates are 7,626,527 (Males: 5,482,323 and Females: 2,144,194). Not taking into account the small children aged 0-4, who cannot be expected to be literate, the percentage of literates to the total population (excluding 0–4 age-group) in the State will be 24.62%. The percentage of literates among the male population will be 34.98% and among females 14.01%. In the proportions and percentages discussed in this chapter age-group 0–4 is left out of account.

Comparison with other countries

13. In some of the very advanced countries in which illiteracy is almost nil such as in the U.S.A., Canada, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, etc., there is no question asked at the Census about literacy unlike in the backward countries where the assessment of literacy is one of the important objects aimed at a population Census. The following statement, however, gives a comparative picture of the extent of literacy in some of the countries to the extent that information is available.

ILLITERACY BY SEX, FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, WITH CENSUS YEAR AND MINIMUM AGE AT WHICH QUESTION WAS ASKED*

Country	Census Year	Minimum age at which question was asked	Percentage Illiterate		
			Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	1961	5	71.71	59.62	84.69
Andhra Pradesh	1961	5	75.38	65.02	85.99
Egypt	1947	5	74.5	64.39	84.31
Turkey	1945	0	75.8	65.15	86.46
Malaya	1947	15	69.1	55.52	84.27
Brazil	1950	5	64.1	61.35	66.76
Portugal	1950	7	48.7	42.46	54.57
Ceylon	1946	5	36.2	21.55	53.20
Greece	1951	10	32.1	22.43	41.31
Philippines	1948	10	37.8	34.78	40.73
Yugoslavia	1953	11	25.0	18.83	35.11
Argentina	1947	14	13.3	11.89	14.85
Canada	1931	10	4.0	4.00	3.00
France	1946	10	3.3	3.07	3.42
Finland	1930	10	1.0	1.00	1.00

*SOURCE: UNESCO, Facts & Figures (New York, 1952) & Demographic Year Book 1955 of United Nations.

It will be observed that in several of the countries the minimum age at which the question on literacy is asked is 10 years and above while in a few it is 5 and above as in our country. The statement clearly indicates the negligible extent of illiteracy in countries like Finland, France or Canada. The figures available are very old and relate to a period of one or two decades or more earlier than the present Census. Even so, it is clear that India occupies perhaps the lowest place in literacy among the countries of the world and Andhra Pradesh is no exception.

Comparison with other States

14. Excluding the Union territories, the ranking of the States in India in the percentage of literates to the total population (excluding 0-4 age-group) will be as follows:

Rank in percentage of literacy at 1961 Census	State	% of total literates to total population	% of male literates to total male population	% of female literates to total female population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kerala	55.08	64.89	45.56
2	Madras	36.39	51.59	21.06
3	Gujarat	36.19	48.73	22.77
4	Maharashtra	35.08	49.26	19.80
5	West Bengal	34.46	46.57	20.27
6	Assam	32.98	44.28	19.63
7	Mysore	29.80	42.29	16.70
8	Punjab	28.76	38.92	16.86
9	Orissa	25.24	40.26	10.12
10	Andhra Pradesh	24.62	34.98	14.01
11	Bihar	21.75	35.19	8.17
12	Uttar Pradesh	20.73	31.89	8.30
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.48	32.18	8.09
14	Rajasthan	18.12	28.08	7.01
15	Jammu & Kashmir	12.95	19.75	5.05

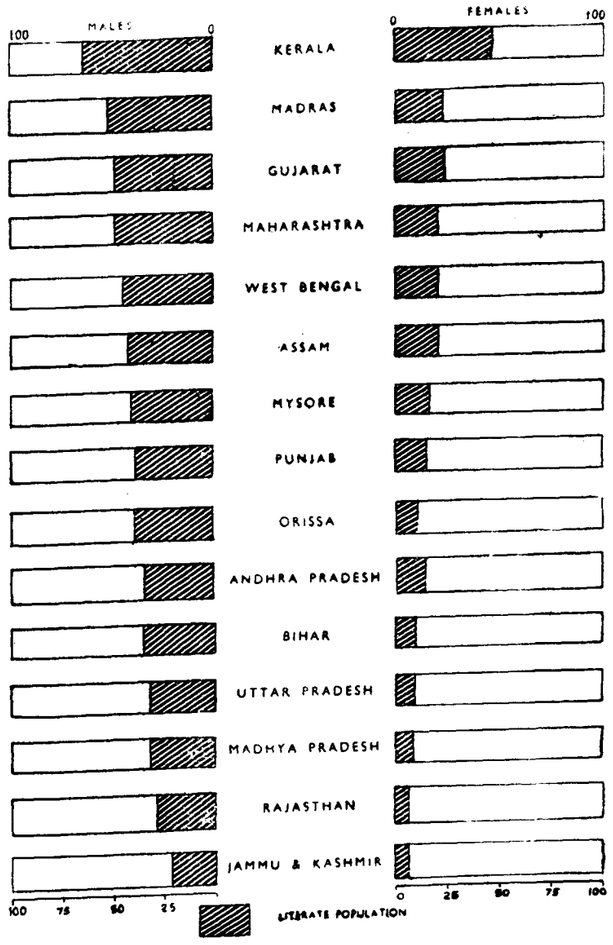
The percentage of literates in the Union Territories of India are as follows:

Union Territories and other areas:				
1	Delhi	61.95	70.37	50.87
2	Pondicherry	43.65	58.85	28.69
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.07	48.76	24.54
4	Manipur	36.04	53.48	18.87
5	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	33.10	54.03	12.76
6	Tripura	24.34	35.31	12.36
7	Himachal Pradesh	19.95	31.48	7.31
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.55	17.71	5.00
9	Goa, Daman and Diu / N.E.F.A		Not available	
10	Nagaland	20.43	27.21	13.04
11	Sikkim	14.15	22.36	4.96

The chart on the opposite page may also be referred to.

15. It will be observed that Andhra Pradesh ranks quite low in the percentage of its literate population, occupying only the 10th rank among the States of India. The percentage of total literates in Kerala, the leading State in literacy, is more than twice that

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES IN THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS OF EACH STATE



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It will be observed that in several of the countries the minimum age at which the question on literacy is asked is 10 years and above while in a few it is 5 and above as in our country. The statement clearly indicates the negligible extent of illiteracy in countries like Finland, France or Canada. The figures available are very old and relate to a period of one or two decades or more earlier than the present Census. Even so, it is clear that India occupies perhaps the lowest place in literacy among the countries of the world and Andhra Pradesh is no exception.

Comparison with other States

14. Excluding the Union territories, the ranking of the States in India in the percentage of literates to the total population (excluding 0-4 age-group) will be as follows:

Rank in percentage of literacy at 1961 Census	State	% of total literates to total population	% of male literates to total male population	% of female literates to total female population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kerala	55.08	64.89	45.56
2	Madras	36.39	51.59	21.06
3	Gujarat	36.19	48.73	22.77
4	Maharashtra	35.08	49.26	19.80
5	West Bengal	34.46	46.57	20.27
6	Assam	32.98	44.28	19.63
7	Mysore	29.80	42.29	16.70
8	Punjab	28.76	38.92	16.86
9	Orissa	25.24	40.26	10.12
10	Andhra Pradesh	24.62	34.98	14.01
11	Bihar	21.75	35.19	8.17
12	Uttar Pradesh	20.73	31.89	8.30
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.48	32.18	8.09
14	Rajasthan	18.12	28.08	7.01
15	Jammu & Kashmir	12.05	19.75	5.05

The percentage of literates in the Union Territories of India are as follows:

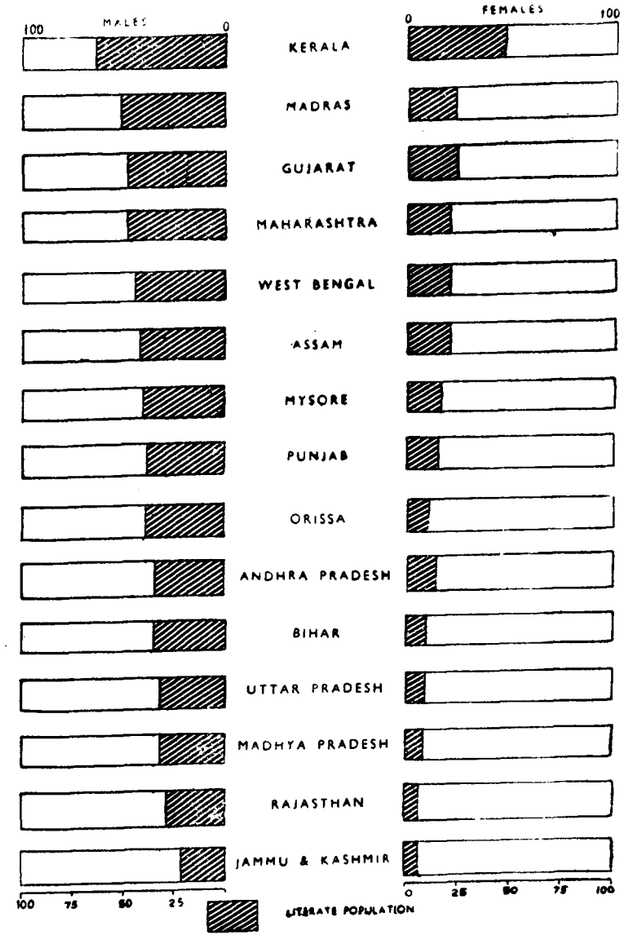
Union Territories and other areas:

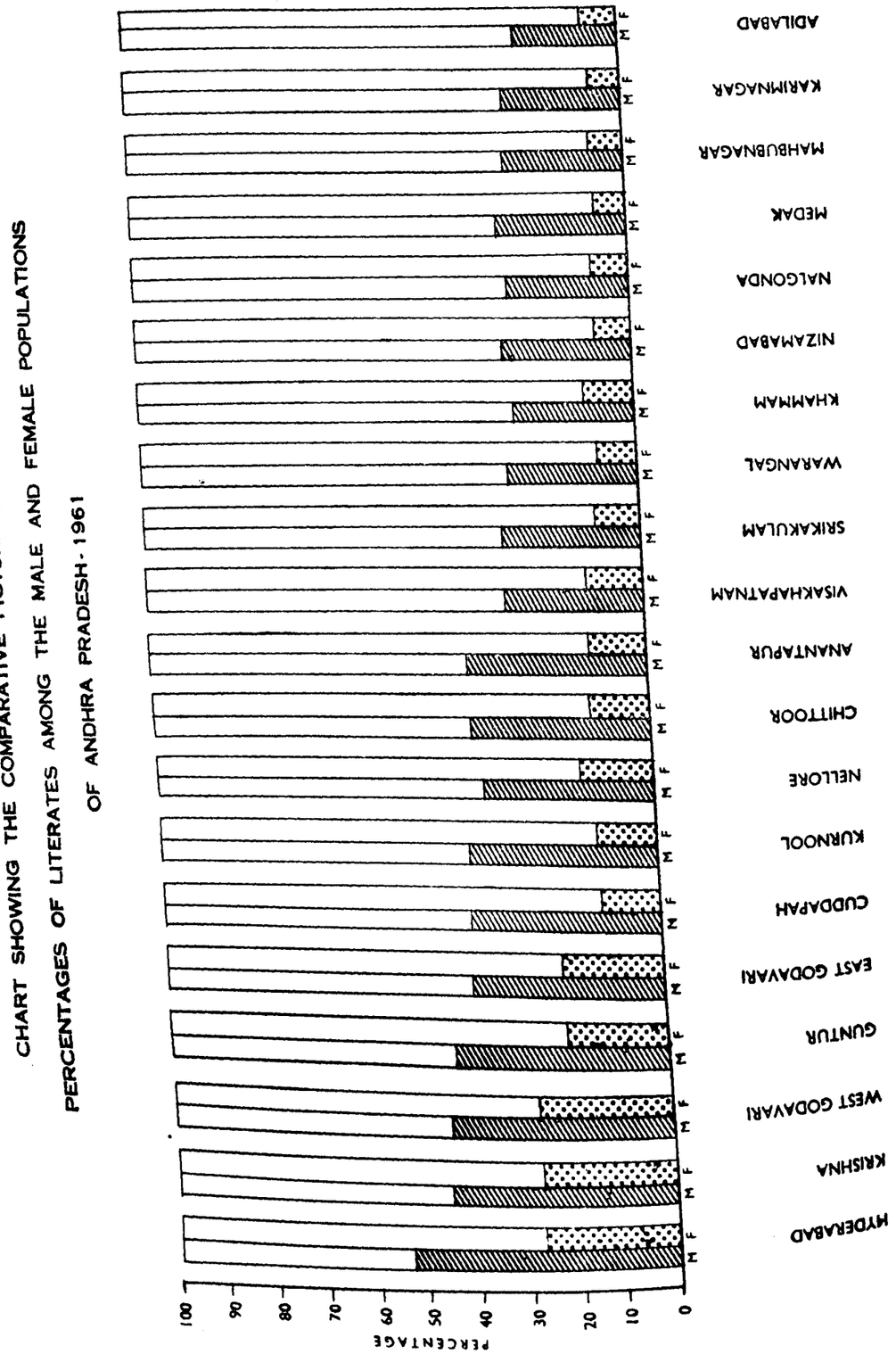
1	Delhi	61.95	70.37	50.87
2	Pondicherry	43.65	58.85	28.69
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.07	48.76	24.54
4	Manipur	36.04	53.48	18.87
5	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	33.10	54.03	12.76
6	Tripura	24.34	35.31	12.36
7	Himachal Pradesh	19.95	31.48	7.31
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.55	17.71	5.00
9	Goa, Daman and Diu N.E.F.A		Not available	
10	Nagaland	20.43	27.21	13.04
11	Sikkim	14.15	22.36	4.96

The chart on the opposite page may also be referred to.

15. It will be observed that Andhra Pradesh ranks quite low in the percentage of its literate population, occupying only the 10th rank among the States of India. The percentage of total literates in Kerala, the leading State in literacy, is more than twice that

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES IN THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS OF EACH STATE





of Andhra Pradesh and in female literacy the percentage in Kerala is more than thrice that of Andhra Pradesh. This illustrates the backwardness of Andhra Pradesh State in literacy. Kerala may be somewhat an exception as the extent of literacy in this State is far higher than even the State that takes a rank next to it *viz.*, Madras. But the percentage of literates in Madras is about 1½ times higher than in Andhra Pradesh which indicates the great leeway that Andhra Pradesh has yet to make to catch up with the more advanced States in literacy.

Inter-district comparison of literacy within the State

16. The chart on the opposite page gives a comparative picture of the percentage of literates among the male and female population of the districts in the State.

Rank	State/District	Percentage of literates among Total population	Male population	Female population
1	2	3	4	5
	ANDHRA PRADESH	24.62	34.98	14.01
1	Hyderabad	40.76	53.17	27.63
2	Krishna	36.10	44.84	26.96
3	West Godavari	35.58	44.06	27.03
4	Guntur	31.94	43.08	20.51
5	East Godavari	30.00	38.51	21.47
6	Cuddapah	25.21	38.83	10.87
7	Kurnool	25.16	38.65	11.34
8	Nellore	24.45	34.79	14.08
9	Chittoor	24.28	36.46	11.43
10	Anantapur	24.17	36.96	10.51
11	Visakhapatnam	19.55	28.51	10.62
12	Srikakulam	18.19	28.63	8.13
13	Warangal	17.96	27.55	7.79
14	Khammam	17.95	25.83	9.64
15	Nizamabad	16.62	26.63	6.66
16	Nalgonda	16.50	25.56	6.83
17	Medak	16.30	26.99	5.52
18	Mahbubnagar	15.81	25.22	6.40
19	Karimnagar	15.06	24.67	5.37
20	Adilabad	13.77	21.94	5.36

17. The above statement reveals clearly distinguishable blocks of districts showing higher or lower literacy. Hyderabad district, by virtue of the commanding position of the city of Hyderabad, the population of which accounts for more than 60% of the population of the district, takes the leading place as the most literate district. But as will be observed later, excluding the city, the literacy in the rural portion of the district relegates this district to a very low rank. The block of the coastal districts of Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur and East Godavari, in that order follows Hyderabad district and this block of districts represents by far the most progressive and prosperous tract of the State. Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts that lie at the northern tip of the Coastal Andhra, however, take a considerably low place occupying only the 11th and 12th ranks respectively. These districts are heavily handicapped by the large extent of Agency areas with tribal population among whom education had hardly taken root in the past. The block of Rayalaseema districts, *viz.*, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur takes a higher place than Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam but below the prosperous delta districts. Nellore district that lies adjacent to the Rayalaseema also is of the same standard. At the end comes the large block of Telangana in which all the districts (except Hyderabad district with the city included) show a literacy figure far below the State average, truly reflecting the lack of development of the tract. The extent of literacy among the Rural and Urban components of the population of each district will be discussed later.

Progress of Literacy, 1901-1961

18. We may now study the trends of progress of literacy in the State in each district over the past decades from the turn of the century in order to see how far an effort has been made to bring up the level of the more backward areas or if the difference is being perpetuated and to enable us to locate the areas which require greater attention. The following statement gives the proportion of literate persons, by sex per 10,000 of Total, Male and Female population district-wise from 1901. The figures for the years 1951 and earlier have been adjusted to the present jurisdiction of the districts as explained in the foot notes to the statement.

[*Statement*

STATEMENT VII.1

NUMBER OF TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES, LITERATE PER 10,000 OF TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION RESPECTIVELY IN THE STATE, 1901—1961

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931			1921			1911			1901		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ANDHRA PRADESH	**2,462**	**3,498**	**1,401**	**1,521**	**2,267**	**762**	**1,098**	**1,680**	**499**	**682**	**1,176**	**177**	**629**	**1,088**	**162**	**508**	**918**	**87**	**463**	**854**	**61**
1. Srikakulam	1,819	2,863	813	1,069	1,669	505	768	1,291	271	620	1,250	65	759	1,515	79	522	972	53	444	885	33
2. Visakhapatnam	1,955	2,851	1,062	1,019	1,628	425	773	1,291	274	351	643	75	534	952	146	307	578	53	288	548	37
3. East Godavari	3,000	3,851	2,147	2,082	2,752	1,291	1,424	2,066	787	898	1,498	313	859	1,447	296	629	1,117	162	516	959	87
4. West Godavari	3,558	4,406	2,703	2,407	3,177	1,632	1,815	2,502	1,133	1,046	1,719	390	862	1,447	296	630	1,117	162	517	958	87
5. Krishna	3,610	4,484	2,696	2,445	3,134	1,731	1,702	2,371	1,011	1,096	1,726	441	827	1,338	303	751	1,300	187	576	1,057	77
6. Guntur	3,194	4,308	2,051	1,935	2,842	999	1,382	2,087	650	864	1,459	250	784	1,327	221	690	1,248	117	574	1,057	77
7. Nellore	2,445	3,479	1,408	1,424	2,203	634	1,030	1,610	443	580	986	170	625	1,065	175	574	1,036	106	539	1,003	65
8. Chittoor	2,428	3,646	1,143	1,412	2,181	601	1,043	1,697	350	639	1,118	132	739	1,310	124	611	1,126	73	719	1,343	70
9. Cuddapah	2,521	3,883	1,087	1,599	2,583	538	1,131	1,884	332	749	1,351	117	667	1,199	110	606	1,120	71	483	905	46
10. Anantapur	2,417	3,696	1,051	1,640	2,575	633	1,069	1,785	302	724	1,276	130	673	1,187	118	537	985	61	473	869	51
11. Kurnool	2,516	3,865	1,134	1,741	2,717	750	1,117	1,868	346	660	1,187	112	684	1,231	117	588	1,094	70	479	801	48
12. Mahbubnagar	1,581	2,522	640	825	1,431	213	626	979	250	382	715	32	353	617	77	289	537	29	382	679	75
13. Hyderabad	4,076	5,317	2,763	2,899	4,081	1,696	2,352	3,374	1,244	1,919	3,012	695	1,165	1,867	425	967	1,624	263	1,059	1,819	243
14. Medak	1,630	2,699	552	808	1,449	159	629	988	261	368	661	59	432	730	123	364	676	39	290	529	41
15. Nizamabad	1,662	2,663	666	843	1,461	241	738	1,176	293	364	682	41	271	489	54	230	443	16	242	461	23
16. Adilabad	1,377	2,194	536	649	1,127	173	601	919	263	292	517	51	176	310	32	151	285	11	97	172	20
17. Karimnagar	1,506	2,467	537	706	1,229	167	603	934	245	257	441	54	212	360	54	235	431	20	201	375	8
18. Warangal	1,796	2,755	779	957	1,536	343	730	1,097	338	499	886	79	309	525	78	288	522	32	322	585	27
19. Khammam	1,795	2,583	964	1,142	1,536	726	730	1,097	338	498	886	79	309	525	78	287	522	32	319	585	27
20. Nalgonda	1,650	2,556	683	736	1,232	201	554	869	217	319	579	42	315	551	65	253	461	28	208	365	25

Note (*i*) The figures for Censuses 1951—1901 were recast by taking the proportion of the then literates (sexwise) to the then population and multiplying it by the recast population figures (Adopted from A. II table)

(*ii*) The figures for Census 1941 are not available for Andhra Districts as they were not printed in the Madras Reports and therefore have been adopted from 'Y' sample (Census of India 1951, Paper No. 8)

(iii) The absolute figures and consequently the proportions are only approximate in view of the procedure followed as indicated in (*i*) & (*ii*) above.

19. The following statement gives the distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female literates among the districts of the State from 1901-1961.

STATEMENT VII.2

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, 1901-1961

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931			1921			1911			1901		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1. Srikakulam	482	518	391	484	487	476	519	546	426	706	765	306	959	1,039	409	841	873	491	796	817	499
2. Visakhapatnam	515	523	499	448	470	382	476	502	383	350	357	298	588	573	651	417	415	486	451	451	452
3. East Godavari	889	795	1,130	1,019	935	1,273	952	887	1,178	959	906	1,323	975	921	1,345	864	819	1,349	770	753	1,005
4. West Godavari	798	690	1,073	870	766	1,187	899	795	1,257	827	769	1,221	712	674	973	599	569	931	530	519	688
5. Krishna	848	749	1,102	897	778	1,257	814	742	1,060	822	756	1,270	647	607	918	679	650	990	558	558	561
6. Guntur	1,092	1,037	1,231	1,064	1,055	1,091	1,077	1,067	1,109	1,091	1,073	1,216	1,058	1,045	1,147	1,078	1,078	1,078	969	968	978
7. Nellore	564	558	576	544	564	486	569	577	543	534	523	610	648	639	703	712	706	779	791	795	726
8. Chittoor	526	564	429	501	528	418	525	566	382	521	537	409	660	690	459	663	682	457	904	922	657
9. Cuddapah	383	421	286	396	441	258	404	447	257	442	468	264	446	470	281	511	526	351	492	501	355
10. Anantapur	478	525	357	511	553	383	458	510	279	503	526	339	520	546	342	524	542	340	553	561	438
11. Kurnool	536	580	424	600	627	517	566	618	386	550	578	357	623	654	409	686	705	478	685	646	479
12. Mahbubnagar	281	311	202	247	287	128	267	278	231	264	291	86	256	262	214	264	274	154	373	361	550
13. Hyderabad	948	884	1,111	1,108	1,046	1,295	1,074	1,033	1,217	1,158	1,096	1,542	822	775	1,144	945	897	1,477	1,014	965	1,720
14. Medak	226	261	136	186	223	73	208	213	191	198	210	120	251	248	276	266	275	167	184	183	196
15. Nizamabad	192	213	137	148	168	86	173	179	152	143	155	61	110	113	87	117	123	49	192	196	138
16. Adilabad	155	174	106	113	130	61	146	148	138	118	124	78	78	81	54	77	81	33	50	48	77
17. Karimnagar	274	314	173	210	247	99	238	247	208	170	175	132	157	158	152	215	225	101	175	183	58
18. Warangal	311	342	233	265	291	186	268	268	267	288	305	172	187	189	177	212	219	136	240	247	145
19. Khammam	211	217	196	192	177	240	161	161	161	170	180	102	109	110	103	121	125	78	139	142	85
20. Nalgonda	291	324	208	197	227	104	206	216	175	191	206	94	199	206	156	209	216	180	184	184	193

21. The above two statements will help us to study the progress of literacy by districts and pinpoint areas (*i*) which have shown rapid growth, (*ii*) those which have shown a slow growth and (*iii*) those in which the progress was uneven.

22. The percentage of State's literate population to total population grew from 4.63% in 1901 to 24.62% by 1961. Till 1931 the growth of literacy in the area corresponding to the State was very tardy having increased from 4.63 to only 6.82%. From 1931 to 1961 a fairly substantial increase was recorded and the percentage of literates went up from 6.82% to 24.62%. Thus in the first 30 years of the present century the percentage of literacy went up by only 2.19 points while the subsequent 30 years helped the percentage to go up by 17.80 points of which the last decade 1951-61 alone contributed to an increase of 9.41. Thus the growth of literacy was almost stagnant till 1931 and thereafter appreciable increase was shown and this growth has been particularly rapid in 1951-61. It would appear that some concentrated attention was paid to the improvement of literacy only subsequent to 1931. The advent of Independence in 1947 and the impact of the Five Year Plans have been very perceptibly felt by the very marked increase in literacy noticed after 1951. This trend is generally observed in all the districts of the State. Till 1931 hardly any increase worth the name in the percentage of literates to the total population from decade to decade is observable. As a matter of fact 6 districts, *viz.*, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool and Medak even showed a fall in the percentage of literacy in the year 1931 from the previous Census year 1921. The reasons adduced for this fall in the 1931 Census report of the composite Madras State were that the northern districts had shown a rapid growth of population and that the districts in question formed the most backward areas of the State. But from 1931 onwards none of the districts have looked back and they have shown progressively higher increments in the percentage of literates in each of the succeeding decades. The increase in the percentage of literates in the decade 1951-61 will be of particular interest for us now. In most of the Telangana districts the percentage of literates has more than doubled itself or very nearly doubled except in Khammam and Hyderabad districts while in other areas of the State it was not so rapid. The following lists show the districts in which the growth of literacy was very rapid and those in which it was not so rapid during the decade 1951-61.

Districts in which the percentage of literates had more than doubled or very nearly doubled during 1951-61.

District	*Per cent of literates to total population* 1951	1961
Medak	8.08	16.30
Nizamabad	8.48	16.62
Adilabad	6.49	13.77
Karimnagar	7.06	15.06
Nalgonda	7.36	16.50
Mahbubnagar	8.25	15.81
Warangal	9.57	17.96

Districts in which the percentage of literates went up over 1½ times but did not double during 1951-61.

Distric	*Per cent of literates to total population* 1951	1961
Khammam	11.42	17.95
Srikakulam	10.69	18.19
Visakhapatnam	10.19	19.55
Guntur	19.35	31.94
Nellore	14.24	24.45
Chittoor	14.12	24.28
Cuddapah	15.99	25.21
Anantapur	16.40	24.17
Kurnool	17.41	25.16

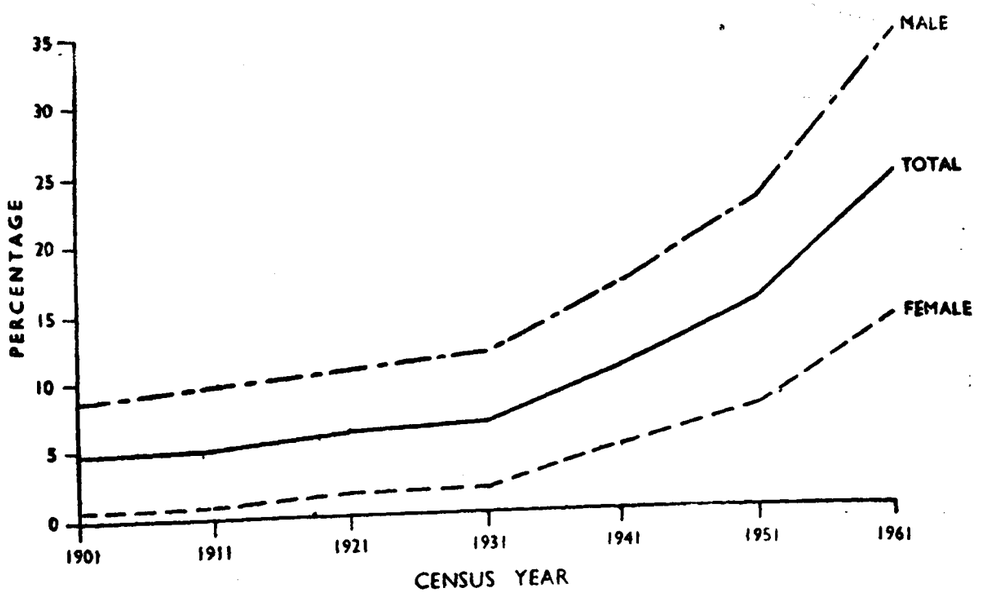
Districts in which the increase in the percentage of literates was less than 1½ times during 1951-61.

District	*Per cent of literacy* 1951	1961
East Godavari	20.82	30.00
West Godavari	24.07	35.58
Krishna	24.45	39.10
Hyderabad	28.99	40.76

23. From the above it is interesting to see that the districts that had exhibited the lowest percentage of literacy at 1951 which are all mostly the Telangana districts have shown a rapid increase in the percentage of literacy in the decade 1951-61. In the area made up of the Rayalaseema districts and the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Nellore the increase was not so rapid as in the Telangana region but even so the percentage of literates had gone up by over 1½ times that of 1951. Of these districts, however, Guntur district cannot be considered backward in literacy. However, the large concentration and expansion of educational institutions in that district seem to have helped to keep up the rapid growth of literacy noticed in this district. The remaining four districts, *viz.*, the delta districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna and also the capital district of Hyderabad which were positively more advanced educationally than other districts even in the previous decades had shown the least increase. Thus the districts that had recorded the least percentage of literacy in 1951 show the highest growth of literacy and those that had recorded the highest percentage of literacy in 1951 show the least growth rate. This is a happy trend indicating that attention is being paid to the deserving areas and there is a tendency for the literacy rates in all the areas to gradually level up.

24. If we take the entire period of 60 years from 1901 to 1961, the literacy rate of the State on the average increased, as already observed, from 4.63% in 1901 to 24.62% in 1961. A gain of only 19.99 points in percentage over such a long period as 60 years is appallingly poor. Even taking this average there are only 7 districts which show an increase exceeding the State average. These are the following:

GRAPH SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY AMONG TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH FROM 1901-1961



existing in our country. Gujarat (22.77%), Madras (21.06%), West Bengal (20.27%), Maharashtra (19.80%), Assam (19.63%), Punjab (16.86%), and Mysore (16.70%) show a higher rate of literacy in their female populations than Andhra Pradesh. The other States of India as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir show considerably lower rates falling below 10%.

31. Even though the female literacy is low in this State, we can take some consolation that in the past decades it was considerably worse. Sixty years ago in 1901 only a negligible number of females were literate accounting for only 0.61% of the total female population—an appalling picture indeed. As can be observed from Statement VII.1, the progress in female literacy was very tardy till 1931. In 1911 it was only 0.87%, in 1921 1.62% and in 1931 1.77%. Some perceptible progress is observed after 1931. By 1941 it went up to 4.99% and by 1951 7.62.%. In the last decade 1951-61 there was big spurt from 7.62% to 14.01%. An increase in the percentage of literates among females from just 0.61% in 1901 to 14.01% by 1961, *i.e.*, an increase of 20 times in 60 years is impressive as against the corresponding increase in male literacy from 8.54% in 1901 to 34.98% in 1961, *i.e.*, only just over 4 times. Even so the literate female population still forms such a small proportion of the corresponding male population being twice that of the female population. If the same rate of progress in the female literacy is maintained as in the last decade it can be hoped that it will not be long before the female literacy catches up with the male literacy. The days of prejudice against female education are gone. We find more and more females competing with men for work in all fields. Even those who do not work have realised the advantages of education which fit them better for life. It is encouraging to find that even in rural areas the parents are keen to send their female children to schools. In fact literate girsls have started commanding a better market in the matrimonial field as well! The days of man alone being literate while the female was left in the darkness of illiteracy are gone. The present day educated male youth prefers to have an educated partner in life. As male literacy increases, the female literacy will also have to automatically increase. It is encouraging to find females in fair numbers in the higher levels of education and even with technical degrees and diplomas. As seen from Table C-III Part B, among the urban population of the State, the number of females with a university degree or post-graduate degree or technical degree is as follows:

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree holders .	5,204
Technical degree or diploma holders:	
Engineering	11
Medicine	719
Agriculture	10
Veterinary	4
Technology	1
Teaching	2,973
Others (Law, etc.)	74

32. Making an inter-district comparison of the percentage of female literacy among the districts of the State, Hyderbad district leads with 27.63% of its female population being literate. The largest contribution of female literates in Hyderabad district should be obviously from the city's population. West Godavari district is a close second with 27.03% of its female population being literate. Krishna district also has very nearly 27% of its female population literate. The female literacy in East Godavari is 21.47% and in Guntur 20.51%. These advanced Coastal Andhra districts always had a tradition for larger extent of literacy. In Nellore district and the Rayalaseema districts as also in Visakhapatnam district the percentage of female literates varies between 10 and 15%. In all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad and in Srikakulam the percentage of female literates is very poor being less than 10%. As usual Adilabad records the lowest percentage of only 5.36%. As was already observed, it is in the backward Telangana districts that greater attention has been paid for pushing up the literacy in recent years. Statement VII.1 makes it apparent that there has been a big jump in the percentage of female literates in several Telangana districts between 1951-61, as for example in the following districts the percentage went up by three times or more, though the overall percentege of female literates even now is low.

District	Per cent of female literates in 1951	1961
Mahbubnagar . . .	2.13	6.40
Medak	1.59	5.52
Adilabad . . .	1.73	5.36
Karimnagar . . .	1.67	5.37

Distribution of Literates among districts

33. Statement VII.2 had shown the distribution of 10,000 literates among the districts at each of the Census years from 1901. It may be surmised that perhaps a district with a larger population is likely to account for a larger number of literates than that with a lesser population. This will be true if the extent of literacy in all the districts had more or less been uniform. Hyderabad district, though coming only sixth in rank in total population among the districts of the State comes second in rank at the 1961 Census in regard to total number of literates. At several of the earlier Censuses this district had actually accounted for the largest number of literates. Guntur district by virtue of the large size of its general population being the most populous district as also on account of the satisfactory spread of literacy in this prosperous district, accounts for the largest gross number of literates. Similarly East Godavari and Krishna which are high ranking in total population also account for a high proportion of literates. But districts like Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam which are third and fourth respectively among the districts in the sizes of their general population account for a very small proportion of the total literates of the State holding only 10th and 9th ranks respectively in the size

of literate population, which only showed the backwardness of these districts in regard to spread of literacy. The Telangana districts generally account for a very low proportion of literates, Adilabad district holding the last place. The disparity in literacy can be realised from the fact that while Guntur district has 10.92% of the total literates of the State, Adilabad district has only 1.55%. Though the size of the total population of Guntur district is about 3 times that of Adilabad, the size of literate population of Guntur district is over 7 times that of Adilabad district! This emphasizes the great leeway that the backward districts have to make up to reach the level of the more advanced areas within the State itself. This disparity was even more in the earlier decades as Statement VII.2 would illustrate. In 1901 the size of literate population of Guntur was over 19 times that of Adilabad! The concentration of effort in the backward areas has been helping to reduce the gap gradually.

An Analysis of Literacy by Total, Rural, Urban and by Males and Females districtwise

34. The following statement VII. 3 gives the proportion of literates by sex per 10,000 of Total, Rural and Urban populations.

[*Statement*:

STATEMENT VII.3

PROPORTION OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, 1961

State/District	Literates per 10,000 of total population of			Rural literates per 10,000 of total population of			Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population of			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates of			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates of		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ANDHRA PRADESH	**2,462**	**3,498**	**1,401**	**1,616**	**2,398**	**815**	**846**	**1,100**	**586**	**1,959**	**2,918**	**984**	**4,822**	**6,170**	**3,395**	**6,562**	**6,854**	**5,816**	**3,433**	**3,146**	**4,184**
1 Srikakulam	1,819	2,868	813	1,475	2,385	599	344	478	214	1,617	2,610	656	3,920	5,405	2,404	8,110	8,328	7,339	1,890	1,672	2,631
2 Visakhapatnam	1,955	2,851	1,062	1,078	1,706	458	877	1,145	609	1,315	2,091	549	4,876	6,213	3,473	5,516	5,983	4,267	4,484	4,017	5,733
3 East Godavari	3,000	3,831	2,147	2,131	2,781	1,481	869	1,070	666	2,617	3,415	1,817	4,693	5,761	3,597	7,105	7,220	6,898	2,895	2,780	3,102
4 West Godavari	3,558	4,406	2,703	2,702	3,379	2,020	856	1,027	693	3,212	4,011	2,404	5,391	6,511	4,274	7,595	7,668	7,474	2,405	2,332	2,526
5 Krishna	3,610	4,484	2,696	2,329	2,939	1,690	1,281	1,545	1,006	3,050	3,858	2,209	5,417	6,487	4,283	6,450	6,555	6,269	3,550	3,445	3,731
6 Guntur	3,194	4,308	2,051	2,186	3,026	1,323	1,008	1,282	728	2,762	3,823	1,672	4,834	6,151	3,485	6,848	7,025	6,450	3,157	2,975	3,550
7 Nellore	2,445	3,479	1,408	1,853	2,780	973	592	749	435	2,087	3,083	1,093	5,279	6,534	3,964	7,577	7,846	6,911	2,423	2,154	3,089
8 Chittoor	2,428	3,646	1,143	1,826	2,865	781	602	781	412	2,065	3,244	826	5,203	6,693	3,602	7,522	7,858	6,395	2,478	2,142	3,005
9 Cuddapah	2,521	3,883	1,087	1,922	3,077	707	599	806	380	2,217	3,551	815	4,497	6,043	2,864	7,625	7,924	6,502	2,375	2,076	3,498
10 Anantapur	2,417	3,695	1,051	1,592	2,585	581	825	1,110	520	1,930	3,138	643	4,706	6,302	2,983	6,587	6,996	5,050	3,413	3,004	4,950
11 Kurnool	2,516	3,865	1,133	1,715	2,762	641	801	1,103	492	2,126	3,432	793	4,143	5,644	2,571	6,814	7,146	5,657	3,186	2,854	4,343
12 Mahbubnagar	1,581	2,522	640	1,188	1,954	422	393	568	218	1,322	2,181	408	3,886	5,457	2,218	7,514	7,747	6,596	2,486	2,253	3,404
13 Hyderabad	4,076	5,317	2,703	633	1,007	237	3,443	4,310	2,526	1,696	2,754	623	5,493	6,794	4,083	1,553	1,895	859	8,447	8,105	9,141
14 Medak	1,680	2,699	552	1,318	2,240	387	312	459	165	1,428	2,432	419	4,040	5,796	2,181	8,083	8,299	7,017	1,917	1,701	2,983
15 Nizamabad	1,662	2,663	666	1,124	1,878	373	538	785	293	1,315	2,214	433	3,708	5,178	2,110	6,762	7,054	5,804	3,238	2,946	4,396
16 Adilabad	1,377	2,193	536	820	1,384	239	557	809	297	972	1,653	282	3,563	4,982	1,980	5,956	6,310	4,465	4,044	3,690	5,535
17 Karimnagar	1,506	2,467	537	1,210	2,039	374	298	428	163	1,304	2,202	402	4,131	5,781	2,352	8,033	8,285	6,970	1,965	1,735	3,030
18 Warangal	1,796	2,755	779	1,193	1,911	430	603	844	349	1,391	2,234	501	4,224	5,831	2,475	6,640	6,937	5,520	3,360	3,063	4,475
19 Khammam	1,795	2,583	964	1,264	1,861	685	531	722	329	1,444	2,133	722	4,270	5,648	2,729	7,042	7,204	6,583	2,938	2,796	3,417
20 Nalgonda	1,650	2,556	683	1,258	1,996	471	392	560	212	1,389	2,218	516	4,154	5,604	2,405	7,625	7,809	6,890	2,375	2,191	3,110

Note :— 0-4 Population is excluded from the Total, Male and Female (Rural and Urban) Population.

35. In Statement VII.2 we saw the distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female literates among the different districts for each of the Census years from 1901. The following statement will present the distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female literates in the Rural and Urban areas of the State districtwise at the 1961 Census.

STATEMENT VII. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE LITERATES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1961

State/District	Total Literates			Male Literates			Female Literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1 Srikakulam	482	596	265	518	629	275	391	496	246
2 Visakhapatnam	515	433	672	522	455	666	499	366	683
3 East Godavari	889	963	749	795	838	703	1,130	1,341	838
4 West Godavari	798	923	558	690	772	512	1,073	1,379	648
5 Krishna	848	834	876	749	716	820	1,102	1,188	983
6 Guntur	1,092	1,138	1,003	1,037	1,063	981	1,231	1,365	1,044
7 Nellore	564	651	397	558	639	382	576	685	426
8 Chittoor	526	603	379	564	646	384	429	471	369
9 Cuddapah	383	445	265	421	486	278	286	320	239
10 Anantapur	478	479	474	525	536	501	357	310	423
11 Kurnool	536	556	497	580	604	526	424	412	440
12 Mahbubnagar	281	321	203	312	352	223	202	229	164
13 Hyderabad	948	224	2,329	884	245	2,278	1,111	164	2,427
14 Medak	226	278	126	261	317	141	136	163	97
15 Nizamabad	192	198	181	213	220	200	137	132	144
16 Adilabad	155	141	182	174	161	205	106	81	140
17 Karimnagar	274	336	157	314	378	173	173	208	126
18 Warangal	311	315	304	342	346	333	233	222	249
19 Khammam	211	227	182	217	228	193	196	222	160
20 Nalgonda	291	339	201	324	369	226	208	246	154

36. Before analysing the figures revealed in the above statements, the figures may be presented by arranging the districts in the descending order of literacy. The following two statements may be studied.

STATEMENT VII. 5

TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN LITERACY IN DISTRICTS ARRANGED IN DECREASING ORDER

Sl. No.	Total literacy in decreasing order: Name of the district	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Rural literacy in decreasing order: Name of the district	Per 10,000	Sl. No.	Urban literacy in decreasing order: Name of the district	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Hyderabad	4,076	1	West Godavari	3,212	1	Hyderabad	5,493
2	Krishna	3,610	2	Krishna	3,050	2	Krishna	5,417
3	West Godavari	3,558	3	Guntur	2,762	3	West Godavari	5,391
4	Guntur	3,194	4	East Godavari	2,617	4	Nellore	5,279
5	East Godavari	3,000	5	Cuddapah	2,217	5	Chittoor	5,203
6	Cuddapah	2,521	6	Kurnool	2,126	6	Visakhapatnam	4,876
7	Kurnool	2,516	7	Nellore	2,087	7	Guntur	4,834
8	Nellore	2,445	8	Chittoor	2,065	8	Anantapur	4,706
9	Chittoor	2,428	9	Anantapur	1,930	9	East Godavari	4,683
10	Anantapur	2,417	10	Hyderabad	1,696	10	Cuddapah	4,497
11	Visakhapatnam	1,955	11	Srikakulam	1,617	11	Khammam	4,270
12	Srikakulam	1,819	12	Khammam	1,444	12	Warangal	4,224
13	Warangal	1,796	13	Medak	1,428	13	Nalgonda	4,154
14	Khammam	1,795	14	Warangal	1,391	14	Kurnool	4,143
15	Nizamabad	1,662	15	Nalgonda	1,389	15	Karimnagar	4,131
16	Nalgonda	1,650	16	Mahbubnagar	1,322	16	Medak	4,040
17	Medak	1,630	17	Visakhapatnam	1,315	17	Srikakulam	3,920
18	Mahbubnagar	1,581	18	Nizamabad	1,315	18	Mahbubnagar	3,886
19	Karimnagar	1,506	19	Karimnagar	1,304	19	Nizamabad	3,708
20	Adilabad	1,377	20	Adilabad	972	20	Adilabad	3,563

STATEMENT VII.6

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN LITERATES AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE IN DECREASING ORDER

Districts in decreasing order of literacy

Total			Rural			Urban		
Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Literates per 10,000	Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Literates per 10,000	Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Literates per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Guntur	1,092	1	Guntur	1,138	1	Hyderabad	2,326
2	Hyderabad	948	2	East Godavari	963	2	Guntur	1,003
3	East Godavari	889	3	West Godavari	923	3	Krishna	876
4	Krishna	848	4	Krishna	834	4	East Godavari	749
5	West Godavari	798	5	Nellore	651	5	Visakhapatnam	672
6	Nellore	564	6	Chittoor	603	6	West Godavari	558
7	Kurnool	536	7	Srikakulam	596	7	Kurnool	497
8	Chittoor	526	8	Kurnool	556	8	Anantapur	474
9	Visakhapatnam	515	9	Anantapur	479	9	Nellore	397
10	Srikakulam	482	10	Cuddapah	445	10	Chittoor	379
11	Anantapur	478	11	Visakhapatnam	433	11	Warangal	304
12	Cuddapah	383	12	Nalgonda	339	12	Srikakulam	265
13	Warangal	311	13	Karimnagar	336	13	Cuddapah	265
14	Nalgonda	291	14	Mahbubnagar	321	14	Mahbubnagar	203
15	Mahbubnagar	281	15	Warangal	315	15	Nalgonda	201
16	Karimnagar	274	16	Medak	278	16	Adilabad	182
17	Medak	226	17	Khammam	227	17	Khammam	182
18	Khammam	211	18	Hyderabad	224	18	Nizamabad	181
19	Nizamabad	192	19	Nizamabad	198	19	Karimnagar	157
20	Adilabad	155	20	Adilabad	141	20	Medak	126

37. As was seen from Statement VII.3, taking the State as a whole, per 10,000 of total population the total number of literates is 2,462 of whom 1,616 are in rural areas and 846 in urban areas. The male literates per 10,000 of total male population is 3,498 of whom 2,398 are in rural areas and 1,100 in urban areas. As regards female literates, there are only 1,401 per 10,000 of total female population, 815 being in rural areas and 586 in urban areas. Thus a larger number of literates in gross total are in rural areas which has to be in a State like Andhra Pradesh where 82.56% of the total population lives in rural areas. But it will be seen that while per 10,000 of total male population 2,398 male literates are in rural areas, in the urban areas which account for only about one-sixth of the total population there are 1,100 or over one-third of the male literates. Amongst the female literates the comparative proportion of female literates in urban population is much higher as compared to the proportion in rural areas. Thus there is a clear concentration of literates in urban population. Out of 10,000 urban population of each sex as many as 6,170 males and 3,395 females are literate whereas the corresponding proportion in 10,000 rural population of each sex is 2,918 male literates and 984 female literates.

38. If 10,000 literates of total and of each sex individually were to be taken their distribution amongst rural and urban populations will be as follows:

	Total	Rural	Urban
General Population	10,000	8,256	1,744
Total literate population	10,000	6,562	3,438
Literate Males	10,000	6,854	3,146
Literate Females	10,000	5,816	4,184

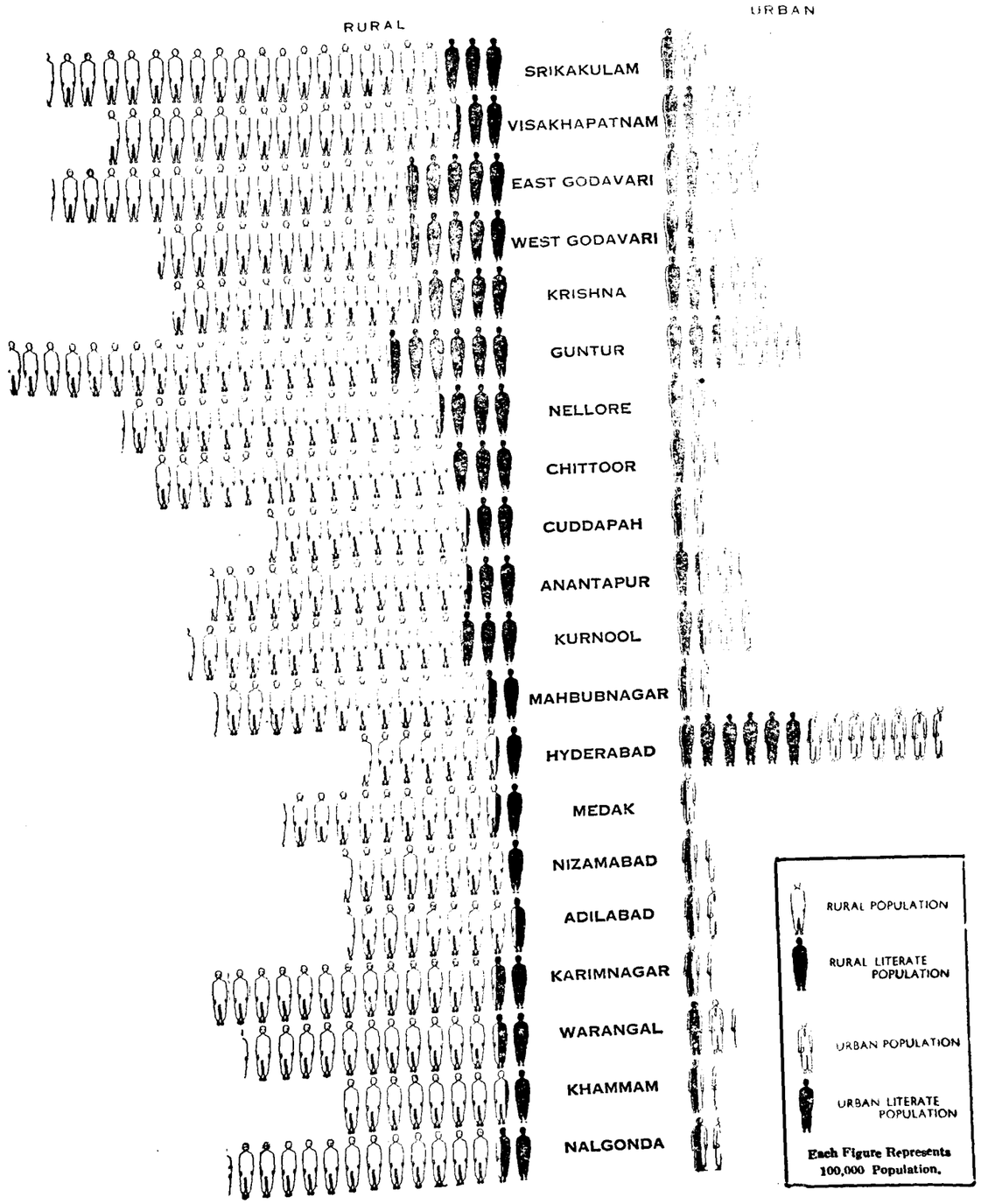
39. The above statement brings out the great concentration of literates among the urban population which accounts for only 17.44% of the total population. This obviously shows that the limited urban population is far more literate than the large rural population and the reasons are not far to seek. The urban population being made up mostly of students, workers in offices, or those engaged in commerce, etc., is bound to be far more literate than the rural population mostly constituted by agriculturists. There has always been a tendency for the educated to throng to the cities and towns for work. The concentration of literates in urban areas is particularly marked in a district like Hyderabad, where the urban population itself accounts for 62.18% of the total population of the district.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the distribution of literates in the rural and urban populations districtwise.

Statement VII.5 would help us to analyse the literacy rate of the Total, Rural and Urban populations of each district.

40. We may study district by district in the order in which the districts appear in column 2 of this statement. Hyderabad district occupies the first place in general literacy, 40.76% of the population being literate. But it goes down to 10th rank in rural literacy, only 16.96% of its rural population being literate but again in urban literacy the district resumes its first rank with 54.93% of its urban population being literate. This shows the commanding position that the city of Hyderabad holds in this district. As we had occasion to discuss in Chapter II, the rural areas of the district are very poorly developed and the rural literacy rate thus falls to a considerably low

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES IN THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS



level. Most of the educational institutions are concentrated in Hyderabad city and most of the city's population in general has to be literate, this being more of an administrative and commercial city than industrial. In large industrial cities, there is a likelihood of considerable illiterate factory workers being concentrated bringing down the general proportion of literates in such centres. Krishna district holds the second rank in all the three spheres with its total literacy rate being 36.10%, rural literacy 30.50% and urban literacy 54.17%. The large number of schools dispersed in the rural as well as urban units of this district bear evidence to the extensive spread of literacy uniformly in all the areas of the district. West Godavari district comes third in total literacy (35.58%) but in rural literacy rate it occupies the first place with 32.12% of its rural population being literate and in urban literacy it goes back to its third place with 53.91% literacy. In this compact district of West Godavari the rural areas are well provided with educational facilities. This district has a good number of large rural units which are semi-urban in character obviously having the necessary complement of educational institutions. As many as six such units (Population ranging from 6,097 in Penumatra to 9,647 in Achanta) were those recognised as urban at 1951 Census but declassified into rural at the present Census as they did not fully satisfy the criteria laid down for a town at the present Census, the working population being made up of mostly agricultural workers. All such centres should have contributed to the high rate of rural literacy observed in this district. Guntur district occupies the fourth place in total literacy (31.94%) as well as rural literacy (27.62%). But in regard to urban literacy (48.34%) the rank of this district goes down to seventh. This may be mainly attributed to the fact that several of the urban centres of this district are industrial in character with a concentration of tobacco curing factories. The factory labour is mostly illiterate drawn from surrounding areas. For example the literacy rate in Guntur city is only 44.83% (age-group 0–4 not excluded) which is below the literacy rates of towns like Anantapur (53.54%), Nellore (51.49%), Vijayawada (50.46%), Bandar (50.30%), Eluru (48.13%), Visakhapatnam (47.60%), Rajahmundry (45.96%), etc., which are not industrialised to the extent as Guntur city is. East Godavari district comes fifth in total literacy (30.00%) and it occupies a slightly higher rank, fourth, in rural literacy (26.17%) but goes down to ninth rank in urban literacy (46.83%). The reasons for a fairly high literacy rate in the rural areas of the district are almost identical to those of West Godavari, namely, the existence of large sized villages which are semi-urban. The schools are within easy reach of the rural children in the delta districts which have generally occupied a high place in rural literacy. The low literacy of the urban population of the district comes somewhat as a surprise. But it is the existence of such towns as Samalkot, Machavaram, Draksharama, Mandapeta, Anaparthi, Dowleshwaram, Peddapuram, Tuni and Pithapuram, where considerably less than 40% of the population, sometimes even less than 25% as in Machavaram, is literate, either on account of the concentration of industrial labour in the sugar and tobacco factories, coir and handloom industries or the illiterate agricultural population which forms a considerable proportion of the population of the towns of the delta areas, which brings down the literacy rate in the urban population of this district. Cuddapah district of Rayalaseema tract occupies the sixth rank in total literacy rate (25.21%) and one rank higher in rural literacy (22.17%) but a fairly low rank, only tenth in urban literacy (44.97%). Cuddapah district has had a tradition of being fairly high up in literacy rate even from 1911. It invariably held a higher rank than Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts of Coastal Andhra. Apparently the local administration had concentrated on the establishment of a number of schools in the rural areas of this district from a fairly early period. Kurnool district comes next with seventh rank in total literacy (25.16%) and sixth rank in rural literacy (21.26%) but a low 14th rank in urban literacy (41.43%). The urban centres of the district are not particularly well developed. Besides, the concentration of industrial labour in towns like Adoni, Kurnool and Markapur should have also added to the backwardness of the urban population of the district in its literacy rate. Nellore district occupies 8th rank in total literacy (24.45%) and 7th rank in rural literacy (20.87%) and a fairly high 4th rank in its urban literacy (52.79%). This district has no industrial towns. The district headquarters town of Nellore has considerable influence over the urban population of the district. This is more of a residential and administrative and commercial city and it has a considerable concentration of educational institutions and large hostels for students, big sized special hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, etc. This city has helped to greatly pull up the literacy rate of the urban population of the district. The position of the adjoining district of Chittoor is almost akin to that of Nellore. It occupies the 9th rank in total literacy (24.28%), 8th rank in rural literacy (20.65%) and a fairly high 5th rank in urban literacy (52.03%). The existence of the university town of Tirupati and also other educational centres as Madanapalle has apparently put the urban literacy rate at a much higher level than the rural literacy rate in this district. Anantapur district holds 10th rank in total literacy (24.17%), 9th in rural literacy (19.30%) and 8th in urban literacy (47.06%). In this district again the development of Anantapur town as an important educational centre with an Arts as well as an Engineering College besides a number of other institutions has helped the urban literacy being kept at a higher level. Anantapur town is also of importance as an administrative regional centre, with a lot of white collared population. Anantapur town enjoys one of the highest literacy rates in the State. Next in rank comes Visakhapatnam district holding the 11th place in total literacy (19.55%). In this district, however, the disparity between rural and urban literacy is very large. On the rural side it is weighted down by the backward Agency areas and so much so the district occupies only the 17th rank in the literacy

of its rural population (13.15%). On the urban side the district headquarters town is an important university centre with a number of educational institutions. Vizianagaram town is also another important centre of learning. These have helped to bring up the district to 6th rank in urban literacy (48.76%). Srikakulam district holds the 12th rank in its total (18.19%) and 11th rank in its rural literacy (16.17%) but goes down to 17th rank in urban literacy (39.20%). This district is obviously one of the most backward in the field of literacy. Its urban centres including the Municipal towns of Salur, Parvathipuram, Bobbili and the district headquarters town of Srikakulam are at a low stage of development. Srikakulam district is one of the highest populated districts of the State but its population is one of the most illiterate. This district, both in the rural and urban areas, deserves greater attention being paid to its educational development. The next eight districts that come at the tail end are all Telangana districts *en bloc*. We had already seen that the only excepted district of Telangana, *viz.*, Hyderabad district, because of the advantage of the State Capital of Hyderabad city being located in it occupied the first rank in total and urban literacy but a low place in rural literacy. Warangal district takes the 13th rank in total literacy (17.96%), 14th in rural literacy (13.91%) and 12th in urban literacy (42.24%). This district having the only other city of Telangana, *viz.*, Warangal, has an advantage over the other Telangana districts, leaving aside Hyderabad. Even in Warangal city, however, the percentage of literates to total population is only 38.92%. Warangal is an industrial city and naturally the large number of illiterate factory workers has brought down the literacy rate of the city. Of late a number of educational institutions have been established in this city. There is also a talk of a Kakatiya University being established here. It is hoped that the future years may show a spurt in the progress of literacy in this city. Khammam district takes the next rank, 14th in total literacy (17.95%) and goes up to 12th rank in rural literacy (14.44%) and 11th in urban literacy (42.70%). Nizamabad district holds the 15th rank in total literacy (16.62%) but quite a low rank 18th in rural literacy (13.15%) and even a lower rank, *viz.*, 19th in urban literacy (37.08%). This district despite its comparatively prosperous economic condition with the spread of irrigation under the Nizamsagar project seems to have a rural population made up of largely illiterate agricultural workers and urban population made up of a large number of illiterate industrial workers such as in the large sugar and khandsari factories and in the extensive beedi factories that the urban centres of this district possess in good number. Probably a large number of children of school going age are taken to work and are deprived of education. This district also requires greater attention to be paid in the field of education. Nalgonda district comes next holding the 16th rank in total literacy (16.50%) and 15th rank in rural literacy (13.89%) and 13th in urban literacy (41.54%). Despite the economic poverty of the district it is some consolation that comparatively, among the Telangana districts this holds a respectable position in literacy rate. Even so the difference in percentage of literates in the most literate district of Telangana, *viz.*, Warangal (17.96%) and the least literate district, Karimnagar (15.06%), (leaving aside Hyderabad district at one end and Adilabad district at the other end, both of which being exceptions) is so little that none of the districts falling within the range can afford to compliment itself nor feel unduly disappointed by its relative rank among the Telangana districts. Medak holds the 17th rank in total literacy (16.30%) but goes up to 13th in rural literacy (14.28%) and 16th in urban literacy (40.40%). The urban centres of this district also present a low stage of development. The concentration on education under some of the old rural developmental blocks and also under the social welfare programmes has probably helped the greater spread of education in rural areas of Medak district. Next in rank, 18th (15.81%) comes Mahbubnagar district. In rural literacy (13.22%) it goes up two steps higher to 16th while it holds to its 18th rank in urban literacy rate (38.86%). Mahbubnagar district is economically one of the most backward districts and the low place this district occupies in literacy also shows its social backwardness as well. Karimnagar comes last but one (19th rank) among the districts in total literacy (15.06%) as also in the rural literacy rate (13.04%) and occupies 15th rank in urban literacy (41.31%). Though Karimnagar district is considered to be one among the more prosperous districts of Telangana economically, the existence of a sizeable extent of forest area has apparently pulled down rural literacy rate of this district. The last district is Adilabad. This district holds the distinction, or rather the notoriety, of occupying the last place in several respects such as in the size of its total population, density of population and now literacy. In both rural and urban literacy rates (9.72% and 35.63% respectively) the district sticks to its last place. This district, largely covered by dense forests is the most backward of all the districts of the State. The conditions in this district are so very different that it may be unfair to compare the district with other more fortunately placed districts. However, this district holds a respectable place in the field of industry and mining with the development of industrial towns of Sirpur-Kagaznagar and the coal mining town of Bellampalli. The workers in these centres, however, are likely to be constituted of a large section of illiterate labourers and therefore, have not helped to raise the literacy rate of this district. Considerable effort has been made through the Social Welfare Department to spread education in the tribal tract of the district. In future years greater effort will have to be made to increase literacy in all parts of the district. We had occasion to see earlier that the growth of literacy in the backward Telangana area had been much faster than in the more advanced districts during the last decade 1951-61. In Adilabad district itself the literacy rate of the total population which was 6.49% in 1951 increased by 100% in 10 years to 13.77% in 1961. If the same rate of progress were kept up it can be hoped that these areas will shed

their present backward complex and would be able to progress hand in hand with other areas of the State.

41. The districts can be arranged according to the ranges of variation from the State average in rural and urban literacy. Taking the literacy of the rural population first, the following statement will give a picture of the districts according as they are above or below the State average rural literacy.

STATEMENT VII.7(a)

DISTRICTS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE RURAL AVERAGE FOR THE STATE

(Rate of rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population in each district is given below)

State average : 1959 per 10,000 rural population

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Difference from State Average					
		More than 50% above	25-50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25-50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	West Godavari	3,212	..	..	..	..	..
2	Krishna	3,050	..	..	..	..	..
3	Guntur	..	2,762	..	..	..	..
4	East Godavari	..	2,617	..	..	..	..
5	Cuddapah	..	..	2,217	..	..	..
6	Kurnool	..	..	2,126	..	..	..
7	Nellore	..	..	2,087	..	..	..
8	Chittoor	..	..	2,065	..	..	..
9	Anantapur	..	..	..	1,930	..	..
10	Hyderabad	..	..	..	1,696	..	..
11	Srikakulam	..	..	..	1,617	..	..
12	Khammam	..	..	..	..	1,444	..
13	Medak	..	..	..	..	1,428	..
14	Warangal	..	..	..	..	1,391	..
15	Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	1,389	..
16	Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	1,322	..
17	Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	1,315	..
18	Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	1,315	..
19	Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	1,304	..
20	Adilabad	..	..	..	..	..	972

42. The pattern is obvious. The advanced districts of West Godavari and Krishna show the highest rural literacy, exceeding the State average by more than 50%. Guntur and East Godavari come next within the range of 25-50% above the State average. The Rayalaseema districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur have recorded rural literacy rates of just above the State average not exceeding 25%. In Anantapur, Hyderabad and Srikakulam districts the rural literacy rates fall just below the State average, variation being less than 25% from the State average. The entire block of the other Telangana districts comes in the range of 25-50% below the State average rural literacy, except Adilabad which distinguishes itself by its rural literacy rate being far less, *i.e.*, more than 50% below the State average. Visakhapatnam district also gets included in the low rural literacy range of districts on account of the large tribal population it holds in its remote Agency tract.

43. Let us consider the urban literacy next. The following statement [Statement VI.17 (b)] makes it clear that the urban literacy rates among the districts do not show any large degree of variation from the State average of urban literacy. They are all within the range of less than 25% above or below the State average. Adilabad district is the only exception in which the urban literacy falls 25-50% below the State average. In the districts of Hyderabad, Krishna, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, Guntur the urban literacy is higher than the State average and in all the remaining districts it is below the State average. We find that there is no correlation between the rates of rural and urban literacy, as for example, Hyderabad district which had shown a low rural literacy rate shows the highest urban literacy rate and East Godavari which had shown a fairly high rural literacy rate, falls below the State average in its urban literacy rate. More of this will be discussed later.

[*Statement :*

VARIATION OF URBAN LITERACY IN DISTRICTS FROM THE STATE AVERAGE

STATEMENT VII.7(b)

DISTRICTS WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE URBAN AVERAGE FOR THE STATE

(Rate of urban literacy per 10,000 of urban population)

State average : 4,822 *per 10,000 urban population*

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Difference from the State Average					
		More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	..	..	5,493	..	..	..
2	Krishna	..	..	5,417	..	..	..
3	West Godavari	..	..	5,391	..	..	..
4	Nellore	..	..	5,279	..	..	..
5	Chittoor	..	..	5,203	..	..	..
6	Visakhapatnam	..	..	4,876	..	..	..
7	Guntur	..	..	4,834	..	..	..
8	Anantapur	..	..	..	4,706	..	..
9	East Godavari	..	..	..	4,683	..	..
10	Cuddapah	..	..	..	4,497	..	..
11	Khammam	..	..	..	4,270	..	..
12	Warangal	..	..	..	4,224	..	..
13	Nalgonda	..	..	..	4,154	..	..
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	4,143	..	..
15	Karimnagar	..	..	..	4,131	..	..
16	Medak	..	..	..	4,040	..	..
17	Srikakulam	..	..	..	3,920	..	..
18	Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	3,886	..	..
19	Nizamabad	..	..	..	3,708	..	..
20	Adilabad	..	..	..	..	3,563	..

Literacy Maps

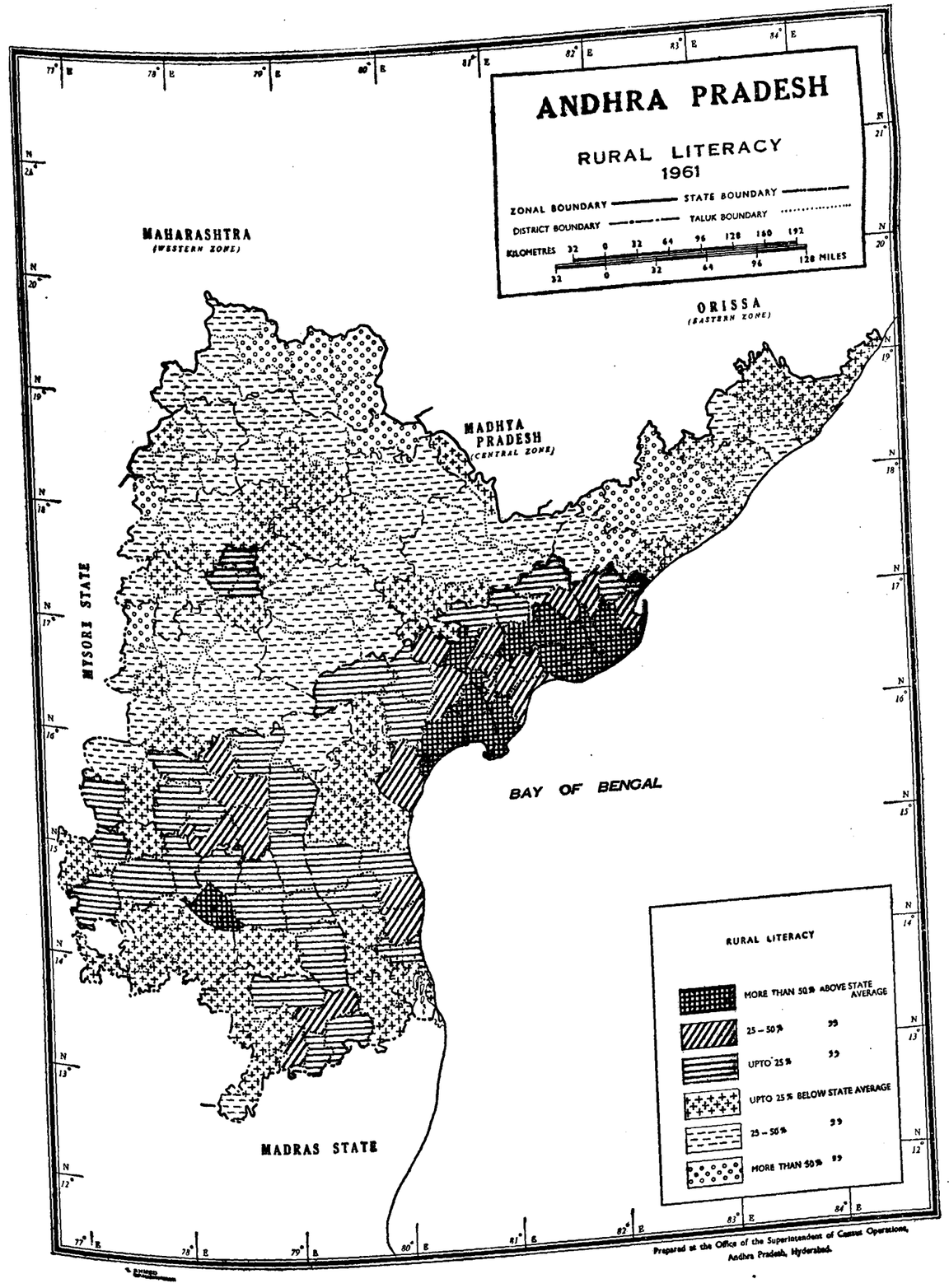
44. The two maps on the opposite page will illustrate the areas of different literacy rates, (*i*) the first for the rural population and (*ii*) the second for the urban population. These maps are plotted taking the taluk as the unit. These maps may be read with the taluk-wise literacy figures given in the statements VII.8A and VII.8B given after the maps. Before discussing the maps, a general abstract may be given of the high literacy and low literacy taluks.

45. Out of the total of 189 taluks, 69 taluks show a rural literacy exceeding the State average and 120 taluks show a rural literacy below the State average. Of the high rural literacy taluks, 17 show a rural literacy rate more than 50% above the State average, 17 taluks between 25 and 50% and 35 taluks less than 25% above the State average. Of the low rural literacy taluks, 54 are within the range of less than 25% below the State average, 55 in the range of 25-50% below the State average and 11 more than 50% below the State average. Gudivada taluk of Krishna district has the highest rural literacy, 40.65% of its rural population being literate and Sirpur taluk of Adilabad district has the lowest rural literacy, only 6.75% of its rural population being literate.

46. As regards urban literacy, 40 taluks show a literacy rate exceeding the State average and 114 taluks have shown an urban literacy rate below the State average. There is no taluk in which urban literacy exceeds or falls below the State average by more than 50%. In only one taluk, namely, Anantapur the urban literacy is 25-50% above the State average; in 39 taluks the urban literacy is within the range of less than 25% above the State average. Of those showing lower urban literacy rates, 77 taluks fall within the range of less than 25% below the State average and 37 taluks in the range of 25-50% below the State average. Banswada taluk of Nizamabad district shows the lowest urban literacy, only 27.43% of its urban population being literate.

47. Now the two literacy maps may be examined, which will help us to pinpoint more precisely the areas that are more advanced and those which are less advanced and which require special attention.

48. The first map would show a concentrated belt of high rural literacy taluks lying in the rich Godavari and Krishna delta tracts. Amalapuram (31.23%), Razole (36.51%), Kothapeta Independent Sub-Taluk (31.16%), Ramachandrapuram (29.91%) taluks of East Godavari district; Eluru (30.87%), Tadepalligudem (30.97%), Tanuku (39.52%), Narsapur (34.21%) and Bheemavaram (37.41%) taluks of West Godavari district, Divi (30.84%), Gannavaram (34.44%), Vijayawada (34.14%) and Gudivada (40.65%) taluks of Krishna district, Tenali (36.38%), Repalle (30.13%) and Bapatla (31.81%) taluks of Guntur district and Pulivendla (29.88%) of Cuddapah district fall in this belt.



STATEMENT VII.8A—*Concld.*

DISTRICTS AND TALUKS IN WHICH RURAL LITERACY IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE RURAL AVERAGE FOR ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, 1961

State Rural Literacy: 1959 *per* 10,000 *Rural Population*

Sl. No.	District / Taluk	Taluks with Rural Literacy: More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*Concd.*						
8	Kadiri	..	..	..	1,694	..	..
9	Penukonda	..	..	..	1,896	..	..
10	Hindupur	..	..	..	1,923	..	..
11	Madakasira	..	..	..	1,856	..	..
	KURNOOL DISTRICT	..	..	2,126	..	..	..
1	Kurnool	..	..	2,018	..	..	..
2	Nandikotkur	..	2,717	..	..	..	..
3	Atmakur (I.S.T.)	..	..	2,337	..	..	..
4	Markapur	..	..	..	..	1,465	..
5	Giddalur	..	..	2,338	..	..	..
6	Allagadda	..	2,528	..	..	..	..
7	Nandyal	..	2,702	..	..	..	..
8	Banganapalle (I.S.T.)	..	..	2,113	..	..	..
9	Koilkuntla	..	2,683	..	..	..	..
10	Dhone	..	..	1,996	..	..	..
11	Pattikonda	..	..	..	1,707	..	..
12	Alur	..	..	2,331	..	..	..
13	Adoni	..	..	..	..	1,466	..
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,322	..
1	Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	1,370	..
2	Shadnagar	..	..	..	..	1,299	..
3	Kalvakurthi	..	..	..	..	1,460	..
4	Achampet	..	..	..	..	1,360	..
5	Kollapur	..	..	..	..	1,261	..
6	Nagarkurnool	..	..	..	..	1,416	..
7	Wanaparthi	..	..	..	..	1,373	..
8	Alampur	..	..	..	1,574	..	..
9	Gadwal	..	..	..	..	990	..
10	Atmakur	..	..	..	1,537	..	..
11	Makthal	..	..	..	..	1,284	..
12	Kodangal	..	..	..	..	..	942
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT	..	..	..	1,696	..	..
1	Medchal	..	..	2,289	..	..	..
2	Hyderabad East	..	..	2,114	..	..	..
3	Ibrahimpatnam	..	..	..	1,733	..	..
4	Hyderabad West	..	..	2,182	..	..	..
5	Chevella	..	..	..	..	1,371	..
6	Pargi	..	..	..	..	1,318	..
7	Tandur	..	..	..	..	1,376	..
8	Vicarabad	..	..	..	1,491	..	..
	MEDAK DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,428	..
1	Sangareddy	..	..	..	1,602	..	..
2	Zahirabad	..	..	..	..	1,424	..
3	Narayankhed	..	..	..	..	..	948
4	Andole (Jogipet)	..	..	..	..	1,235	..
5	Narsapur	..	..	..	..	1,455	..
6	Medak	..	..	..	..	1,435	..
7	Gajwel	..	..	..	1,529	..	..
8	Siddipet	..	..	..	1,584	..	..

Sl. No.	District/ Taluk	Taluks with Rural Literacy: More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,314	..
1	Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	1,290	..
2	Armur	..	..	..	..	1,273	..
3	Kamareddy	..	..	..	..	1,214	..
4	Yellareddy	..	..	..	..	1,409	..
5	Banswada	..	..	..	..	1,432	..
6	Madnur	..	..	..	..	1,023	..
7	Bodhan	..	..	..	1,542	..	..
	ADILABAD DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	..	972
1	Adilabad	..	..	..	..	1,173	..
2	Utnur	..	..	..	..	..	888
3	Asifabad	..	..	..	..	..	821
4	Sirpur	..	..	..	..	..	675
5	Chinnur	..	..	..	..	..	870
6	Lakshettipet	..	..	..	..	1,221	..
7	Khanapur (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	1,009	..
8	Boath	..	..	..	..	1,015	..
9	Nirmal	..	..	..	..	983	..
10	Mudhol	..	..	..	..	1,020	..
	KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,304	..
1	Karimnagar	..	..	..	1,555	..	..
2	Sirsilla	..	..	..	..	1,372	..
3	Metpalli (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	1,051	..
4	Jagtial	..	..	..	..	1,060	..
5	Sultanabad	..	..	..	..	1,228	..
6	Manthani	..	..	..	..	..	920
7	Huzurabad	..	..	..	1,479	..	..
	WARANGAL DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,391	..
1	Warangal	..	..	..	1,563	..	..
2	Parkal	..	..	..	..	1,232	..
3	Mulug	..	..	..	..	1,423	..
4	Narasampet	..	..	..	..	1,033	..
5	Mahbubabad	..	..	..	..	1,257	..
6	Jangaon	..	..	..	1,532	..	..
	KHAMMAM DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,444	..
1	Khammam	..	..	..	1,514	..	..
2	Yellandu	..	..	..	..	1,079	..
3	Bhoorgampadu	..	..	..	..	1,322	..
4	Nugur (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	1,516	..	..
5	Bhadrachalam	..	..	..	..	1,312	..
6	Kothagudem	..	..	..	..	1,194	..
7	Madhira	..	..	..	1,867	..	..
	NALGONDA DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	1,389	..
1	Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	1,455	..
2	Suryapet	..	..	..	..	1,310	..
3	Huzurnagar	..	..	..	..	1,330	..
4	Miryalguda	..	..	..	..	1,322	..
5	Devarakonda	..	..	..	..	1,235	..
6	Bhongir	..	..	..	1,593	..	..
7	Ramannapet	..	..	..	..	1,459	..

Note :—Population in the age-group 0-4 is excluded.

STATEMENT VII.8B

DISTRICTS AND TALUKS IN WHICH URBAN LITERACY IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE URBAN AVERAGE FOR ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, 1961

State Urban Literacy: 4,822 *per* 10,000 *Urban population*

Sl. No.	District/ Taluk	Taluks with Urban Literacy: More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT	..	..	..	3,920	..	..
1	Srikakulam	..	..	..	4,762	..	..
2	Cheepurupalle	..	..	..	..	2,973	..
3	Bobbili	..	..	..	3,825	..	..
4	Salur	..	..	..	..	2,981	..
5	Parvathipuram	..	..	..	4,518	..	..
6	Palakonda	..	..	..	..	3,549	..
7	Pathapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Narasannapet	..	..	..	4,295	..	..
9	Tekkali	..	..	..	4,146	..	..
10	Sompeta	..	..	..	3,936	..	..
11	Ichchapuram (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	3,584	..
	VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT	..	..	4,876	..	..	..
1	Visakhapatnam	..	..	5,342	..	..	..
2	Anakapalle	..	..	..	4,272	..	..
3	Yellamanchili	..	..	..	4,213	..	..
4	Narasapatnam	..	..	..	..	2,785	..
5	Chintapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Paderu	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Chodavaram	..	..	..	..	3,537	..
8	Srungavarapukota	..	..	..	..	2,775	..
9	Vizianagaram	..	..	5,497	..	..	..
10	Bheemunipatnam	..	..	..	3,668	..	..
	EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,683	..	..
1	Kakinada	..	..	4,849	..	..	..
2	Amalapuram	..	..	5,079	..	..	..
3	Razole	..	..	5,265	..	..	..
4	Kothapeta (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	3,961	..	..
5	Ramachandrapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rajahmundry	..	..	5,141	..	..	..
7	Rampachodavaram (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Yellavaram (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Peddapuram	..	..	..	4,132	..	..
10	Prathipadu (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Tuni (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	3,561	..
12	Pithapuram (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	3,870	..	..
	WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT	..	..	5,391	..	..	..
1	Eluru	..	..	5,565	..	..	..
2	Chintalapudi	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Polavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kovvur	..	..	5,154	..	..	..
5	Tadepalligudem	..	..	..	4,689	..	..
6	Tanuku	..	..	5,479	..	..	..
7	Narsapur	..	..	5,561	..	..	..
8	Bheemavaram	..	..	5,256	..	..	..
	KRISHNA DISTRICT	..	..	5,417	..	..	..
1	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	..	..	5,580	..	..	..
2	Divi	..	..	..	4,312	..	..
3	Gannavaram	..	..	..	4,623	..	..
4	Vijayawada	..	..	5,762	..	..	..
5	Nandigama	..	..	..	4,691	..	..
6	Jaggayyapet (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	4,259	..	..

Sl. No.	District/ Taluk	Taluks with Urban Literacy: More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Tiruvur	..	..	..	4,059	..	..
8	Nuzvid	..	..	..	4,400	..	..
9	Gudivada	..	..	5,229	..	..	..
10	Kaikalur	..	..	..	4,579	..	..
	GUNTUR DISTRICT	..	..	4,834	..	..	..
1	Guntur	..	..	4,942	..	..	..
2	Tenali	..	..	4,868	..	..	..
3	Repalle	..	..	4,829	..	..	..
4	Bapatla	..	..	5,098	..	..	..
5	Ongole	..	..	5,011	..	..	..
6	Narasaraopet	..	..	..	4,741	..	..
7	Vinukonda	..	..	..	3,718	..	..
8	Palnad	..	..	..	3,680	..	..
9	Sattenapalle	..	..	..	3,981	..	..
	NELLORE DISTRICT	..	..	5,279	..	..	..
1	Nellore	..	..	5,839	..	..	..
2	Gudur	..	..	4,863	..	..	..
3	Sullurpet	..	..	..	4,226	..	..
4	Venkatagiri	..	..	..	4,656	..	..
5	Rapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Atmakur	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Udayagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kanigiri	..	..	5,413	..	..	..
9	Podili	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Darsi	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kandukur	..	..	..	4,659	..	..
12	Kavali	..	..	5,659	..	..	..
13	Kovur	..	..	..	3,784	..	..
	CHITTOOR DISTRICT	..	..	5,203	..	..	..
1	Chittoor	..	..	5,677	..	..	..
2	Bangarupalem (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Palmaner	..	..	..	4,715	..	..
4	Kuppam	..	..	4,856	..	..	..
5	Punganur	..	..	..	3,985	..	..
6	Madanapalle	..	..	5,460	..	..	..
7	Vayalpad	..	..	..	4,201	..	..
8	Chandragiri	..	..	5,776	..	..	..
9	Kalahasti	..	..	..	4,579	..	..
10	Satyavedu	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Puttur	..	..	..	4,382	..	..
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,497	..	..
1	Cuddapah	..	..	5,205	..	..	..
2	Rayachoti	..	..	..	4,531	..	..
3	Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	3,248	..
4	Kamalapuram (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	3,931	..	..
5	Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	4,019	..	..
6	Proddatur	..	..	..	4,515	..	..
7	Badvel	..	..	..	..	3,612	..
8	Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Rajampet	..	..	..	4,217	..	..
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,706	..	..
1	Anantapur	..	..	6,234	..	..	..
2	Kalyandrug	..	..	..	4487	..	..
3	Rayadrug	..	..	..	3,985	..	..
4	Uravakonda (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	3,597	..
5	Gooty	..	..	..	4594	..	..
6	Tadpatri	..	..	..	4,188	..	..

STATEMENT VII.8B—*Concld.*

DISTRICTS AND TALUKS IN WHICH URBAN LITERACY IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE URBAN AVERAGE FOR ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, 1961

State Urban Literacy: 4,822 *per* 10,000 *Urban population*

Sl. No.	District/ Taluk	Taluks with Urban Literacy					
		More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—*Concld.*						
7	Dharmavaram	..	..	..	4,547	..	..
8	Kadiri	..	..	..	3770	..	..
9	Penukonda	..	..	5,640	..	..	..
10	Hindupur	..	..	5,320	..	..	..
11	Madakasira	..	..	..	3,745	..	..
	KURNOOL DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,143	..	..
1	Kurnool	..	..	..	4,742	..	..
2	Nandikotkur	..	..	..	3,621	..	..
3	Atmakur (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	3,564	..
4	Markapur	..	..	..	4,661	..	..
5	Giddalur	..	..	..	4,683	..	..
6	Allagadda	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nandyal	..	..	4,902	..	..	..
8	Banganapalle (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	3,614	..
9	Koilkuntla	..	..	..	4,394	..	..
10	Dhone	..	..	..	4,779	..	..
11	Pattikonda	..	..	..	..	3,000	..
12	Alur	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Adoni	..	..	..	..	3,307	..
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT	..	..	..	3,886	..	..
1	Mahbubnagar	..	..	4832	..	..	..
2	Shadnagar	..	..	..	4,130	..	..
3	Kalvakurthi	..	..	..	3,885	..	..
4	Achampet	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kollapur	..	..	..	3,694	..	..
6	Nagarkurnool	..	..	..	4,740	..	..
7	Wanaparthi	..	..	..	4,265	..	..
8	Alampur	..	..	..	..	3,142	..
9	Gadwal	..	..	..	..	3,099	..
10	Atmakur	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Makthal	..	..	..	..	3,217	..
12	Kodangal	..	..	..	..	3,151	..
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT	..	..	5,493	..	..	..
1	Medchal	..	..	..	3,896	..	..
2	Hyderabad East	..	..	..	4,525	..	..
3	Ibrahimpatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Hyderabad West	..	..	5,536	..	..	..
5	Chevella	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pargi	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Tandur	..	..	..	4,154	..	..
8	Vicarabad	..	..	..	4,482	..	..
	MEDAK DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,040	..	..
1	Sangareddy	..	..	..	4,474	..	..
2	Zahirabad	..	..	..	..	3,507	..
3	Narayankhed	..	..	..	..	3,120	..
4	Andole (Jogipet)	..	..	..	3,623	..	..
5	Narsapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Medak	..	..	..	4,566	..	..
7	Gajwel	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Siddipet	..	..	..	4,229	..	..

Sl. No.	District/ Taluk	Taluks with Urban Literacy					
		More than 50% above	25–50% above	Upto 25% above	Upto 25% below	25–50% below	More than 50% below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NIZAMABAD DISTRICT	..	..	..	3,708	..	..
1	Nizamabad	..	..	..	4,097	..	..
2	Armur	..	..	..	..	3,186	..
3	Kamareddy	..	..	..	..	3,549	..
4	Yellareddy	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Banswada	..	..	..	..	2,743	..
6	Madnur (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bodhan	..	..	..	..	3,277	..
	ADILABAD DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	3,563	..
1	Adilabad	..	..	..	4,398	..	..
2	Utnur	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Asifabad	..	..	..	..	2,919	..
4	Sirpur	..	..	..	4,185	..	..
5	Chinnur	..	..	..	..	3,303	..
6	Lakshettipet	..	..	..	..	3,291	..
7	Khanapur (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	3,001	..
8	Boath	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Nirmal	..	..	..	4,155	..	..
10	Mudhol	..	..	..	..	2,766	..
	KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,131	..	..
1	Karimnagar	..	..	5,534	..	..	..
2	Sirsilla	..	..	..	..	3,508	..
3	Metpalli (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	2,967	..
4	Jagtial	..	..	..	3,981	..	..
5	Sultanabad	..	..	..	4,052	..	..
6	Manthani	..	..	..	3,732	..	..
7	Huzurabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
	WARANGAL DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,224	..	..
1	Warangal	..	..	..	4,370	..	..
2	Parkal	..	..	..	..	3,157	..
3	Mulug	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Narasampet	..	..	..	..	3,259	..
5	Mahbubabad	..	..	..	4,241	..	..
6	Jangaon	..	..	..	3,647	..	..
	KHAMMAM DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,270	..	..
1	Khammam	..	..	5,231	..	..	..
2	Yellandu	..	..	..	4,519	..	..
3	Bhoorgampadu	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Nugur (I.S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhadrachalam	..	..	5,585	..	..	..
6	Kothagudem	..	..	..	..	3,546	..
7	Madhira	..	..	5,229	..	..	..
	NALGONDA DISTRICT	..	..	..	4,154	..	..
1	Nalgonda	..	..	5,300	..	..	..
2	Suryapet	..	..	5,473	..	..	..
3	Huzurnagar	..	..	..	..	3,156	..
4	Miryalguda	..	..	..	..	3,494	..
5	Devarakonda	..	..	..	4,702	..	..
6	Bhongir	..	..	..	4,055	..	..
7	Ramannapet	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE:—The population in the age-group 0–4 which has been estimated by applying the proportion of 0–4 in the district urban to the total district urban population, to the taluk populations, as the figures of population in 0–4 in the urban areas of each taluk are not available separately.

49. In the outer periphery of the block of high rural literacy taluks on three sides, *viz.*, the North, West and South, there is a contiguous area made up of the taluks of Kakinada, Pithapuram, Peddapuram and Rajahmundry of East Godavari district, Kovvur, Polavaram and Chintalapudi of West Godavari district, Tiruvur, Nuzvid and Nandigama of Krishna district and Guntur, Sattenapalle, Palnad, Narasaraopet and Ongole taluks of Guntur district, which does not show a percentage of rural literacy as high as the first belt but exceeds the State average. The taluks of Bandar and Kaikalur of Krishna district lie wedged in between the more highly literate neighbouring taluks. The remaining taluks of the North Coastal Andhra show a rural literacy rate which is less than the State average. Particularly poor is the rural literacy rate in Paderu, Chodavaram, Chintapalle and Yellavaram taluks all of which show a literacy rate falling below the State average by more than 50%. These are Agency taluks populated largely by tribals and literacy seems to have hardly spread to the remote corners of this tract. The value of education had not apparently been realised in the past by the local tribals. The several educational schemes established under the Agency development programme and the multi-purpose projects should have now given a fillip to the spread of literacy in this tract and it is hoped that erelong this area will be able to come up to the level of the remaining areas of the neighbourhood. All the taluks of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts show a rural literacy rate below the State average. The high literacy taluks of East and West Godavaris, Krishna and Guntur districts represent the most highly developed tract of the State, economically prosperous, well served by communications and the people are enlightened and entertain a desire for a more intensive spread of literacy as could be seen by the number of educational institutions growing up in the rural areas of this tract year after year. There are a number of high schools strewn about in the rural tracts of this area. As was already stated, in this area are found large sized villages which are semi-urban and contain promising educational institutions catering to the needs of the pupils in the neighbourhood for higher education. The Agency taluks as well as the other taluks of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are those with small sized rural units and the rural schools apparently are not fully accessible to all the habitations. It is also observed that in the delta taluks a smaller number of children of school going age work and apparently a larger number are sent to schools regularly whereas in the backward tracts more children have to work and for them attending schools seems to be almost an unnecessary luxury if not a burden.

50. There is another large tract stretching across the Rayalaseema districts and the middle of Nellore district showing a rural literacy rate higher than the State average. In Nellore district, Nellore and Kovur taluks, Gudur, Kavali, Atmakur and Udayagiri taluks, show a rural literacy rate exceeding the State average. Of these Kovur and Nellore, the two richer taluks of Nellore district, have shown a rural literacy 25 to 50% above the State average. The whole of Cuddapah district except Rayachoti taluk shows a rural literacy rate higher than the State average. Pulivendla taluk shows a high rural literacy rate exceeding 50% of the State average. In Chittoor district Chandragiri, Bangarupalem Independent sub-taluk, Vayalpad, Chittoor and Puttur taluks show a rural literacy exceeding the State average. As we saw in the chapter on growth and density of population, this tract of Chittoor district (but not including Vayalpad taluk) represents the more prosperous area of the district and is obviously better advanced in the field of literacy as well. The rural areas of the western plateau taluks of the district as Madanapalle, Punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam as also the eastern taluks of the district as Kalahasti and Satyavedu adjoining the backward southern taluks of Nellore district show a poor literacy rate. In Anantapur district, the central taluks of Anantapur, Tadpatri, Uravakonda and Kalyandrug show a higher rural literacy while the entire block of southern taluks of the district and also Rayadrug and Gooty taluks show a poor rural literacy. Almost all the taluks of Kurnool district except the forest taluk of Markapur and the western taluks of Adoni and Pattikonda show a rural literacy rate exceeding the State average.

51. The whole stretch of Telangana area except Hyderabad East and West taluks, Chevella and Medchal taluks lying around the city of Hyderabad, shows a very poor rural literacy rate falling below the State average. Certain areas comprising almost all the taluks of Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts form a wide stretch of very low rural literacy which is 25 to 50% or even more than 50% below the State average. Kodangal taluk of Mahbubnagar district and the forest taluks of Utnur, Asifabad, Sirpur and Chinnur of Adilabad district and Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district show a rural literacy rate of more than 50% below the State average. We had occasion to observe in Chapter II that Kodangal taluk of Mahbubnagar district was the only taluk of the State that had shown a fall in population in 1951-61. The extremely low literacy rate of this taluk would substantiate the backwardness of this tract which seems to provide no attraction to hold its population and in fact had led to an exodus of population. The low rural literacy in the northern belt of Adilabad district is understandable as this is mostly a forest tract inhabited by tribals as in the Agency tract of the North Coastal Andhra. It will also be observed that in the area which is backward in rural literacy the size of villages is very small and obviously there have not been enough number of schools within easy reach of all villages.

Talukwise Rural and Urban Literacy compared

52. Now the pattern of rural literacy may be studied along with the pattern of urban literacy revealed in the second map. In the delta taluks of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts generally the urban literacy is higher than the State average (just as the rural literacy too had been higher

than the State average). In Kaikalur, Divi, Gannavaram, Nuzvid, Tiruvur and Nandigama taluks of Krishna district, however, the urban literacy is below the State average whereas the rural literacy is above the State average. This shows the poor stage of development of the urban units in these taluks. In Palnad, Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet taluks of Guntur district also the urban literacy falls below the State average whereas the rural literacy is higher than that of the State's average rural literacy rate. The urban units of these taluks contain construction labourers on dam and canal works or tobacco factory labour to a considerable extent who may be mostly illiterate and this accounts for the low urban literacy rate in these areas. In Vizag district the urban literacy in Visakhapatnam taluk by virtue of its headquarters town being a university centre is higher than the State average. Similarly Vizianagaram taluk also shows a high urban literacy as Vizianagaram town enjoyed a reputation of being an old educational centre. In all other taluks of Visakhapatnam district and the entire Srikakulam district the urban literacy is below the State's average. In the Agency taluks of Paderu, Chintapalle and Yellavaram which showed very low rural literacy, there are no urban centres at all to see if the urban literacy at least is better developed. Even in the other Agency taluks as Parvathipuram and Salur in Srikakulam district the urban literacy is below the State average and particularly in Salur, in keeping with the low rural literacy of the area. The urban centres of these taluks are obviously at a very low stage of development.

53. Going down to the Rayalaseema area, with which Nellore district also may be considered as it shares several characteristics of the Rayalaseema area, Nellore and Kavali taluks show a high urban literacy by virtue of the concentration of educational institutions including colleges in the two headquarters towns of these taluks. Kovur which showed a high rural literacy lags behind in its urban literacy. Nellore town which lies so close to Kovur town, about 4 miles, must be drawing away the students pursuing higher studies and thus Kovur taluk is deprived of its urban literates to some extent. Besides, the population of Kovur town may be made up of considerable number of illiterate agricultural workers. Gudur taluk also shows a higher concentration of urban literates, though its rural literacy is low. Gudur town attracts quite a few from the rural areas for education and for appointment in services, etc., which might account for a fairly high urban literacy of this taluk. In Kanigiri taluk also the urban literacy was high but its rural literacy was low. Apparently in this backward taluk, there has been a concentration of educational facilities in the only town of this taluk, *viz.*, the headquarters town of Kanigiri. In Chittoor district, Chandragiri and Chittoor taluks show a high urban literacy in keeping with the high rural literacy. The university centre of Tirupati and the concentration of office workers in Chittoor town account for the high urban literacy in this tract. There has been an all round development of these taluks in the field of literacy. We had seen that the western taluks had all shown a poor rural literacy. But in regard to urban literacy Madanapalle taluk comes up high exceeding the State average, its headquarters town maintaining its reputation as an important cultural and educational centre with a number of schools and a Theosophical College being located there for years. Kuppam taluk also shows a high urban literacy apparently on account of the fact that its headquarters town is an important commercial centre and provides high school education to the boys around the area. In Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk is the only taluk that shows a high urban literacy which is accountable by the fact that its headquarters town draws several office workers and the number of high schools and a college are located in this town. Pulivendla taluk and Badvel and Sidhout taluks which showed a high rural literacy rate have no urban population at all. Their taluk headquarters towns are only semi-urban not recognised as towns at this Census and obviously whatever they contributed to the literacy of the area is credited to the rural literacy of these taluks. In the rest of the district, while the rural literacy had shown itself to be higher than the State average the urban literacy is lower than the State average. Greater concentration of effort on the development of literacy in the backward urban centres of this district is called for. In Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk shows a high rural as well as urban literacy. The district headquarters town of Anantapur is an important educational centre of the State with Arts as well as Engineering and Technology colleges being located here, and we had seen in Chapter II that this town had developed quite fast in the last decade. Amongst the southern taluks, Penukonda and Hindupur show a high urban literacy as the taluk headquarters towns of both the taluks are well provided with primary and secondary educational institutions and besides, headquarters towns of these taluks draw a good number of office workers and commercial workers that are literate. But we saw that the rural areas of the southern tract of the district lag behind in literacy. Though the rural population of the western taluks of Alur, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug and also Tadpatri adjoining Anantapur taluk had shown satisfactory rural literacy, they lag behind in urban literacy, which only reflects the backwardness of the urban centres of this poor tract. In Kurnool district, though most of the taluks had shown higher rural literacy than the average, Nandyal is the only taluk that shows a higher urban literacy. This is an important commercial centre and apparently the Christian Missionary Educational institutions in the town must have also contributed to the higher urban literacy noticed. Two of the western taluks of this district, *viz.*, Adoni and Pattikonda show a very poor urban as well as rural literacy. Adoni taluk, despite its commercial and industrial importance has not developed much in the field of literacy. The concentration of industry in its urban centres of Adoni and Yemmiganur has only added to the illiteracy of these taluks as apparently the industrial workers were mostly illiterate. Similarly the district headquarters taluk of Kurnool itself shows a poor urban literacy rate obviously weighted down by the large number of illiterate industrial workers.

Greater attention has to be paid to the development of literacy in the urban centres of this district as well.

54. The entire Telangana area can be studied as a block. We had seen that the entire area except Hyderabad (East and West) and Chevella and Medchal taluks had shown a poor rural literacy. In urban literacy the area is not very much better off except that a few taluks of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad West, Karimnagar, Khammam, Madhira, Bhadrachalam, Nalgonda and Suryapet show a higher urban literacy than the State average. It is surprising that even the district headquarters taluks of Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Warangal do not show satisfactory urban literacy. The poor urban literacy in Medak taluk and Adilabad taluk only shows the backwardness of their district headquarters towns of Sangareddy and Adilabad, whereas the poor urban literacy of Nizamabad and Warangal taluks would show that these prosperous towns are handicapped by the illiterate industrial labour in the khandsari and beedi factories of Nizamabad town and in the textile mill and beedi factories of Warangal city. The higher urban literacy noticed in the taluks mentioned earlier in the Telangana districts shows that the headquarters towns of these taluks as in Mahbubnagar, Bhadrachalam, Khammam, Nalgonda, Suryapet and Madhira are provided with adequate educational institutions which catered to a large extent to the educational needs of the town as also the backward areas around. Despite the existence of large class II towns as Kothagudem and Vijayapuri in this area, the concerned taluks of Kothagudem and Miryalguda show very poor urban literacy rates, which is obviously due to the large section of coal mining labour in Kothagudem and the dam construction labour at Vijayapuri being illiterate. Thus it is not the size of the urban population that determines the extent of literacy but largely the function of the towns, the administrative and commercial towns and educational centres generally showing higher literacy and the industrial, mining towns showing poorer literacy.

55. A close study of the literacy maps shows that the entire stretch of the western taluks of the State to the north of Anantapur district starting from Adoni taluk of Kurnool district and extending till Adilabad, all along the State border shows a very poor state of literacy both in its rural as well as urban population. We had seen in Chapter II that these border taluks, particularly in Mahbubnagar district, judged by the very tardy growth of population, showed signs of decadence. It appears important that these border taluks should receive greater attention, to give the population of this area a sense of contentment and a feeling that they are being looked after with equal care as those living in more fortunately placed areas of the State. Similarly the stretch of taluks on the northern boundary of the State running through Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts also calls for special attention. These are mostly tribal tracts covered by hills and forests and are inaccessible. The rural areas of Utnur, Asifabad, Sirpur, Chinnur, Manthani, Mulug, Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu, Kothagudem, Yellavaram, Chintapalle, Paderu and Salur also deserve special attention. It is hoped that the impact of the developmental blocks covering this area will be felt in future years by making available to the tribal population of the area adequate education through the large number of schools opened or to be opened in the area.

Literacy in Cities and Towns of Population 50,000 and above

56. It is customary to discuss in Census reports the extent of literacy in the larger towns. The following statement gives the total population and the literate population of each city and town of population size 50,000 and above, with sex break up and the percentages of literacy. The towns have been arranged in the list in the descending order of their population size.

STATEMENT VII.9

LITERACY IN CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS OF POPULATION SIZE 50,000 AND ABOVE

	Name of the City/Town	Population			Literates			Percentage of Literates			Ranking in Literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Hyderabad (Town group)	1,251,119	648,575	602,544	599,063	384,566	214,497	47.88	59.29	35.60	7	5	8
2	Vijayawada	230,397	118,310	112,087	116,258	71,356	44,902	50.46	60.31	40.06	3	4	3
3	Guntur	187,122	94,565	92,557	83,894	52,894	31,000	44.83	55.93	33.49	10	10	12
4	Visakhapatnam	182,004	94,803	87,201	86,632	55,542	31,090	47.60	58.59	35.65	8	6	7
5	Warangal	156,106	80,928	75,178	60,764	43,426	17,338	38.92	53.66	23.06	15	14	15
6	Rajahmundry	130,002	65,497	64,505	59,746	36,643	23,103	45.96	55.95	35.82	9	9	6
7	Kakinada	122,865	62,325	60,540	54,723	33,582	21,141	44.54	53.88	34.92	11	13	10
8	Eluru	108,321	54,049	54,272	52,130	31,383	20,747	48.13	58.06	38.23	5	8	5
9	Nellore	106,776	55,255	51,521	54,980	33,558	21,422	51.49	60.73	41.58	2	2	2
10	Bandar (Masulipatnam)	101,417	52,095	49,322	51,010	30,482	20,528	50.30	58.51	41.62	4	7	1
11	Kurnool	100,815	52,029	48,786	42,226	27,532	14,694	41.88	52.92	30.12	13	15	13
12	Nizamabad	79,093	41,350	37,743	27,935	19,972	7,963	35.32	48.30	21.10	16	16	16
13	Tenali	78,525	39,549	38,976	34,812	21,383	13,429	44.33	54.07	34.45	12	11	11
14	Vizianagaram	76,808	38,806	38,002	36,944	23,468	13,476	48.10	60.48	35.46	6	3	9
15	Adoni	69,951	35,597	34,354	21,958	15,930	6,028	31.39	44.75	17.55	17	17	17
16	Kothagudem	69,728	36,369	33,359	21,490	15,645	5,845	30.82	43.02	17.52	18	18	18
17	Vijayapuri	55,800	31,110	24,190	15,683	12,321	3,362	28.36	39.60	13.90	19	19	19
18	Anantapur	52,280	27,810	24,470	27,990	18,620	9,370	53.54	66.95	38.29	1	1	4
19	Proddatur	50,616	25,929	24,687	19,895	13,985	5,910	39.31	53.94	23.94	14	12	14

NOTE :—In calculating the percentages, the population of 0–4 age-group has not been excluded.

57. From the above statement it is obvious that it is not the size of the town that determines the literacy of its population. The capital city of Hyderabad, though is the largest city of the State in its population size takes a considerably low rank in literacy. It comes only 7th in the literacy of total population, going up slightly to the 5th rank in male literacy but coming down again to 8th rank in female literacy. Anantapur town, though taking a place last but one in its population size ranks first in the percentage of literacy of its total population and male population. This town grew up chiefly as an administrative headquarters of a backward district and has since grown into a regional administrative headquarters as well. A number of educational institutions grew up such as an Arts college, an Engineering college, a Polytechnic, an Oil Research Institute, a number of schools and a Police Training College as well. All these and the other urban pursuits undoubtedly attracted a large number of literates to the town apart from the local population itself being made more literate by the large number of other educational institutions in the town. In female literacy, however, the town takes only the fourth place. The urban pursuits in the town requiring certain standard of literacy is apparently confined mostly to men. Nellore city on the other hand occupies a consistent second rank in the literacy of its total population as well as that of its male and female population. In its total population size it takes only the 9th place. This city is also more of an administrative town with a fair amount of commerce. A large number of Colleges, Schools and large hostels are concentrated in this city which have obviously helped to build up the literacy of its population. Vijayawada, the second largest city of the State occupies a respectable place in literacy as well occupying the 3rd rank in the total literacy and 4th in its male literacy and 3rd in its female literacy. This is a city of great commercial importance, and trade and commerce generally need literate persons to handle. The concentration of large educational institutions including two colleges for boys and one for girls in this city also has helped to build up the literacy of its population. The slightly lower rank in male literacy may be on account of a large section of illiterate labour being drawn into the city. Some important newspapers of the State such as the Indian Express, Andhra Prabha, Andhra Jyothi, Visalandhra are published in this city. The local population is considered to be politically highly conscious and it is little wonder that the population of the city is comparatively more literate than that of other large cities of the State. The third largest city of the State *viz.*, Guntur, despite the existence of a good number of educational institutions in the city takes only the 10th rank in the literacy of its population which is made up of a large section of illiterate factory labour in the innumerable tobacco factories and a large jute mill, etc. Similarly, Warangal though ranks fifth in its population size takes only the 15th rank in its total literacy. The city is generally ill-developed and the factory labour adds to the illiteracy. Bandar (Masulipatnam) takes the first rank in the literacy of women. This old city has always had a reputation as a seat of learning and the women of the city seem to be particularly fortunate with 41.62% of them being literate. The ranking of this city in male literacy is however, low, only 7th. Industrial, Mining and Construction towns as Nizamabad, Adoni, Kothagudem and Vijayapuri show very poor literacy indeed trailing right at the end of the list. The other cities and towns show varying ranks. It is interesting that most of the Coastal Andhra cities show a higher ranking in female literacy than in male literacy. The female participation rate in work in these areas is generally low and apparently they seem to have greater leisure to develop their knowledge.

Literacy by Age

58. The following statement gives at a glance the extent of literacy by age and sex for the total population of the State.

STATEMENT VII. 9A

LITERACY BY AGE AND SEX FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE STATE

Age-group	Total population			Literate and Educated			Percentage of Literate and Educated to total population, total Males and total Females		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	7,626,527	5,482,333	2,144,194	21.19	30.19	12.03
0—4	5,002,596	2,489,805	2,512,791	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	5,104,793	2,535,186	2,569,607	956,910	595,280	361,630	18.75	23.48	14.07
10—14	4,120,203	2,152,004	1,968,199	1,482,008	980,324	501,684	35.97	45.55	25.49
15—19	2,990,695	1,517,203	1,482,492	999,817	670,464	329,353	33.33	44.19	22.22
20—24	2,996,573	1,422,656	1,573,917	886,413	623,372	263,041	29.58	43.82	16.71
25—29	3,002,524	1,478,240	1,524,284	786,045	575,549	210,496	26.18	38.93	13.81
30—34	2,595,703	1,312,922	1,282,781	630,924	481,023	149,901	24.31	36.64	11.69
35—44	4,096,725	2,142,676	1,954,049	907,317	726,755	180,562	22.15	33.92	9.24
45—59	3,817,278	2,000,708	1,816,570	687,738	577,951	109,787	18.02	28.89	6.05
60+	2,242,737	1,107,651	1,135,086	288,576	250,974	37,602	12.87	22.66	3.31
Age not stated	4,620	2,620	2,000	779	641	138	16.86	24.47	6.90

The chart given at the beginning of this chapter may also be seen.

59. As was already stated, 0–4 age-group was automatically treated as illiterate as it is impossible to expect the small children in this age-group to read and write with facility even if some children in this age-group should be attending some infant classes in the schools. The largest percentage of literacy is observed in the age-group 10-14 (35.97%) and next in the age-group 15-19 (33.33%). The percentage of literates keeps decreasing progressively in the higher age-groups. The markedly higher percentages of literacy in the age-group 10-14 and 15-19 is a clear proof of the concentrated attention paid to the spread of education in the last 10 or 15 years. The low percentage of literacy in the higher age-groups obviously betrays the lack of adequate facilities when the older generation were of school going age. It may be too much to expect that these adults will now make an effort to become literates through schemes of adult education. Even though the percentage of literates in the younger age-groups is higher, the figures reveal the huge extent of illiteracy that still exists. About 60 to 70 % of the children may not be stilll attending the schools even in these age-groups. It is particularly high among females. It was only recently that the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act 1961 came into force. It remains to be seen in the next decade if we will have achieved our aim of universal compulsory education or if the practical difficulties of enforcement are too difficult to surmount. Whatever be the difficulties, the State cannot afford to keep any section of its population illiterate. Solutions have to be found to make it possible for all children to attend schools such as making the school hours convenient for children to attend if they are required to help their parents in work during other times.

60. The following statement will help us to judge more precisely the progress of literacy in the school going age-groups for the State as a whole and in each district.

[*Statement* :

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 BOYS AND GIRLS OF EACH AGE-GROUP BY

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group 5-14						Age-group 15-24						Total	
		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate		Total Population		Illiterate		Literate			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**664**	**810**	**336**	**190**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**560**	**806**	**440**	**194**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	Rural	**1,000**	**1,000**	**715**	**859**	**285**	**141**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**635**	**864**	**365**	**136**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	Urban	**1,000**	**1,000**	**430**	**581**	**570**	**419**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**261**	**559**	**739**	**441**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1 Srikakulam	Total	1,000	1,000	719	867	281	133	1,000	1,000	648	893	352	107	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	740	885	260	115	1,000	1,000	681	910	319	84	1,000	10,00
	Urban	1,000	1,000	517	676	483	324	1,000	1,000	339	661	661	339	1,000	1,000
2 Visakhapatnam	Total	1,000	1,000	719	849	281	151	1,000	1,000	638	851	362	149	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	788	912	212	88	1,000	1,000	743	926	257	74	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	412	565	588	435	1,000	1,000	251	553	749	447	1,000	1,000
3 East Godavari	Total	1,000	1,000	660	742	340	258	1,000	1,000	506	680	494	320	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	693	767	307	233	1,000	1,000	564	730	436	270	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	516	631	484	369	1,000	1,000	281	488	719	512	1,000	1,000
4 West Godavari	Total	1,000	1,000	591	655	409	345	1,000	1,000	452	626	548	374	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	629	690	371	310	1,000	1,000	496	662	504	338	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	381	473	619	527	1,000	1,000	237	446	763	554	1,000	1,000
5 Krishna	Total	1,000	1,000	584	676	416	324	1,000	1,000	438	633	562	367	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	639	729	361	271	1,000	1,000	502	691	498	309	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	401	501	599	499	1,000	1,000	250	465	750	535	1,000	1,000
6 Guntur	Total	1,000	1,000	586	723	414	277	1,000	1,000	450	717	550	283	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	626	765	374	235	1,000	1,000	511	765	489	235	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	440	568	560	432	1,000	1,000	254	557	746	443	1,000	1,000
7 Nellore	Total	1,000	1,000	657	805	343	195	1,000	1,000	562	803	438	197	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	690	840	310	160	1,000	1,000	614	847	386	153	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	388	516	612	484	1,000	1,000	230	501	770	499	1,000	1,000
8 Chittoor	Total	1,000	1,000	657	836	343	164	1,000	1,000	544	837	456	163	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	688	872	312	128	1,000	1,000	598	884	402	116	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	424	564	576	436	1,000	1,000	207	513	793	487	1,000	1,000
9 Cuddapah	Total	1,000	1,000	664	852	336	148	1,000	1,000	515	842	485	158	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	688	883	312	117	1,000	1,000	557	880	443	120	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	514	654	486	346	1,000	1,000	269	600	731	400	1,000	1,000
10 Anantapur	Total	1,000	1,000	649	853	351	147	1,000	1,000	560	861	440	139	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	699	904	301	96	1,000	1,000	631	917	369	83	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	431	617	569	383	1,000	1,000	260	614	740	386	1,000	1,000
11 Kurnool	Total	1,000	1,000	630	834	370	166	1,000	1,000	538	851	462	149	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	668	876	332	124	1,000	1,000	595	900	405	100	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	479	664	521	336	1,000	1,000	323	661	677	339	1,000	1,000
12 Mahbubnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	750	897	250	103	1,000	1,000	688	914	312	86	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	783	920	217	80	1,000	1,000	742	939	258	61	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	486	693	514	307	1,000	1,000	305	695	695	305	1,000	1,000
13 Hyderabad	Total	1,000	1,000	490	641	510	359	1,000	1,000	355	641	645	359	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	707	884	293	116	1,000	1,000	661	928	339	72	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	366	501	634	499	1,000	1,000	208	481	792	519	1,000	1,000
14 Medak	Total	1,000	1,000	724	904	276	96	1,000	1,000	684	930	316	70	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	750	924	250	76	1,000	1,000	709	948	291	52	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	436	674	564	326	1,000	1,000	366	706	634	294	1,000	1,000
15 Nizamabad	Total	1,000	1,000	722	893	278	107	1,000	1,000	675	916	325	84	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	763	927	237	73	1,000	1,000	738	945	262	55	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	492	698	508	302	1,000	1,000	365	743	635	257	1,000	1,000
16 Adilabad	Total	1,000	1,000	779	915	221	85	1,000	1,000	718	929	282	71	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	828	949	172	51	1,000	1,000	792	964	208	36	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	509	725	491	275	1,000	1,000	396	757	604	243	1,000	1,000
17 Karimnagar	Total	1,000	1,000	730	910	270	90	1,000	1,000	683	928	317	72	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	757	929	243	71	1,000	1,000	724	946	276	54	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	416	652	584	348	1,000	1,000	282	701	718	299	1,000	1,000
18 Warangal	Total	1,000	1,000	716	884	284	116	1,000	1,000	635	893	365	107	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	762	919	238	81	1,000	1,000	710	932	290	68	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	445	668	555	332	1,000	1,000	254	673	746	327	1,000	1,000
19 Khammam	Total	1,000	1,000	736	864	264	136	1,000	1,000	655	869	345	131	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	781	896	219	104	1,000	1,000	711	898	289	102	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	412	629	588	371	1,000	1,000	300	680	700	320	1,000	1,000
20 Nalgonda	Total	1,000	1,000	744	893	256	107	1,000	1,000	668	904	332	96	1,000	1,000
	Rural	1,000	1,000	773	914	227	86	1,000	1,000	720	929	280	71	1,000	1,000
	Urban	1,000	1,000	457	672	543	328	1,000	1,000	308	696	692	304	1,000	1,000

VII.10

CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLITERACY, LITERACY AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

Age group 5-9						Age group 10-14						Total Rural Urban	State/District
Total school enrolment in the age-group		terate		Literate		Total Population		Total school enrolment in the age-group		Illiterate		Literate			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
551	348	756	859	235	141	1,000	1,000	349	163	544	745	456	255	T	ANDHRA PRADESH
		804	896	196	104	1,000	1,000			609	810	391	190	R	
		584	685	416	315	1,000	1,000			255	448	745	552	U	
722	448	808	891	192	109	1,000	1,000	471	203	613	835	387	165	T	Srikakulam
		819	901	181	99	1,000	1,000			644	864	356	136	R	
		692	784	308	216	1,000	1,000			322	542	678	458	U	
372	218	805	881	195	119	1,000	1,000	249	98	618	807	382	193	T	Visakhapatnam
		859	930	141	70	1,000	1,000			706	889	294	111	R	
		563	661	437	339	1,000	1,000			239	447	761	553	U	
613	486	789	846	211	154	1,000	1,000	369	260	514	612	486	388	T	East Godavari
		804	861	196	139	1,000	1,000			566	649	434	351	R	
		721	778	279	222	1,000	1,000			293	447	707	553	U	
715	652	717	756	283	244	1,000	1,000	433	308	453	533	547	467	T	West Godavari
		747	783	253	217	1,000	1,000			496	574	504	426	R	
		536	604	464	396	1,000	1,000			226	323	774	677	U	
673	575	719	774	281	226	1,000	1,000	449	273	431	559	569	441	T	Krishna
		766	820	234	180	1,000	1,000			495	621	505	379	R	
		559	622	441	378	1,000	1,000			225	357	775	643	U	
794	634	733	804	267	196	1,000	1,000	499	289	421	627	579	373	T	Guntur
		763	834	237	166	1,000	1,000			469	684	531	316	R	
		619	693	381	307	1,000	1,000			244	421	756	579	U	
657	463	772	855	228	145	1,000	1,000	362	180	524	745	476	255	T	Nellore
		793	878	207	122	1,000	1,000			566	792	434	208	R	
		567	649	433	351	1,000	1,000			220	365	780	635	U	
578	326	777	884	223	116	1,000	1,000	391	151	506	767	494	233	T	Chittoor
		796	906	204	94	1,000	1,000			551	823	449	177	R	
		630	708	370	292	1,000	1,000			187	382	813	618	U	
700	401	813	907	187	93	1,000	1,000	397	147	483	780	517	220	T	Cuddapah
		825	923	175	77	1,000	1,000			520	831	480	169	R	
		740	805	260	195	1,000	1,000			261	468	739	532	U	
420	223	746	878	254	122	1,000	1,000	240	73	528	818	472	182	T	Anantapur
		781	916	219	84	1,000	1,000			594	887	406	113	R	
		586	701	414	299	1,000	1,000			246	501	754	499	U	
785	439	736	867	264	133	1,000	1,000	492	173	494	790	506	210	T	Kurnool
		764	896	236	104	1,000	1,000			543	848	457	152	R	
		621	744	379	256	1,000	1,000			307	555	693	445	U	
371	145	810	915	190	85	1,000	1,000	286	58	680	873	320	127	T	Mahbubnaga
		830	931	170	69	1,000	1,000			727	906	273	94	R	
			774	358	226	1,000	1,000			317	587	683	413	U	
566	357	585	708	415	292	1,000	1,000	436	257	376	552	624	448	T	Hyderabad
		751	894	249	106	1,000	1,000			655	870	345	130	R	
		490	598	510	402	1,000	1,000			217	373	783	627	U	
372	133	776	919	224	81	1,000	1,000	220	44	603	884	337	116	T	Medak
		805	935	195	65	1,000	1,000			688	909	312	91	R	
		496	736	504	264	1,000	1,000			346	591	654	409	U	
362	126	790	912	210	88	1,000	1,000	207	48	640	866	360	134	T	Nizamabad
		820	939	180	61	1,000	1,000			695	910	305	90	R	
		622	757	378	243	1,000	1,000			340	613	660	387	U	
338	114	837	928	163	72	1,000	1,000	146	33	702	895	298	105	T	Adilabad
		873	956	127	44	1,000	1,000			708	940	232	60	R	
		633	772	367	228	1,000	1,000			353	656	647	344	U	
338	109	801	925	199	75	1,000	1,000	234	47	651	889	349	111	T	Karimnagar
		820	942	180	58	1,000	1,000			684	913	316	87	R	
		557	712	443	288	1,000	1,000			272	570	728	430	U	
396	161	797	909	203	91	1,000	1,000	267	66	625	850	375	150	T	Warangal
		827	936	173	64	1,000	1,000			689	897	311	103	R	
		618	744	382	256	1,000	1,000			253	563	747	437	U	
319	164	812	892	188	108	1,000	1,000	200	65	634	824	366	176	T	Khammam
		851	920	149	80	1,000	1,000			690	862	310	138	R	
		541	691	459	309	1,000	1,000			242	534	758	466	U	
365	151	813	914	187	86	1,000	1,000	217	49	667	865	333	135	T	Nalgonda
		836	932	164	68	1,000	1,000			702	891	298	109	R	
		580	728	420	272	1,000	1,000			328	598	672	402	U	

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 BOYS AND GIRLS OF EACH AGE-GROUP BY

Age-group 15-19

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age-group 5-9		Total Population		Illiterate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
ANDHRA PRADESH	. Total	1,000	1,000	558	778	442	222	100	48	342	174	1,000	1,000	562	833
	Rural	1,000	1,000	635	842	365	158	70	30	295	128	1,000	1,000	636	884
	Urban	1,000	1,000	247	509	753	491	220	125	533	366	1,000	1,000	275	609
1 Srikakulam	. Total	1,000	1,000	647	877	353	123	116	36	237	87				
	Rural	1,000	1,000	679	904	321	96	111	29	210	67	1,000	1,000	649	908
	Urban	1,000	1,000	331	616	669	384	164	108	505	276	1,000	1,000	682	928
2 Visakhapatnam	. Total	1,000	1,000	642	831	358	169	81	36	277	133	1,000	1,000	348	707
	Rural	1,000	1,000	745	914	255	86	50	20	205	66	1,000	1,000	633	870
	Urban	1,000	1,000	242	513	758	487	200	97	558	300	1,000	1,000	741	936
3 East Godavari	. Total	1,000	1,000	503	633	497	367	106	75	391	292	1,000	1,000	260	594
	Rural	1,000	1,000	561	690	439	310	84	53	355	257	1,000	1,000	509	727
	Urban	1,000	1,000	270	427	730	573	195	152	535	421	1,000	1,000	568	768
4 West Godavari	. Total	1,000	1,000	450	581	550	419	145	110	405	309	1,000	1,000	293	556
	Rural	1,000	1,000	496	619	504	381	119	84	385	297	1,000	1,000	454	672
	Urban	1,000	1,000	220	393	780	607	273	235	507	423	1,000	1,000	496	704
5 Krishna	. Total	1,000	1,000	435	589	565	411	142	111	423	300	1,000	1,000	258	504
	Rural	1,000	1,000	502	649	498	351	109	71	389	280	1,000	1,000	441	676
	Urban	1,000	1,000	232	416	768	584	242	225	526	359	1,000	1,000	503	732
6 Guntur	. Total	1,000	1,000	441	675	559	325	127	57	432	268	1,000	1,000	269	515
	Rural	1,000	1,000	502	730	498	270	90	36	408	234	1,000	1,000	461	755
	Urban	1,000	1,000	239	497	761	503	250	125	511	378	1,000	1,000	521	798
7 Nellore	. Total	1,000	1,000	559	774	441	226	81	31	360	195	1,000	1,000	271	618
	Rural	1,000	1,000	613	822	387	178	66	30	321	148	1,000	1,000	565	830
	Urban	1,000	1,000	207	445	793	555	180	37	613	518	1,000	1,000	614	870
8 Chittoor	. Total	1,000	1,000	552	810	448	190	122	35	326	155	1,000	1,000	255	553
	Rural	1,000	1,000	609	864	391	136	93	20	298	116	1,000	1,000	536	860
	Urban	1,000	1,000	197	459	803	541	302	132	501	409	1,000	1,000	587	902
9 Cuddapah	. Total	1,000	1,000	515	811	485	189	113	34	372	155	1,000	1,000	217	563
	Rural	1,000	1,000	557	858	443	142	91	25	352	117	1,000	1,000	516	867
	Urban	1,000	1,000	265	543	735	457	242	82	493	375	1,000	1,000	556	899
10 Anantapur	. Total	1,000	1,000	565	840	435	160	116	46	319	114	1,000	1,000	274	654
	Rural	1,000	1,000	640	904	360	96	77	34	283	62	1,000	1,000	554	880
	Urban	1,000	1,000	246	570	754	430	283	94	471	336	1,000	1,000	621	929
11 Kurnool	. Total	1,000	1,000	533	824	467	176	123	55	344	121	1,000	1,000	274	654
	Rural	1,000	1,000	595	882	405	118	96	41	309	77	1,000	1,000	542	874
	Urban	1,000	1,000	306	610	694	390	220	107	474	283	1,000	1,000	595	913
12 Mahbubnagar	. Total	1,000	1,000	691	901	309	99	45	13	264	86	1,000	1,000	340	707
	Rural	1,000	1,000	758	928	242	72	30	10	212	62	1,000	1,000	685	927
	Urban	1,000	1,000	265	659	735	341	141	139	594	302	1,000	1,000	725	949
13 Hyderabad	. Total	1,000	1,000	360	603	640	397	173	93	467	304	1,000	1,000	357	731
	Rural	1,000	1,000	665	915	335	85	26	7	309	78	1,000	1,000	351	679
	Urban	1,000	1,000	206	480	794	570	247	141	547	429	1,000	1,000	656	940
14 Medak	. Total	1,000	1,000	698	918	302	82	34	9	268	73	1,000	1,000	211	533
	Rural	1,000	1,000	714	939	286	61	26	6	260	55	1,000	1,000	659	942
	Urban	1,000	1,000	455	658	545	342	144	58	401	284	1,000	1,000	705	957
15 Nizamabad	. Total	1,000	1,000	669	905	331	95	42	17	289	78	1,000	1,000	305	754
	Rural	1,000	1,000	787	937	263	63	30	9	233	54	1,000	1,000	682	925
	Urban	1,000	1,000	339	721	661	279	102	59	559	220	1,000	1,000	739	953
16 Adilabad	. Total	1,000	1,000	723	918	277	82	51	14	226	68	1,000	1,000	391	763
	Rural	1,000	1,000	797	958	203	42	23	6	180	36	1,000	1,000	714	938
	Urban	1,000	1,000	878	732	622	268	179	53	443	215	1,000	1,000	787	970
17 Karimnagar	. Total	1,000	1,000	652	916	318	84	45	10	273	74	1,000	1,000	411	779
	Rural	1,000	1,000	720	936	280	64	34	6	246	58	1,000	1,000	695	940
	Urban	1,000	1,000	252	670	748	330	147	50	601	280	1,000	1,000	727	956
18 Warangal	. Total	1,000	1,000	626	878	374	122	54	24	320	98	1,000	1,000	321	734
	Rural	1,000	1,000	710	919	290	81	30	12	260	69	1,000	1,000	645	909
	Urban	1,000	1,000	223	641	777	359	168	91	609	268	1,000	1,000	710	944
19 Khammam	. Total	1,000	1,000	641	844	359	156	48	23	311	133	1,000	1,000	291	708
	Rural	1,000	1,000	700	879	300	121	80	12	270	109	1,000	1,000	669	890
	Urban	1,000	1,000	255	627	745	373	168	91	577	282	1,000	1,000	722	915
20 Nalgonda	. Total	1,000	1,000	674	891	326	109	46	15	280	94	1,000	1,000	342	728
	Rural	1,000	1,000	726	917	274	83	32	9	242	74	1,000	1,000	662	918
	Urban	1,000	1,000	285	664	715	336	157	68	558	268	1,000	1,000	713	941
														329	726

VII.10 —*Concld*

CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLITERACY, LITERACY AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

Age group 20-24

Literate		Estimated literate population of this age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14 with mortality correction		Excess of 1961 actual literate population of this age-group over the estimated literate population based on 1951 literate population in the age-group 10-14		Number of schools and school enrolment in 1951											
						School enrolment at primary stages in 1951								Number of Primary schools			
						Total population of (5-14) in 1951		Children enrolled in school 1951									
								Age-group 5-14		Age-group 5-9		Age-group 10-14					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1961	1951	T R U	State/District
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	2	1
438	167	254	120	184	47	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	ANDHRA PRADESH
364	116	191	76	173	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
725	391	500	313	225	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
351	92	179	100	172	—8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Srikakulam
318	72	147	82	171	—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
652	293	464	282	188	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		U	
367	130	188	79	179	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Visakhapatnam
259	64	144	43	115	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
740	406	338	233	402	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
491	273	332	219	159	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	East Godavari
432	232	273	174	159	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
707	444	552	405	155	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
546	328	353	290	193	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	West Godavar
504	296	302	241	202	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
742	496	587	548	155	—52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
559	324	370	291	189	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Krishna
497	268	299	224	198	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
731	485	564	483	167	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
539	245	352	144	187	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Guntur
479	202	294	90	185	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
729	387	538	325	191	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
435	170	250	106	185	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Nellore
386	130	210	73	176	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
745	447	499	330	246	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
464	140	253	82	211	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Chittoor
413	98	209	47	204	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
783	437	530	335	253	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
484	133	303	83	181	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Cuddapah
444	101	252	55	192	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
726	346	609	270	117	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
446	120	256	95	190	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Anantapur
379	71	212	53	167	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
726	346	438	286	288	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
458	126	304	106	154	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Kurnool
405	87	235	65	170	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
660	293	566	280	94	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
315	73	159	39	156	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Mahbubnagar
275	51	119	24	156	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
643	269	484	177	159	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
649	321	378	210	271	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Hyderabad
344	60	122	22	222	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
789	467	496	315	293	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
331	58	138	28	193	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Medak
295	43	108	15	187	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
695	246	445	197	250	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
318	75	147	41	171	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Nizamabad
261	47	106	21	155	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
609	237	358	157	251	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
286	62	155	35	131	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Adilabad
213	30	81	13	132	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
589	221	459	143	130	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
305	60	148	30	157	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Karimnagar
273	44	117	16	156	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
679	266	506	206	173	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
355	91	171	52	184	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Warangal
290	56	117	29	173	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
709	292	464	184	245	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
331	110	165	50	166	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Khammam
278	85	117	29	161	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
658	272	464	184	194	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
338	82	153	49	185	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	Nalgonda
287	59	102	26	185	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	
671	274	486	239	185	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	

61. *Age-group* 5-14: Normally we should expect all children in this age-group to be in school and except perhaps those who had just been initiated to learning all the rest should have attained literacy, *i.e.*, being able to read and write. Census Table B-IX (See Part II-B (*ii*) Volume) would show that the number of full-time students in the age-group 0-14 amongst males is 1,680,369 as against the total male population of 4,687,190 of age-group 5-14 and amongst females the full-time students are only 877,028 out of the total female population of 4,537,806 in the age-group 5-14 only. As school going children in the age-group 0-4 may be negligible we may take it that the whole time students in the age-group 0-14 presented in Table B-IX represent almost entirely those in the age-group of 5-14. It is obvious that a large proportion of the children in this age-group, nearly 3/4ths amongst the boys and 5/6ths among the girls, do not even attend schools. There may possibly be a good number who may be attending schools as also doing some work in which case they would have been brought under some category of workers and not shown as whole time students. Even according to the administrative statistics of the Education Department the total number of scholars in the primary schools during 1960-61 was about 2,817,206 (Boys: 1,742,127 and Girls: 1,075,079). It is obvious that a large number of children do not attend schools. Examining Statement VII.10 we find that in the age-group 5-14 only 336 boys and 190 girls out of a 1000 of each sex are literate. In the rural population the position is worse, only 285 boys and 141 girls per 1000 of each sex being literate. In the urban population the proportion of literates is higher, being 570 for boys and 419 for girls per 1000.

62. Now to compare the proportion of literacy in the districts, taking the rural children of this age-group first it may be seen that in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts, the proportion of literates both among boys and girls is higher than the State rural average (of 285 boys and 141 girls per 1000 of each sex) for this age-group. In Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Hyderabad districts while the proportion of literates amongst boys is higher than the State rural average, the proportion among girls is lower. The proportion of literates both amongst boys and girls in the rural areas of almost all the Telangana districts is below the corresponding State average. It is particularly low amongst girls. In the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda, the proportion of literate girls in this age-group is less than 100 per 1000. In Adilabad it is as little as 51. Only in Khammam (104) and Hyderabad (Rural) (116) the proportion slightly exceeds 100. In the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam also the proportion of literate boys and girls among the rural population of age-group 5-14 is below the State average. Srikakulam is generally backward in literacy. The rural areas of both Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts carry the burden of Agency areas where the local tribal population is still at a primitive stage of development.

63. Taking the urban population, in the districts of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor and Hyderabad, the proportion of literates both amongst boys and girls of age-group 5-14 is above the State average of 570 boys and 419 girls per 1000 of each sex. In the urban population of Guntur district the proportion of girl literates is higher than the State average while that of the boys is slightly lower. In Khammam district the proportion of literates amongst boys in the urban population in this age-group is above the State average while that of the girls is below. In all the remaining districts the proportion of literates both among the boys as well as the girls in the urban population is below the State average. However, the variation from the State average is not so much as in respect of the rural area, the lowest proportion of literacy amongst boys being observed in Sirkakulam district with 483 literates out of a 1000. In respect of literacy among the urban girls Adilabad district records the lowest proportion with 275 literates per 1000 of this age-group.

64. Statement VII.10 also helps us to gauge the progress of literacy between 1951 and 1961. Columns 35 to 40 as also columns 45 to 50 of the above statement may be studied. Age-group 15-19 at the present Census would correspond to the age-group 5-9 at the 1951 Census with necessary corrections for mortality. It has to be expected that all the literates in the age-group 5-9 of the 1951 Census would be literate in the age-group 15-19 at the present Census unless some had relapsed to illiteracy. Columns 37 and 38 would show the estimated literate population of the age-group 15-19 at the 1961 Census on the basis of the 1951 literate population of age-group 5-9. Columns 35 and 36 show the actual proportion of literates found in the age-group 15-19 on the basis of the 1961 Census actual count. The great increase in the proportion of literates actually found over that estimated on the basis of the previous decennium will become very apparent. For example, taking the State as a whole, in the total population of age-group 15-19 only 100 males per 1000 and 48 females per 1000 could have been expected to be literate on the basis of the 1951 figures of age-group 5-9 but the actual Census count at 1961 Census showed that 442 males per 1000 and 222 females for 1,000 are literate. Thus the proportion of literacy amongst males has gone up more than 4 times than that estimated as also the proportion of female literacy went up nearly 5 times. This large increase is noticeable in almost all the districts. The increase is particularly marked in the Telangana districts. For example, in Medak the actual literacy in the age-group of 15-19 both amongst males and females is 9 times the figure estimated on the basis of the 1951 figures. In most other Telangana districts the actual figures are 7 to 8 times more than what is estimated. Only in Hyderabad district the actuals are only 4 times higher than that estimated which is in keeping with the more literate coastal Andhra districts. As already pointed out the large spurt in the increase of elementary education in Telangana area is very apparent.

65. Though in the present age-group 20-24 also an increase of actual literacy over that estimated on the basis of the 1951 literacy figures in the then age-group 10-14 is observed, the range of increase is not so much as in the younger age-group of 15-19 already reviewed. In the State as a whole, while the estimated proportion of male literates, on the basis of 1951 literates of age-group 10-14, in the present age-group of 20-24 was 254 per 1,000 the actual proportion of literates as per the 1961 Census count was 438 per 1000. In females the estimated proportion was 120 per thousand while the actual Census count showed 167 per 1,000. It is only in the younger age-group could it have been possible for a large number of children to be put in schools unlike those more advanced in age. It is possible that quite a few children of 5-9 age-group of 1951 Census who did not attend schools then might have been subsequently put in schools that were opened in large numbers during the last decade with the result that at the 1961 Census considerably large extent of literacy in age-group 15-19 was found than what was estimated on the basis of the literate children of age-group 5-9 of 1951. As regards the 1961 age-group of 20-24 which corresponds to the age-groups of 10-14 of the 1951 Census it is very unlikely that any large number of persons of this age-group who were not in schools at the 1951 Census could have been made to attend schools subsequently, which is particularly applicable in the case of females. This obviously accounts for lesser increase in actual literates than that estimated in this age-group unlike in the younger age-group. However, in the age-group 20-24 also we find that in the Telangana districts the actual proportion of literates amongst males was slightly more than twice that estimated amongst males whereas in the advanced coastal Andhra it is about 1½ times.

66. *School Enrolment*: Columns 17 to 18 and 25 to 26 of the above statement would also show the school enrolment of children per 1,000 in the age-group 5-9 and 10-14. Taking the State as a whole, in the age group 5-9 only 551 boys out of 1000 are enrolled and only 348 girls per 1000. In the districts of Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad, the school enrolment in this age-group is less than the State average. It is as little as 319 per 1000 amongst boys in Khammam district and 109 per 1000 among girls in Karimnagar district. Even in the more advanced districts as Guntur or Krishna 200 boys per 1,000 in the age-group 5-9 are yet to be enrolled and among girls about 400 per 1,000 do not attend schools. Even in the age-group 10-14, for the State as a whole only 349 boys per 1000 are enrolled and amongst girls as little as 163 per 1000. This would indicate that several children who complete their primary education before they reached 10 years of age discontinue their studies and take to some work and do not care to pursue higher studies. The girls of the age-group 10-14 after their primary education may be attending to mere domestic chores in preparation for marriage. In the age-group 10-14 also the school enrolment in Telangana districts is far below the State average. This would indicate that despite the considerable drive imparted to bring up the appallingly poor literacy in the backward Telangana districts in the last 10 years, what has been done is not quite adequate, as a very large number of children are yet to be provided schooling. So poor was literacy in the Telangana districts at the 1951 and earlier Censuses, that what little progress that has been achieved in the area in the last 10 years appears remarkable when compared with the poor figures 10 years age. The figures given in the literacy tables at the present Census show that the Telangana districts particularly the rural areas lag far behind the other districts. The present tempo of progress should be kept up, if not bettered in order to enable the area to catch up with the more advanced districts as quickly as possible.

Educational levels

67. We had so far discussd the general extent of literacy in the population of the State. The total literates include all persons who are able to read and write irrespective of the educational standard or levels attained by them. We shall now briefly discuss the educational levels attained by the literate population. Census Tables C-III Part A, Part B and Part C* give the distribution of the population by age, sex and education, firstly for all areas in Part A, in urban areas in Part B and rural areas in Part C, districtwise. Abstracts for the State as a whole from these tables are reproduced below.

STATEMENT VII.11A

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				ANDHRA PRADESH							
All ages	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	12,679,388	15,677,582	3,176,747	1,363,937	1,804,994	714,883	500,592	65,374
0—4	5,002,596	2,489,805	2,512,791	2,489,805	2,512,791	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	5,104,793	2,535,186	2,569,607	1,939,906	2,207,977	501,867	311,427	93,413	50,203	..	..
10—14	4,120,208	2,152,004	1,968,199	1,171,680	1,466,515	472,691	281,103	503,638	218,970	3,995	1,611
15—19	2,999,695	1,517,203	1,482,492	846,739	1,153,189	259,318	163,535	318,741	143,571	92,405	22,247
20—24	2,996,573	1,422,656	1,573,917	799,284	1,310,876	280,837	147,661	211,892	96,180	130,643	19,200
25—29	3,002,524	1,478,240	1,524,284	902,691	1,313,788	314,157	128,631	169,989	72,204	91,403	9,661
30—34	2,595,703	1,312,922	1,282,781	831,899	1,132,880	287,054	96,971	136,508	47,654	57,461	5,276
35—44	4,096,725	2,142,676	1,954,049	1,415,921	1,773,487	408,483	122,925	193,479	52,883	64,793	4,754
45—59	3,817,278	2,000,708	1,816,570	1,422,757	1,706,783	401,111	81,576	131,470	26,109	45,370	2,102
60+	2,242,737	1,107,651	1,135,086	856,677	1,097,484	190,826	30,014	45,704	7,068	14,444	520
Age not stated	4,620	2,620	2,000	1,979	1,862	403	94	180	41	73	3

* Published in Census of India, 1961, Vol. II, Andhra Pradesh Part II-C.

STATEMENT VII.11B

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

Age-Group	Total Population			EDUCATIONAL LEVELS											
				Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH															
All ages	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	1,491,420	2,161,361	736,902	499,449	652,140	342,295	250,968	4,3829	6,519	626	10,606	1,993
0— 4	837,005	420,781	416,224	420,781	416,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	900,438	449,146	451,292	262,413	309,267	165,120	124,590	21,613	17,435	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	747,528	393,918	353,610	100,279	158,384	109,939	92,603	181,368	101,386	2,269	1,221	10	..	53	16
15—19	585,315	299,514	285,801	74,035	145,488	44,606	50,836	120,470	70,873	54,209	16,952	749	83	2,160	414
20—24	581,750	291,286	290,464	80,005	176,750	54,944	50,675	76,713	47,011	60,215	12,423	1,840	153	2,661	560
25—29	550,387	276,497	273,890	92,203	182,727	64,456	46,576	61,760	36,344	40,144	5,747	1,138	111	1,780	406
30—34	465,810	246,290	219,520	88,935	154,554	64,246	36,169	52,296	24,109	28,029	3,139	796	115	1,106	202
35—44	701,597	381,695	319,902	151,799	240,780	106,997	47,819	74,233	27,053	34,763	2,774	935	75	1,385	264
45—59	591,560	307,951	283,609	141,375	231,591	85,022	36,034	47,451	14,061	23,278	1,235	758	69	1,023	103
60+	312,498	148,527	163,971	79,374	145,367	41,510	14,125	16,205	4,011	8,040	336	289	20	435	28
Age not stated	620	354	266	221	229	62	22	31	12	21	2	4	..	3	..

STATEMENT VII.11B—*Concld.*

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

Age-Group	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS															
	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree													
			Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ANDHRA PRADESH																
All ages	51,852	5,204	3,465	11	3,086	719	569	10	322	4	168	1	5,956	2,973	1,986	74
0— 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	2,930	808	170	1	94	47	17	..	6	..	19	..	47	297	2	2
20—24	12,825	2,041	732	3	439	166	86	3	72	1	47	..	555	665	152	13
25—29	11,910	1,126	848	2	503	167	165	3	106	..	42	1	1,090	652	352	28
30—34	8,062	572	595	4	459	154	124	..	68	1	18	..	1,142	478	414	23
35—44	8,272	464	616	1	741	119	113	4	39	..	20	..	1,367	543	415	6
45—59	6,070	160	385	..	655	55	58	..	23	2	11	..	1,425	297	417	2
60+	1,777	33	118	..	194	10	5	..	3	..	11	..	328	41	233	..
Age not stated	6	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..

STATEMENT VII.11C

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN *RURAL AREAS* ONLY

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Educational Levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH											
All ages	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	11,187,918	13,516,221	2,439,845	864,488	1,152,854	372,588	165,095	9,930
0— 4	4,165,591	2,069,024	2,096,567	2,069,024	2,096,567	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	4,204,355	2,086,040	2,118,315	1,677,493	1,898,710	336,747	186,837	71,800	32,768	..	..
10—14	3,372,675	1,758,086	1,614,589	1,071,401	1,308,131	362,752	188,500	322,270	117,584	1,663	374
15—19	2,414,380	1,217,689	1,196,691	772,704	1,007,651	214,712	112,699	198,271	72,698	32,002	3,643
20—24	2,414,823	1,131,370	1,283,453	719,279	1,134,126	225,893	96,986	135,179	49,169	51,019	3,172
25—29	2,452,137	1,201,743	1,250,394	810,488	1,131,061	240,701	82,055	108,229	35,860	33,325	1,418
30—34	2,129,893	1,066,632	1,063,261	742,964	978,326	222,808	60,802	84,212	23,545	16,648	588
35—44	3,395,128	1,760,981	1,634,147	1,264,122	1,532,707	361,486	75,106	119,246	25,830	16,127	504
45—59	3,225,718	1,692,757	1,532,961	1,281,382	1,475,192	316,089	45,542	84,019	12,048	11,267	179
60+	1,930,239	959,124	971,115	777,303	952,117	149,316	15,889	29,499	3,057	3,006	52
Age not stated	4,000	2,266	1,734	1,758	1,633	341	72	129	29	38	..

67. To get a complete picture of distribution of the population by educational levels districtwise, the concerned full tables printed in Part II-C Volume of this State may be referred to.

68. Subsidiary Tables C-III Part B-1 and C-III Part C-1 will give the distribution of 1,000 persons in each broad age-group by sex and by educational levels in the urban and rural areas respectively. The abstracts for the State as a whole from these Subsidiary tables are reproduced below :

STATEMENT VII.11 D

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

State/District	Age-Group	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH															
Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	383	660	264	189	233	139	99	17	2	N	4	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	430	581	326	270	241	148	3	1	N	..	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	301	617	205	172	279	167	164	36	4	N	7	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	425	783	278	139	176	68	84	7	3	N	4	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	534	887	280	86	109	25	54	2	2	N	3	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	624	861	175	83	88	45	59	7	11	..	9	..

STATEMENT VII.11 D - *Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

State/District	Age-Group	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE													
				Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	31	32	33	34
ANDHRA PRADESH																			
Total Population	5+	18	2	6	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1	1	N
	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	32	4	8	3	2	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	2	1	N
	35—59	21	1	9	2	2	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	4	2	1	N
	60+	12	N	6	N	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	2	N	2	..
	Age not stated	17	..	17	4	3	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..

M=Males F=Females

STATEMENT VII.11 E

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS IN EACH AGE GROUP AND SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS* ONLY

State/District	Age-Group	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Primary or junior basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH											
Total Population	5+	1,000	1,000	708	902	189	68	90	29	13	1
	5—14	1,000	1,000	715	859	182	101	103	40	N	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	659	887	198	73	114	38	29	2
	35—59	1,000	1,000	737	950	196	38	59	12	8	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	810	981	156	16	31	3	3	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	776	942	150	41	57	17	17	..

N=Less than one

69. The Subsidiary tables volume, namely, Part I-C may be referred to for the complete subsidiary tables relating to each district.

Education levels in Urban Population

Urban males

70. As may be observed from statement VII–11 D above, out of 1,000 males aged 5 and above who can normally be expected to be literate, 383 males are illiterate and of the balance of literates the maximum number, *viz.* 264 are those who had not attained any educational level, 233 are those who had reached the primary or junior basic level and only 90 of matriculate or higher secondary level and 18 are of the university degree or post-graduate level not equivalent to technical degree; those that had a technical

STATEMENT VII.14

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AMONG THE DISTRICTS

State/District	Number of educational institutions					
	Pre-primary, Junior basic & Primary Schools (non-basic)	Middle & senior basic schools	Post-basic, high & higher secondary schools	Adult literacy centres	Arts & Science and Professional colleges	Engineering, Medical and Technical Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	**569**	**983**	**1,224**	**1,358**	**120**	**57**
Srikakulam .	3,215	40	83	136	1	1
Srikakulam .	1,612	8	42	197	1	..
Vizianagaram .	1,643	32	41	29	..	1
Visakhapatnam .	1,595	22	41	100	10	2
East Godavari .	2,367	37	81	100	9	6
West Godavari .	2,169	43	80	36	7	
Krishna .	2,173	23	108	15	7	3
Guntur .	3,194	62	143	50	17	8
Nellore .	2,343	34	61	105	4	2
Chittoor .	2,082	43	55	101	8	4
Cuddapah .	1,865	16	43	53	1	..
Anantapur .	1,292	20	42	14	3	2
Kurnool .	2,523	49	91	48	5	3
Kurnool .	1,345	34	50	26	5	3
Adoni .	1,178	15	41	22	..	..
Mahbubnagar .	1,414	78	40	17	..	..
Hyderabad .	1,235	159	135	105	33	17
Medak .	1,042	66	31	30	1	..
Nizamabad .	730	38	27	14	1	..
Adilabad .	819	33	16	44	1	..
Karimnagar .	1,162	56	33	166	1	..
Warangal .	1,162	60	37	77	8	5
Khammam .	977	41	46	117	1	..
Nalgonda .	1,161	63	31	30	2	1

77. A picture of the distribution of population among the districts by the different levels of education can also be presented by the proportion of educated persons per 100 under each level of education which helps us to judge the equitable or inequitable distribution with reference to the population sizes of the districts. The following statements may be studied in the light of the comments already made giving the reasons for the concentration or otherwise of the educated persons of different levels in certain areas.

STATEMENT VII.15

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG THE DISTRICTS—RURAL POPULATION ONLY

State/District	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior basic	Matriculation and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1. Srikakulam .	71.91	74.40	65.94	46.55	53.18
2. Visakhapatnam .	63.20	67.23	45.56	38.07	46.48
3. East Godavari .	71.52	66.51	94.12	100.35	101.67
4. West Godavari .	56.02	48.66	75.72	128.74	89.04
5. Krishna .	53.48	47.41	64.81	121.17	105.08
6. Guntur .	80.21	73.40	110.56	118.93	130.78
7. Nellore .	60.92	60.09	70.01	53.57	71.80
8. Chittoor .	57.05	56.41	60.06	60.24	63.97
9. Cuddapah .	39.21	38.14	49.99	33.03	40.29
10. Anantapur .	49.14	49.38	54.65	33.35	48.44
11. Kurnool .	51.90	51.14	58.59	48.81	59.35
12. Mahbubnagar .	48.17	51.41	39.81	16.29	25.56
13. Hyderabad .	26.27	27.04	28.46	9.56	21.08
14. Medak .	38.12	40.20	35.74	12.02	16.59
15. Nizamabad .	29.41	31.36	15.30	29.64	18.47
16. Adilabad .	28.71	31.67	11.05	20.82	12.44
17. Karimnagar .	50.73	54.20	26.14	50.36	27.58
18. Warangal .	44.69	47.35	26.44	43.76	20.68
19. Khammam .	31.28	33.02	26.20	15.10	21.79
20. Nalgonda .	48.08	50.96	40.85	19.64	25.74

STATEMENT VII.16

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AMONG THE URBAN POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

State/District	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh .	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1 Srikakulam	32.61	36.99	27.07	28.09	19.59	28.13	10.32	15.56	57.38	11.80	15.51	48.36	39.88	11.83	103.19	0.49
2 Visakhapatnam .	65.83	64.84	64.99	63.78	83.54	55.42	17.62	93.75	94.91	101.27	154.80	25.91	42.94	47.34	62.49	145.63
3 EastGodavari	77.05	78.60	63.59	89.66	75.33	95.59	26.75	63.64	88.66	52.07	64.39	124.35	171.78	23.67	129.02	2.43
4 WestGodavari	50.04	45.88	51.26	66.26	42.20	46.75	56.12	33.58	88.40	22.73	52.29	51.81	36.81	11.83	106.62	193.20
5 Krishna .	77.81	70.78	80.71	99.68	82.39	76.28	45.08	76.56	51.18	46.32	39.42	10.36	6.13	325.44	59.29	71.07
6 Guntur .	99.92	99.68	98.40	104.73	83.54	61.86	325.74	102.22	103.86	47.76	96.19	146.80	27.61	47.34	127.45	115 05
7 Nellore .	35.65	32.73	39.09	40.14	42.01	15.54	54.69	33.44	40.68	27.04	22.08	36.27	33.74	5.92	50.62	60.19
8 Chittoor .	35.00	32.93	30.56	46.21	43.89	18.05	34.05	30.23	18.92	22.44	15.51	60.45	128.83	5.92	16.80	0.49
9 Cuddapah .	28.23	29.50	29.80	24.66	21.99	12.60	3.73	12.69	32.93	16.40	9.99	38.00	27.61	..	37.85	83.98
10 Anantapur .	49.03	50.18	49.69	45.85	46.89	41.15	70.96	30.92	27.50	38.55	22.34	10.36	21.47	29.59	32.93	0.49
11 Kurnool .	58.49	64.83	49.68	49.95	49.67	34.57	73.97	38.56	53.97	42.00	62.29	65.63	55.21	47.34	48.83	78.16
12 Mahbubnagar .	25.45	29.15	22.93	17.91	18.44	75.16	9.60	6.66	30.14	11.80	11.56	38.00	21.47	23.67	38.86	57.23
13 Hyderabad	204.43	183.97	246.95	194.06	282.12	270.26	130.01	381.31	201.51	368.53	335.35	281.52	276.07	343.19	103.93	49.51
14 Medak .	15.12	16.93	15.88	9.87	11.80	20.43	6.35	4.36	7.50	..	6.57	13.82	12.27	..	0.90	48.54
15 Nizamabad	23.63	27.62	22.54	14.18	13.89	22.39	34.92	10.88	6.15	10.36	9.46	15.54	36.81	11.83	2.35	1.46
16 Adilabad .	24.92	29.71	22.67	14.08	15.37	21.41	6.67	13.65	13.03	33.37	10.78	..	..	5.92	5.26	22.82
17 Karimnagar	18.25	20.10	17.35	15.74	10.36	9.80	10.16	6.63	18.56	5.18	8.41	29.36	24.54	..	30.46	5.83
18 Warangal .	34.72	37.79	30.12	33.28	24.64	38.07	23.81	21.93	20.01	33.08	30.49	1.73	..	41.42	16.58	
19 Khammam	20.46	22.10	20.78	16.69	13.77	17.49	22.78	8.43	20.99	18.41	14.19	1.73	15.34	17.75	21.50	42.23
20 Nalgonda .	23.36	25.68	15.94	25.69	18.57	39.05	36.67	15.00	23.73	90.91	8.41	..	21.47	..	9.07	11.17

Comparison with other States in regard to higher levels of education in urban population

78. The statement on the next page gives the distribution of urban population by different levels of education in all the States of India.

[*Statement:*

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX BY

State	Age-group	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total population 5+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**383**	**660**	**264**	**189**	**233**	**130**	**90**	**17**	**2**	N	**4**	**1**
Assam	,,	1,000	1,000	282	439	373	341	210	174	101	40	4	N	4	N
Bihar	,,	1,000	1,000	364	669	359	245	141	65	105	17	2	N	N	N
Gujarat	,,	1,000	1,000	306	569	162	104	448	308	65	16	2	N	N	N
Jammu & Kashmir	,,	1,000	1,000	576	787	201	122	105	61	94	25	1	N	N	N
Kerala	,,	1,000	1,000	269	453	408	322	208	166	89	46	3	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	,,	1,000	1,000	339	662	396	248	157	68	83	18	3	N	N	N
Madras	,,	1,000	1,000	227	575	376	244	229	151	97	27	2	N	1	N
Maharashtra	,,	1,000	1,000	299	556	253	196	329	204	91	35	2	1	1	1
Mysore	,,	1,000	1,000	362	623	360	237	160	108	94	28	4	N	1	N
Orissa	,,	1,000	1,000	352	679	420	256	118	51	82	11	2	N	2	N
Punjab	,,	1,000	1,000	346	568	211	175	276	200	135	49	3	2	3	7
Rajasthan	,,	1,000	1,000	401	731	451	230	51	22	74	13	1	N	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	,,	1,000	1,000	422	669	299	215	147	82	98	27	1	N	3	1
West Bengal	,,	1,000	1,000	340	500	318	202	207	171	73	21	2	N	28	9
Union Territories and Other Areas															
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	,,	1,000	1,000	342	551	243	145	294	258	95	42	6	1	..	N
Delhi	,,	1,000	1,000	267	440	345	311	165	153	157	76	2	N	N	N
Himachal Pradesh	,,	1,000	1,000	281	484	269	256	261	200	153	45	1	1	6	5
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	,,	Not Available													
Manipur	,,	1,000	1,000	187	641	449	239	255	101	60	15	1	1	241	1
Tripura	,,	1,000	1,000	293	510	261	245	312	218	108	24	2	N	1	N
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	,,	Not Available													
Goa, Daman & Diu	,,	1,000	1,000	363	560	359	271	224	145	36	16	3	3	5	2
N.E.F.A.	,,	Not Available													
Nagaland		1,000	1,000	273	471	530	422	164	100	22	5	N	1	2	..
Pondicherry	,,	1,000	1,000	220	473	552	396	127	102	79	27	2	N	N	N
Sikkim	,,	1,000	1,000	453	641	476	323	6	8	23	14	6	1	12	6

N=Negligible ..=Nil

79. We may confine our comparison to the higher levels of education of University degree and above among the principal States of India. In the total number of University graduates other than technical degree holders among urban males, Andhra Pradesh State with 51,852 ranks 6th, West Bengal having the highest number of 127,137. Among urban females Andhra Pradesh ranks only the 10th with 5,204, Maharashtra having the highest number of 22,172. In the level of Engineering degree, with 3,465 males, the State ranks only 6th, Maharashtra taking the first place with 9,665. There are so few female engineering graduates that it is hardly worth comparison-there are only 11 in this State, in Maharashtra there are 40 and in Rajasthan, Madras and Madhaya Pradesh there are 34, 33, and 32 respectively. The fairly low rank the State holds in the total number of Engineering graduates is probably indicative of the industrial backwardness of the State. As regards male medical graduates, the State with 3,086 occupies the 5th rank, Maharashtra with 8,299 taking the top place. But in respect of female medical graduates the State ranks quite high, 3rd, with a total of 719 females with this educational level ; Maharashtra with 2,000 takes the first place and Madras with 851 the second place. In a predominantly agricultural State as Andhra Pradesh one would expect quite a large number of Agricultural graduates, but with a total of 569 male Agricultural graduates the State ranks only 5th, while Maharashtra again leads with a total of 1,218. There are, however, 10 female Agricultural graduates in Andhra Pradesh ranking second only to Madras which has 12 females with this level of education. Andhra Pradesh is reputed to have the largest population of livestock and the State justifiably has 322 male and 4 female Veterinary degree holders with only two other States taking a higher rank, *viz.*, Madras with 352 males and 7 females and Madhya Pradesh with 337 males among Veterinary degree holders. In the field of technology the State has as few as 168 males and 1 female who are degree or diploma holders in technology equivalent to a degree or post-graduate degree, occupying only the 7th rank. Maharashtra again leads with 884 males and 34 females qualified in technology. It is in the field of teaching that Andhra Pradesh distinguishes to some extent occupying the 2nd rank among male teaching degree holders (total 5,956) and 3rd rank among female teaching degree holders (2,973), Maharashtra continuing to hold the pride of place as the leading State with the largest number of both male (6,020) and female (4,764) teaching degree holders. As regards those in the category of "Others", as already pointed out there may be no uniformity regarding the categories included under this head and therefore the figures are not easily comparable. Even so the Table would indicate that Maharashtra has an overwhelmingly larger number of persons under this category than other States. The comparison made above is based on the total number of persons with certain educational levels If the proportion of the University graduates and the total Technical degree holders per 1,000 population of each sex were considered the picture will be as follows.

VII.17

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE																State
		Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	ANDHRA PRADESH
18	**2**	**6**	**1**	**2**	N	**1**	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	**2**	**1**	**1**	N	Assam
23	6	3	N	1	N	2	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	N	Bihar
25	3	4	1	2	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	1	1	N	N	Gujrat
10	2	7	1	1	N	2	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	1	1	3	N	Jammu & Kashmir
19	4	4	N	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3	1	N	..	Kerala
13	3	9	3	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	2	1	5	2	Madhya Pradesh
18	3	4	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	1	1	N	N	Madras
14	2	4	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1	N	N	Maharashtra
15	5	10	2	2	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	5	1	Mysore
15	3	4	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	1	1	N	..	Orissa
17	2	7	1	3	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	1	1	2	N	Punjab
19	5	7	3	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	2	3	3	N	Rajasthan
19	3	2	N	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	Uttar Pradesh
27	5	3	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	West Begal
28	6	4	1	1	N	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	
																		Union Territories and Other Areas
11	2	9	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	N	..	..	..	3	N	2	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
57	16	7	4	3	N	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	2	3	..	N	Delhi
19	6	10	3	2	..	1	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	2	3	4	..	Himachal Pradesh
							Not Available											Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands
20	2	3	..	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	N	N	..	Manipur
16	2	7	1	1	..	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	3		2	..	Tripura
							Not Available											Dadra and Nagar Haveli
5	2	5	1	1	N	4	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	1	N	..	Goa, Daman & Diu
							Not Available											N.E.F.A
8	1	1	..	N	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagaland
17	2	4	N	1	..	3	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	..	..	Pondicherry
8	4	11	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	2	5	1	Sikkim

PROPORTION OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND TECHNICAL DEGREE HOLDERS PER 1,000 POPULATION OF EACH SEX OF AGE 5 AND ABOVE

State	Proportion of University degree or Post-graduate degree holders other than Technical degree per 1,000 population of age 5+ of each sex		Proportion of holders of Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree for 1,000 population of age 5+ of each sex	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh ..	**18**	**2**	**6**	**2**
Assam ..	23	6	3	N
Bihar ..	25	3	4	1
Gujarat ..	10	2	7	1
Jammu & Kashmir ..	19	4	4	1
Kerala ..	13	3	9	3
Madhya Pradesh ..	18	3	4	1
Madras ..	14	2	4	1
Maharashtra ..	15	5	10	2
Mysore ..	15	3	4	1
Orissa ..	17	2	7	1
Punjab ..	19	5	7	3
Rajasthan ..	19	3	2	N
Uttar Pradesh ..	27	5	3	1
West Beagal ..	28	6	4	1

80. From the above statement it becomes obvious that both in the educational level of general university degree or Post-graduate degree and Technical degree Andhra Pradesh State occupies a fairly low place. It ranks 9th in the proportion of general degree holders and 6th in that of technical degree holders. While in the attainment of general University degree level of education the urban population of States like West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam have a much larger proportion, in the field of Technical education States like Maharashtra, Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat and Orissa have a larger proportion of its urban population qualified than those in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT VII.17A

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

State/District	Age Group	Total Population P	Total Population M	Total Population F	Illiterate M	Illiterate F	Literate (without educational level) M	Literate (without educational level) F	Primary or Junior Basic M	Primary or Junior Basic F	Matriculation or Higher Secondary M	Matriculation or Higher Secondary F	Technical diploma not equal to degree M	Technical diploma not equal to degree F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA PRADESH	All Ages	**6,247,508**	**3,215,959**	**3,058,549**	**1,491,420**	**2,161,361**	**736,902**	**499,449**	**652,140**	**342,295**	**250,968**	**43,829**	**6,519**	**626**
Assam	„	913,028	544,454	368,574	195,464	195,235	181,226	105,256	101,832	53,865	49,097	12,225	1,870	23
Bihar	„	3,913,920	2,161,157	1,752,763	960,882	1,262,701	676,099	363,274	266,209	96,344	197,651	24,822	3,715	166
Gujarat	„	5,316,624	2,803,680	2,512,944	1,132,557	1,590,898	388,997	221,923	1,079,415	659,567	157,282	33,301	4,413	318
Jammu & Kashmir	„	593,315	321,687	271,628	203,335	222,341	56,095	28,354	29,251	14,048	26,154	5,701	345	3
Kerala	„	2,554,141	1,282,759	1,271,382	477,344	673,643	449,828	354,527	229,004	183,228	98,482	51,047	2,882	804
Madhya Pradesh	„	4,627,234	2,493,166	2,134,068	1,084,073	1,528,995	843,402	444,063	334,204	120,742	176,392	32,918	7,504	195
Madras	„	8,990 528	4,579,392	4,411,136	1,709,915	2,793,496	492,044	929,287	908,900	575,819	385,730	101,093	9,419	705
Maharashtra	„	11,162,561	6,197,948	4,964,613	2,378,696	3,082,863	1,378,647	832,934	1791,886	863,415	496,686	147,148	12,915	2,048
Mysore	„	5,266,493	2,753,263	2,513,230	1,232,891	1,704,801	857,182	509,196	381,641	231,871	223,917	59,887	9,282	333
Orissa	„	1,109,650	613,988	495,662	260,679	358,981	228,799	109,036	64,328	21,586	44,563	4,784	1,320	37
Punjab	„	4,088,595	2,254,292	1,834,303	982,357	1,167,087	409,619	270,910	537,209	309,368	262,760	61,339	5,397	3,435
Rajasthan	„	3,281,478	1,743,202	1,538,276	855,932	1,191,396	668,293	296,506	74,807	28,123	110,057	17,330	708	77
Uttar Pradesh	„	9,479,895	5,232,856	4,247,039	2,618,106	3,064,577	1,352,047	767,626	667,577	291,894	442,440	96,415	4,285	647
West Bengal	„	8,540,842	5,020,100	3,520,742	2,028,423	1,995,268	1,441,718	890,730	938,578	521,404	330,361	64,648	10,163	1,319
Union Territories and Other Areas														
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	„	14,075	8,946	5,129	3,715	3,300	1,933	591	2,339	1,050	756	171	46	2
Delhi	„	2,359,408	1,327,386	1,032,022	484,877	547,419	396,511	268,880	189,567	132,215	180,552	65,599	2,047	167
Himachal Pradesh	„	63,928	36,967	26,961	13,560	15,155	8,772	5,847	8,507	4,584	4,995	1,032	31	15
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	„						Not available							
Manipur	„	67,717	34,121	33,596	10,117	23,222	13,263	6,803	7,539	2,925	1,780	435	30	15
Tripura	„	102,997	54,657	48,340	21,135	28,165	12,387	10,086	14,785	8,973	5,113	995	107	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	„						Not available							
Goa, Daman & Diu	„	100,664	50,094	50,570	21,880	30,805	15,908	12,178	9,901	6,498	1,551	752	155	127
N.E.F.A.	„						Not available							
Nagaland	„	19,157	11,766	7,391	4,201	4,205	5,509	2,542	1,710	604	226	30	3	3
Pondicherry	„	88,997	43,358	45,639	13,984	24,611	20,763	15,780	4,765	4,066	2,983	1,074	68	2
Sikkim	„	6,848	3,908	2,940	2,021	2,047	1,641	807	20	20	96	35	21	2

State/District	TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE: Non-technical diploma not equal to degree M	F	University or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree M	F	Engineering M	F	Medicine M	F	Agriculture M	F	Veterinary and dairying M	F	Technology M	F	Teaching M	F	Others M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ANDHRA PRADESH	**10,606**	**1,993**	**51,952**	**5,204**	**3,465**	**11**	**3,086**	**719**	**569**	**10**	**322**	**4**	**168**	**1**	**5,956**	**2,973**	**1,986**	**74**
Assam	2,027	52	11,291	1,775	569	3	736	57	40	..	31	..	29	..	217	77	25	6
Bihar	627	93	47,978	4,715	3,466	..	2,155	223	235	..	180	..	375	6	1,540	416	45	3
Gujarat	466	72	25,014	5,223	2,823	3	3,113	382	339	5	68	..	327	1	1,661	691	7,205	560
Jammu & Kashmir	39	16	5,385	933	142	..	161	35	36	..	32	..	1	..	707	197	4	..
Kerala	1,157	618	14,699	3,534	986	6	666	206	202	2	119	1	39	..	1,947	1,650	5,404	2,116
Madhya Pradesh	225	35	38,909	6,108	3,040	32	1,931	305	707	1	337	..	249	..	1,948	668	45	6
Madras	1,792	266	56,423	7,104	4,385	33	2,794	851	615	12	352	7	191	2	5,610	2,419	1,222	46
Maharashtra	7,273	4,289	80,334	22,172	9,665	40	8,299	2,000	1,218	5	309	1	884	34	6,020	4,764	25,116	2,900
Mysore	1,473	237	37,044	5,729	4,553	13	1,639	326	572	3	185	..	130	5	2,680	829	74	..
Orissa	1,015	97	9,396	887	1,366	1	564	104	98	1	89	..	36	..	630	140	1,105	8
Punjab	5,741	10,016	37,089	8,085	1,509	8	1,672	269	377	..	171	..	161	2	4,917	3,714	5,313	70
Rajasthan	1,476	792	28,473	3,741	814	34	1,086	141	70	..	44	..	42	2	736	123	604	11
Uttar Pradesh	12,381	3,315	123,103	19,864	2,256	25	4,227	566	476	3	282	1	69	..	5,393	2,070	214	36
West Bengal	**125,303**	**26,388**	**127,137**	**18,876**	**6,512**	**38**	**7,368**	**409**	**144**	**4**	**85**	**2**	**296**	**8**	**3,072**	**1,625**	**940**	**23**
Union Territories and Other Areas																		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	1	84	10	14	..	9	2	9	..	2	..	..	..	26	2	13	..
Delhi	254	402	65,399	13,692	3,112	23	2,110	716	297	5	23	1	70	..	2,459	2,893	108	10
Himachal Pradesh	201	124	621	135	57	..	50	10	17	..	6	..	4	..	85	59	121	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands								Not available										
Manipur	706	39	599	60	30	..	18	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	34	6	1	..
Tripura	**87**	**4**	**783**	**81**	32	..	**54**	**4**	**13**	..	8	..	6	..	110	31	87	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli								Not available										
Goa, Daman & Diu	234	92	222	84	45	1	169	16	9	2	2	..	3	1	13	24	2	..
N.E.F.A.								Not available										
Nagaland	23	..	83	5	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	12	2	629	93	29	..	95	8	5	..	2	..	16	..	7	3	..	..
Sikkim	**41**	**14**	29	9	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	18	2

Literacy amongst the different Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers

81. Census Table B-III Part A and B-III Part B * give the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in the urban and rural areas respectively for the State and each district. The abstracts for the State from each of these tables are reproduced below as Statements VII.18A and VII.18B.

* See Census of India 1961, Vol. II, Andhra Pradesh, Part II-B(i).

STATEMENT

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

WOR

Educational levels	Total population of workers and non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											ANDHRA
Total	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	124,839	57,371	86,973	108,866	52,725	8,619	149,294	120,862
Illiterate	3,652,781	1,491,420	2,161,361	70,844	53,320	71,627	104,865	39,458	8,284	71,836	102,671
Literate (without educational level)	1,236,351	736,902	499,449	29,192	2,913	10,803	2,914	7,550	241	52,733	13,368
Primary or Junior Basic	994,435	652,140	342,295	18,623	1,089	4,445	1,085	4,061	77	23,510	4,659
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	294,797	250,968	43,829	4,751	40	81	2	1,219	11	1,122	146
Technical diploma not equal to degree	7,145	6,519	626	64	..	2	..	65	..	6	2
Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	12,599	10,606	1,993	390	4	9	..	49	1	46	12
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	57,056	51,852	5,204	822	4	1	..	200	3	30	3
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	19,344	15,552	3,792	153	1	5	..	123	2	11	1
Engineering	3,476	3,465	11	24	..	..	..	52	..	2	..
Medicine	3,805	3,086	719	19	..	..	..	10	2	6	..
Agriculture	579	569	10	5	..	..	..	37	..	1	..
Veterinary and Dairying	326	322	4	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..
Technology	169	168	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Teaching	8,929	5,956	2,973	60	1	5	..	10	..	1	1
Others	2,060	1,986	74	43	..	..	..	7	..	..	..

STATEMENT

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

WOR

Educational levels	Total population of workers and non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
											ANDHRA
Total	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	4,529,425	2,775,184	2,367,768	2,772,887	413,277	86,337	999,993	545,005
Illiterate	24,704,139	11,187,918	13,516,221	3,228,977	2,689,647	2,074,584	2,710,938	363,547	83,524	695,994	498,036
Literate (without educational level)	3,304,333	2,439,845	864,488	940,057	67,682	227,823	46,139	34,853	2,247	227,991	33,429
Primary or Junior Basic	1,525,442	1,152,854	372,588	327,410	17,734	64,398	15,783	13,078	560	74,734	13,322
Matriculation and above	175,025	165,095	9,930	32,981	121	963	27	1,799	6	1,274	218

82. For the details for each district Part II–B (i) volume of this State's Census publications may be referred to. Subsidiary Table B-III Part A.2 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only. Similarly Subsidiary Table

VII.18 A

BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

KERS

V Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Educational levels
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
PRADESH												
229,118	50,449	72,352	17,769	286,404	49,358	170,596	3,437	512,753	156,485	1,530,905	2,485,333	Total
83,632	45,632	39,764	17,425	74,976	45,352	69,508	2,771	173,747	126,493	796,028	1,654,548	Illiterate
72,944	2,708	16,228	195	101,732	2,791	36,692	148	104,028	6,453	305,000	467,718	Literate (without educational level)
54,968	1,934	10,217	126	79,408	1,080	37,080	144	104,779	10,014	315,049	322,087	Primary or Junior Basic
13,693	150	4,054	20	25,191	110	22,573	291	84,301	8,108	93,983	34,951	Matriculation or Higher secondary
407	2	802	..	84	1	391	..	2,940	313	1,758	308	Technical diploma not equal to degree
637	1	163	2	750	6	765	25	4,064	688	3,733	1,254	Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree
2,439	20	444	..	4,081	18	3,386	50	26,998	1,514	13,451	3,592	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree
398	2	680	1	182	..	201	8	11,896	2,902	1,903	875	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree
330	..	667	1	32	..	130	..	1,578	2	650	8	Engineering
13	1	2	..	20	..	32	4	2,435	538	549	174	Medicine
9	..	2	..	35	..	1	..	426	7	53	3	Agriculture
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	4	45	..	Veterinary and Dairying
24	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	96	1	37	..	Technology
7	1	9	..	15	..	12	4	5,445	2,302	392	664	Teaching
15	..	..	..	75	..	24	..	1,645	48	177	26	Others

VII.18 B

BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS* ONLY

KERS

V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		Educational levels
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
PRADESH												
158,611	37,497	101,815	28,314	304,413	157,972	63,217	710	675,827	386,520	5,331,366	7,972,801	Total
96,014	35,736	68,884	28,111	93,331	146,697	28,535	616	377,601	365,289	4,160,451	6,957,627	Illiterate
39,742	1,116	20,449	168	141,129	8,897	17,270	43	128,309	6,665	662,222	698,102	Literate (without educational level)
19,808	625	9,116	32	64,416	2,364	13,258	41	106,539	11,960	460,097	310,167	Primary or Junior Basic
3,047	20	3,366	3	5,537	14	4,154	10	63,378	2,606	43,596	6,905	Matriculation and above

B.III Part B. 1 gives the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and for each sex by educational levels in rural areas. The abstracts of these subsidiary tables for the State as a whole are reproduced on the following page as statements VII.19 A and VII.19 B.

STATEMENT VII.19A

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

State/District	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterates		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	I	1,000	1,000	567	929	234	51	149	19	38	1	1	..	3	N
	II	1,000	1,000	824	963	124	27	51	10	1	N	N	..	N	..
	III	1,000	1,000	749	961	143	28	77	9	23	1	1	..	1	N
	IV	1,000	1,000	481	849	353	111	158	39	8	1	N	N	N	N
	V	1,000	1,000	365	905	318	54	240	38	60	3	2	N	3	N
	VI	1,000	1,000	550	981	224	11	141	7	59	1	11	..	2	N
	VII	1,000	1,000	262	919	355	57	277	22	88	2	N	N	3	N
	VIII	1,000	1,000	408	806	215	53	217	42	132	85	2	..	5	7
	IX	1,000	1,000	339	808	203	41	204	64	164	52	6	2	8	4

STATEMENT VII.19A—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

State/District	Industrial Classification	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree															
				Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
ANDHRA PRADESH	I	7	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	N	N	..
	II	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
	III	4	1	2	N	1	..	N	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	IV	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..
	V	10	N	2	N	2	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..
	VI	6	..	10	N	10	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
	VII	14	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	1	..
	VIII	20	15	1	2	1	..	N	1	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	1	N	..
	IX	53	10	23	19	3	N	5	4	1	N	N	N	N	N	15	15	3	N

N= Less than 1

STATEMENT VII.19B

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL *AREAS ONLY*

State/District	Industrial classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	I	1,000	1,000	713	969	208	25	72	6	7	6
	II	1,000	1,000	876	978	96	16	27	6	1	N
	III	1,000	1,000	880	967	84	26	32	7	4	N
	IV	1,000	1,000	696	914	228	61	75	25	1	N
	V	1,000	1,000	605	953	251	30	125	17	19	N
	VI	1,000	1,000	677	993	201	6	89	1	33	N
	VII	1,000	1,000	306	929	464	56	212	15	18	N
	VIII	1,000	1,000	451	868	273	60	210	58	66	14
	IX	1,000	1,000	559	945	190	17	157	31	94	7

N= less than 1

Urban areas

83. As may be seen from statement VII. 19 A above, the largest extent of illiteracy seems to exist amongst agricultural labourers, 824 males and 963 females out of 1 000 in each sex being illiterate in this category. This is closely followed by those engaged in Category III, *i.e.*, in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, in which the corresponding proportions of illiterates are 749 amongst males and 961 amongst females. Cultivators, *i.e.*, Category I, come next, the corresponding proportion being 567 males and 929 females. The least proportion of illiterates is found amongst the workers in Category VII, *i.e.*, Trade and Commerce workers, in which only 262 males out of 1000 workers in this category are illiterate but amongst the females as many as 919 out of 1,000 are illiterate. The profession of Trade and Commerce is such that it generally requires a knowledge of reading and writing. It would, however, seem that amongst the females, they are often put in charge of small establishments run by the household or sometimes serve as hawkers and in Telangana districts a large number of women attend to sale of toddy and their knowledge or literacy may not go beyond being able to count the money and measure out the articles sold. They may not be able to actually read and write to satisfy the criteria of literacy laid down, which accounts for high illiteracy among female workers in this category. In the category of Other Services (Industrial Category IX) the proportion of illiterates is fairly low-only 339 out of 1,000 in males but 808 among females. This category comprises a good proportion of office workers and those in medical and teaching professions with the result the literacy is bound to be high in this category. The illiterates in this category are obviously confined to those engaged in personal services such as domestic servants or those engaged in hotels, laundries, hair dressing saloons etc., or general labourers. As regards the levels of education, the literates without educational levels are distributed in a fairly good number in all categories of workers, the least being amongst agricultural labourers and in mining, forestry, livestock, etc., workers. In no other category are they less than 200 per 1,000 among the male workers. Among the female workers it is somewhat interesting that a major proportion of such literates, *i.e.*, without an educational level, are accounted for under those engaged in household industry (Category IV). As regards those who had attained the level of primary or junior basic, very small proportions are found amongst male workers in Categories II and III and among female workers in Category VI (Construction workers) as also in Categories II and III. Matriculates or those with higher secondary level of education are found in the largest proportion amongst male workers in Category IX, *i.e.*, Other Services; but in regard to females, the preference of Matriculates seems to be for Category VIII, *i. e.*, Transport workers. Apparently a good proportion of female workers in Posts and Telegraphs or Railways are of matriculation or higher secondary standard of education. Obviously Agricultural Labour (Category II) as also Household Industry (Category IV) seems to have the least attraction for those who have attained this level of education; only 1 per 1,000 males and a negligible number amongst females are engaged in agricultural labour. In household industry only 8 per 1,000 workers amongst males and 1 amongst females are of matriculation standard. Technical diploma holders not equal to degree are concentrated under construction workers (Category VI). The University degree holders or post-graduate degree holders are obviously found in largest number among those engaged in Other Services (Category IX)–53 per 1,000 workers amongst males and 10 per 1,000 workers amongst females in this category are degree or post-graduate degree holders. Category VIII, Transport and Communications also accounts for a good proportion of degree holders both amongst male and female workers in this category. Category V, *i.e.*, those working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry also accounts for a good number of university degree holders. So also is Category VII–Trade and Commerce. As regards the technical degree or diploma holders equivalent to a degree, those engaged in Other Services (Category IX) seem to account for the largest proportion both amongst males and females in the urban areas. Most of these belong to the teaching profession and their proportions among 1,000 workers in this Industrial Category (IX) are 11 amongst males and 15 amongst females; and the next come medical degree holders, 5 amongst males and 4 amongst females; and 3 engineering degree holders amongst males and 3 others such as law degree holders, amongst males. Category VI—Construction Workers accounts for a good number of technical degree holders. These obviously represent the engineers engaged in large construction works, such as the Nagarjunasagar Project in Nalgonda district urban.

Rural areas

84. Taking up the rural areas, as could be seen from statement VII.19 B above, the pattern is more or less like that of the urban workers. The primary sector comprising Categories, I, II and III, namely, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour and Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Livestock, etc., account for the largest proportion of illiterates amongst the workers. Amongst the female workers the pattern of distribution of illiterates is almost the same as among the rural male workers. As regards the literates without the educational level, amongst the males, Category III seems to have least attraction only 84 out of 1,000 male workers being literate without educational level. This category represents the large section of mining workers or quarrying workers or those engaged in fishing or wood-cutting for whom literacy seems to be of little avail. Agricultural labour too has hardly any attraction for the literates. The largest proportion of literates without educational level is found among the commerce and industrial workers in males. This probably represents a good number of those who run petty shops in rural areas or engaged in hawking business who did not complete even their primay level of education, but were contented with their basic knowledge of reading and writing and making a living with the small business enterprises they might have started. In the primary or junior basic level the workers in Category VII have the highest proportion followed by Category VIII–Transport workers. Amongst females the largest proportion of those with primary education is amongst Transport and Communication workers. As regards matriculation and above, Category IX–Other Services, accounts for the largest proportion of male workers, but the female workers with this qualification also are mostly concentrated in Transport and Communication work probably engaged in Posts and Telegraphs or Railway Departments.

Educational Levels among Non-workers

85. It will also be of great interest to know what the literacy levels of the non-working population are,

STATEMENT VII.19A

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

State/District	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterates		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH	I	1,000	1,000	567	929	234	51	149	19	38	1	1	..	3	N
	II	1,000	1,000	824	963	124	27	51	10	1	N	N	..	N	..
	III	1,000	1,000	749	961	143	28	77	9	23	1	1	..	1	N
	IV	1,000	1,000	481	849	353	111	158	39	8	1	N	N	N	N
	V	1,000	1,000	365	905	318	54	240	38	60	3	2	N	3	N
	VI	1,000	1,000	550	981	224	11	141	7	59	1	11	..	2	N
	VII	1,000	1,000	262	919	355	57	277	22	88	2	N	N	3	N
	VIII	1,000	1,000	408	806	215	53	217	42	132	85	2	..	5	7
	IX	1,000	1,000	339	808	203	41	204	64	164	52	6	2	8	4

STATEMENT VII.19A—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

State/District	Industrial Classification	University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree															
				Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
ANDHRA PRADESH	I	7	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	N	N	..
	II	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
	III	4	1	2	N	1	..	N	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
	IV	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..
	V	10	N	2	N	2	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..
	VI	6	..	10	N	10	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..
	VII	14	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	1	..
	VIII	20	15	1	2	1	..	N	1	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	1	N	..
	IX	53	10	23	19	3	N	5	4	1	N	N	N	N	N	15	15	3	N

N= Less than 1

STATEMENT VII.19B

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND IN EACH SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL *AREAS ONLY*

State/District	Industrial classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANDHRA PRADESH	I	1,000	1,000	713	969	208	25	72	6	7	6
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	IV	1,000	1,000	696	914	228	61	75	25	1	N
	V	1,000	1,000	605	953	251	30	125	17	19	N
	VI	1,000	1,000	677	993	201	6	89	1	33	N
	VII	1,000	1,000	306	929	464	56	212	15	18	N
	VIII	1,000	1,000	451	868	273	60	210	58	66	14
	IX	1,000	1,000	559	945	190	17	157	31	94	7

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Urban areas

83. As may be seen from statement VII. 19 A above, the largest extent of illiteracy seems to exist amongst agricultural labourers, 824 males and 963 females out of 1 000 in each sex being illiterate in this category. This is closely followed by those engaged in Category III, *i.e.*, in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, in which the corresponding proportions of illiterates are 749 amongst males and 961 amongst females. Cultivators, *i.e.*, Category I, come next, the corresponding proportion being 567 males and 929 females. The least proportion of illiterates is found amongst the workers in Category VII, *i.e.*, Trade and Commerce workers, in which only 262 males out of 1000 workers in this category are illiterate but amongst the females as many as 919 out of 1,000 are illiterate. The profession of Trade and Commerce is such that it generally requires a knowledge of reading and writing. It would, however, seem that amongst the females, they are often put in charge of small establishments run by the household or sometimes serve as hawkers and in Telangana districts a large number of women attend to sale of toddy and their knowledge or literacy may not go beyond being able to count the money and measure out the articles sold. They may not be able to actually read and write to satisfy the criteria of literacy laid down, which accounts for high illiteracy among female workers in this category. In the category of Other Services (Industrial Category IX) the proportion of illiterates is fairly low-only 339 out of 1,000 in males but 808 among females. This category comprises a good proportion of office workers and those in medical and teaching professions with the result the literacy is bound to be high in this category. The illiterates in this category are obviously confined to those engaged in personal services such as domestic servants or those engaged in hotels, laundries, hair dressing saloons etc., or general labourers. As regards the levels of education, the literates without educational levels are distributed in a fairly good number in all categories of workers, the least being amongst agricultural labourers and in mining, forestry, livestock, etc., workers. In no other category are they less than 200 per 1,000 among the male workers. Among the female workers it is somewhat interesting that a major proportion of such literates, *i.e.*, without an educational level, are accounted for under those engaged in household industry (Category IV). As regards those who had attained the level of primary or junior basic, very small proportions are found amongst male workers in Categories II and III and among female workers in Category VI (Construction workers) as also in Categories II and III. Matriculates or those with higher secondary level of education are found in the largest proportion amongst male workers in Category IX, *i.e.*, Other Services; but in regard to females, the preference of Matriculates seems to be for Category VIII, *i. e.*, Transport workers. Apparently a good proportion of female workers in Posts and Telegraphs or Railways are of matriculation or higher secondary standard of education. Obviously Agricultural Labour (Category II) as also Household Industry (Category IV) seems to have the least attraction for those who have attained this level of education; only 1 per 1,000 males and a negligible number amongst females are engaged in agricultural labour. In household industry only 8 per 1,000 workers amongst males and 1 amongst females are of matriculation standard. Technical diploma holders not equal to degree are concentrated under construction workers (Category VI). The University degree holders or post-graduate degree holders are obviously found in largest number among those engaged in Other Services (Category IX)–53 per 1,000 workers amongst males and 10 per 1,000 workers amongst females in this category are degree or post-graduate degree holders. Category VIII, Transport and Communications also accounts for a good proportion of degree holders both amongst male and female workers in this category. Category V, *i.e.*, those working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry also accounts for a good number of university degree holders. So also is Category VII–Trade and Commerce. As regards the technical degree or diploma holders equivalent to a degree, those engaged in Other Services (Category IX) seem to account for the largest proportion both amongst males and females in the urban areas. Most of these belong to the teaching profession and their proportions among 1,000 workers in this Industrial Category (IX) are 11 amongst males and 15 amongst females; and the next come medical degree holders, 5 amongst males and 4 amongst females; and 3 engineering degree holders amongst males and 3 others such as law degree holders, amongst males. Category VI—Construction Workers accounts for a good number of technical degree holders. These obviously represent the engineers engaged in large construction works, such as the Nagarjunasagar Project in Nalgonda district urban.

Rural areas

84. Taking up the rural areas, as could be seen from statement VII.19 B above, the pattern is more or less like that of the urban workers. The primary sector comprising Categories, I, II and III, namely, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour and Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Livestock, etc., account for the largest proportion of illiterates amongst the workers. Amongst the female workers the pattern of distribution of illiterates is almost the same as among the rural male workers. As regards the literates without the educational level, amongst the males, Category III seems to have least attraction only 84 out of 1,000 male workers being literate without educational level. This category represents the large section of mining workers or quarrying workers or those engaged in fishing or wood-cutting for whom literacy seems to be of little avail. Agricultural labour too has hardly any attraction for the literates. The largest proportion of literates without educational level is found among the commerce and industrial workers in males. This probably represents a good number of those who run petty shops in rural areas or engaged in hawking business who did not complete even their primay level of education, but were contented with their basic knowledge of reading and writing and making a living with the small business enterprises they might have started. In the primary or junior basic level the workers in Category VII have the highest proportion followed by Category VIII–Transport workers. Amongst females the largest proportion of those with primary education is amongst Transport and Communication workers. As regards matriculation and above, Category IX–Other Services, accounts for the largest proportion of male workers, but the female workers with this qualification also are mostly concentrated in Transport and Communication work probably engaged in Posts and Telegraphs or Railway Departments.

Educational Levels among Non–workers

85. It will also be of great interest to know what the literacy levels of the non-working population are,

Subsidiary Table B-III Part A.3* gives the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational standards in urban areas and similarly Table B-III Part B.2* in rural areas. Abstracts of these for the State as a whole are reproduced below as statements VII.19 C and VII.19 D.

* Census of India, 1961, Vol-II-Andhra Pradesh, Part I-C.

STATEMENT VII.19 C

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

State	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equl to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree: Total		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary & dairying		Technology		Teaching		others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	1,000	520	666	199	188	206	130	61	14	1	..	3	1	9	1	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	N

STATEMENT VII.19 D

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS NOT AT WORK BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS* ONLY

State	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational levlel)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1,000	1,000	781	873	124	87	86	30	9	1

86. Amongst the non-workers in urban areas the proportion of illiterates is 520 per 1,000 in males and 666 among females. Of the literates and educated the largest proportion, namely, 206 among males is of primary or junior baise level and amongst females 188 is represented by literates without educational level. The non-workers of these two educational levels are obviously made up of the students attending the primary or middle schools. The next large proportion though negligible is made up of matriculates who account for 61 per 1,000 among males and 14 per 1,000 among females. These may be either retired persons or those who had completed their high schooling and seeking employment. One technical diploma holder and 3 non-technical diploma holdres not equal to degree amongst males per 1,000 are shown as not working. Similarly there are 9 graduates per 1,000 non-workers amongst females and also 1 technical degree holder of engineering. These may either represent retired persons or those who had just completed their education and awaiting to be employed. Census Table B-VIII Part-A which is extracted in Statement VII.20 infra will give us the details of the educational levels as well as age-groups of those unemployed aged 15 and above in urban areas, which will be discussed later.

87. In rural areas 781 per 1,000 amongst male non-workers and 873 per 1,000 among female non-workers are illiterate. These may represent a large section of children or housewives or dependants who were all illiterate. 124 persons amongst males and 87 amongst females per 1,000 non-workers of each sex are literate without educational level. Similarly 86 among males and 39 among females per 1,000 non-workers are of primary and junior basic level. These may all be mostly students attending schools. There were also 9 among males and 1 among females who were matriculates among 1,000 non-workers of each sex. These may be represented by those who had completed their high school education and awaiting to be employed or those who have retired. A study of Census Table B-VIII Part-B showing the educational levels of persons unemployed aged 15 and above will throw further light on this. This will be discussed presently.

Educational Levels of the unemployed in urban areas

88. In the last para the literacy among non-workers as a whole was considered. Non-workers included all those who are not economically active such as housewives, students, retired persons, dependants, unemployed persons seeking work, etc. Ascertaining the educational levels amongst those non-workers who offer themselves for work will be valuable.

89. Table B-VIII Part A published in Part II B(*ii*) volume will show the number of persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas districtwise. An abstract of the table for the State as a whole is reproduced on the next page as Statement VII.20.

STATEMENT VII.20

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

Educational levels	Total Unemployed			Seeking Employment for the first time: Total		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35+		Age not stated	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total .	36,940	34,951	1,989	23,504	1,318	8,784	530	9,395	503	3,004	172	1,154	59	1,166	54	1	..
Illiterate . .	4,299	3,999	300	2,289	152	884	17	680	49	325	40	216	19	184	27	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	5,644	5,567	77	2,789	50	1,074	13	858	13	379	3	209	6	269	15	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	12,085	11,629	456	7,722	270	3,203	122	3,044	88	902	42	343	13	230	5	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12,258	11,479	779	8,877	613	3,468	333	3,790	219	1,008	45	292	12	319	4	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	219	173	46	149	22	30	4	75	14	19	4	12	..	13	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	120	94	26	67	23	11	11	36	6	7	2	3	3	10	1	..	..
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technial degree	2,020	1,862	158	1,507	124	107	15	866	84	330	19	70	4	133	2	1	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	295	148	147	104	64	7	15	46	30	34	17	9	2	8	..	..	..
Engineering .	62	57	5	43	5	6	1	22	4	9	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Medicine .	41	36	5	26	3	..	1	4	1	16	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
Agriculture .	8	8	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Veterinary and dairying	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Technology .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching .	151	14	137	4	56	1	13	1	25	1	16	..	2	1	..	..	..
Others .	29	29	..	25	..	..	..	16	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

STATEMENT VII.20—*Concld.*

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

Educationa Levels	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work: Total		15–19		20–24		25–34		35–44		45–59		60+		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3	33	34
Total . .	11,447	671	1,757	73	2,891	193	2,947	226	1,940	85	1,584	44	328	50	..	..
Illiterate . .	1,710	148	203	8	272	15	473	27	330	29	347	23	85	46	..	..
Literate (without educational Level)	2,778	27	354	4	386	2	730	8	614	5	545	6	149	2	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	3,907	186	857	24	978	52	1,012	71	583	27	422	10	55	2	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,602	166	297	29	1,103	77	601	52	357	7	220	1	24	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	24	24	3	..	6	10	8	10	3	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
Non-technical diplema not equal to degree	27	3	..	..	7	..	7	..	2	2	8	1	3	..	..	..
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technial degree	355	34	34	3	132	18	104	9	44	4	32	..	9	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	44	83	9	5	7	19	12	49	7	7	8	3	1	..	..	..
Engineering .	14	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Medicine . .	10	2	3	..	..	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and dairying	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching .	10	81	..	5	..	18	2	48	3	7	5	3	..	..	..	..
Others . .	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

90. As far as the illiterate unemployed are concerned, while the largest number of males (884) seem to seek work at the age-group 15-19, the number is substantial in age-group 20-24 (680) and it tappers off at the higher age-groups, 325 in age-group 25-29 and 216 in age-group 30-34 and 184 in age-group 35+. Amongst the females the number of illiterates seeking work for the first time is the least in the age-group 15-19 being only 17 and increases sharply to 49 in age-group 20-24. It is 40 in age-group 25-29, and comes down in the age-group 30-34 to 19, but rises again to 27 in the age-group 35+. The male unemployed undoubtedly try to seek work at the earliest opportunity as soon as they are fit enough to do any work. Particularly amongst the illiterate, who have no ambition of starting education after 15 years of age, the man offers himself for work even while he is young. But in the case of the female, at the younger age-group of 15-19, she probably looks forward to marriage and starting her domestic life. It would appear that only at a later stage does she think of offering her services for work. For persons who are literate but without educational levels, the same remarks seem to apply. As regards those with primary or junior basic qualification, both males and females would seem to offer their services for employment immediately on acquiring the educational standard. A considerable number, namely, 3,203 among males and 122 among females seeking employment for the first time with this educational level belong to age-group 15-19. It is of interest to note that while the illiterate women in the age-group 15-19 are not keen to seek work but obviously look to marriage, the educated women seem to be keener to take up work than enter marital life early. A greater spread of education among women will thus undoubtedly reduce or delay marriages with a consequent fall in birth rate which is so desirable in our country at present. Education is thus obviously one of the good aids to the limting of population growth. There is also a considerable number in the age-group 20-24 (3,044 males and 88 females) of primary level of education who seek employment for the first time. These may represent those who could not perhaps successfully complete their high school education and were seeking employment for the first time. The basic recognised education level acquired by them remained therefore at primary though they might have gone through a few more years of schooling. As regards matriculates, the largest number among males seeking employment is found among those in the age-group 20-24, though a substantial number do seek employment in the age-group 15-19. This may be on account of the fact that the minimum age of employment in Public Service is generally 21 and it is likely that persons leave off their education and start seeking employment on passing the age of 20. At the higher age-groups of 30-34 and 35+ the number of persons with the educational qualification of matriculation and above seeking employment for the first time becomes considerably less. The highest number of technical and non-technical diploma holders seeking employment, for obvious reasons, falls mainly in age-group 20-24 for it is only by this age they acquire these qualifications. A preponderantly large number among university graduates seek employment in the age-group 20-24 which is understandable as it is only at this age they generally graduate and the recruitment to services mostly takes place among this age-group. A good number are also found in age-group 25-29 who may be those who acquired their degrees or post-graduate degrees rather late in life or those who had been trying for several years unsuccessfully in securing suitable employment. It is rather incredible that a few in age-group 35+ who are graduates had returned themselves as seeking employment for the first time. A total of 133 males in this category for the whole State may not be very large. But it is somewhat difficult to visualise the type of graduates that start seeking employment for the first time in such an advanced age. Probably they represent a few who had previously led a leisurely life such as mere rent receivers or had been supported by some other means and might have been suddenly deprived of the income and therefore had found the need for working for the first time at an advanced age. As regards the technical diploma or degree holders, most of them fall in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29. This is as it should be and these are mostly made up of those with degrees in teaching particularly among females, law degree holders included in the category of "Others" and medical and engineering degree holders. It is however, somewhat incredible that engineering, medical and agriculture degree holders in the age-groups 30-34 and 35+ should be still seeking work. These people apparently acquired their technical degrees rather late in life and started seeking work for the first time.

91. As regards those employed before but now unemployed in urban areas, as seen from statement VII. 20 the illiterates are spread over all age-groups, a good number, *i.e.*, 347 males and 23 females being found even in the age-group 45-59. These may probably represnt a large number of general labourers who had been out of employment at the time of Census enumeration. Those who are literate but without educational level as also those with primary education seem to tarry long without permanent employment, which accounts for a good number with the levels of education among those employed before but now unemployed. A large majority with these levels of literacy however, come in age-group 25-34. Matriculates seem to be flitting about temporary posts in the age-group 20-24 and therefore, a large number in this age-group with matriculation level of education have been seeking re-employment. In the next age-group 25-34, the number gets considerably reduced (601 M and 52 F) and it gets further reduced sharply in the succeeding higher age-groups. The matriculates apparently get settled in permanent jobs after the age of 20-24. Technical and non-technical diploma holders get settled by the time they are of 25-34 years of age, a few of them however, being unemployed and seeking re-employment even in the advanced age-groups of 45-59 or even 60+. These consist of mostly oriental diploma holders and such other persons who do not easily land up in permanent jobs. University degree holders seem to get fairly permanently settled

by the time they reach the age of 25-34. A few in age-groups 35-44 and 45-59 are also, however, found to be seeking re-employment. Among the technical degree holders, while most of them get settled by the time they reach the age of 25-34, the teaching degree holders seem to be less fortunate among them and till the age of 45-59 not all seem to get settled in a permanent employment but keep seeking re-employment. Temporary employment and unscrupulous discharge from service of teachers is not an uncommon feature resulting in an aversion of several educated persons to teaching profession which must undoubtedly be one of the contributing factors to the falling standards of education about which we are greatly concerned these days.

92. It will be interesting to see which type of occupations in urban areas absorb persons of different educational levels. An abstract of Census Table B-VI showing the Occupational Division of persons at work other than in agriculture by educational levels provides the answer, and the same is reproduced below as Statement VII.21.

STATEMENT VII.21

OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

Occupational Division	Age-Group	Total workers			Total literate workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL DIVISIONS	Total	1,88,221	1,473,242	406,979	928,321	58,351	391,907	25,904	314,023	18,034	152,153	8,836	4,695	318
Division–0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	Total	118,583	95,652	22,931	89,786	20,872	12,351	1,784	19,872	7,481	27,675	6,638	2,917	307
Division–1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Total	68,694	66,780	1,964	59,178	898	14,288	251	18,934	288	16,666	218	406	1
Division–2 Clerical and Related workers	Total	177,065	172,887	4,178	155,135	2,489	34,622	414	46,830	475	58,220	1,275	588	..
Division–3 Sales workers	Total	288,093	240,551	47,542	173,897	3,879	88,483	2,738	64,903	1,072	17,742	53	64	2
Division–4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	Total	53,926	45,760	8,166	8,601	400	5,055	257	2,459	120	836	14	23	..
Division–5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers	Total	11,029	9,126	1,903	2,962	194	1,901	149	863	44	153	1	5	..
Division–6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	Total	104,291	103,809	482	54,844	204	23,178	60	21,089	28	9,163	103	183	..
Division–7–8 Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	Total	814,837	569,438	245,399	288,457	24,733	166,888	17,131	104,017	7,130	15,652	417	447	6
Division–9 Service, Sport and Recreation workers	Total	242,273	167,925	74,348	86,475	4,657	44,807	3,114	34,746	1,392	5,806	115	53	1
Division–X Workers not classifiable by occupation	Total	1,430	1,364	66	986	15	334	6	310	4	235	2	9	1

STATEMENT VII.21—*Concld.*

OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY

Occupational Division	Non-Technical diploma not equal to degre		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree											
					Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ALL DIVISIONS	6,474	735	37,578	1,603	2,791	3	2,518	545	306	3	245	3	85	..	5,139	2,251	1,444	39
Division–0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2,102	656	12,844	1,771	2,358	3	2,388	530	306	3	245	3	85	..	5,139	2,251	1,444	39
Division–1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	589	11	7,422	92	240	..	92	9	136	..	25	..	12	..	210	23	158	5
Division–2 Clerical and Related workers	2,140	31	12,460	282	52	..	6	2	25	1	3	..	13	..	90	18	36	1
Division–3 Sales workers	536	4	2,068	10	24	..	13	..	16	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	35	..
Division–4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	39	..	150	5	11	..	1	..	17	3	3	1	1	..	2	..		
Division–5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers	3	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division–6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occuptions	370	5	808	6	34	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	..
Division–7–8 Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified	455	21	878	21	64	..	16	4	4	..	..	..	14	1	18	2	9	..
Division–9 Service, Sport and Recreation workers	163	7	338	18	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	28	12	28	3
Division–X Workers not classifiable by occupation	17	..	78	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

93. Those who are merely literate but without any educational level are found in largest numbers among occupational Division 7-8, *i.e.*, Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified and in Division 3, *i.e.*, Sales Workers. Matriculates are obviously found in largest number among Clerical Workers (Division 2). Technical diploma and Technical Degree holders are concentrated in Division 0, *i.e*, Professional, Technical and related workers. Non-technical diploma holders as also University degree holders are mostly among Divisions 0 and 2. Division 1, *viz.*, Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers have a good proportion of University graduates or Post-graduates. The other Occupational Divisions, by virtue of the limited employment potential amongst their ranks, have a much fewer numbers of workers of these various educational levels.

Educational levels of the unemployed in Rural areas

94. As regards the adult unemployed, in rural areas the following abstret from Census Table B-VIII Part B (Statement VII.22) would give the educational levels of the unemployed.

STATEMENT VII.22

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS* ONLY

State/District	Total Unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and Above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ANDHRA PRADESH.	20,071	18,767	1,304	987	863	124	1,889	1,803	86	6,886	6,168	718	10,309	9,993	37
Srikakulam	1,390	1,364	26	94	88	6	207	204	3	534	526	8	555	546	9
Visakhapatnam	1,001	986	15	66	64	2	194	192	2	420	412	8	321	318	3
East Godavari	2,390	2,257	133	91	80	11	220	207	13	785	723	62	1,294	1,247	47
West Godavari	2,080	1,901	179	40	40	..	88	85	3	738	602	136	1,214	1,174	40
Krishna	1,930	1,739	191	8	8	..	80	73	7	602	482	120	1,240	1,176	64
Guntur	3,192	2,848	344	82	34	48	223	212	11	1,002	813	189	1,885	1,789	96
Nellore	1,600	1,463	137	111	86	25	82	78	4	492	437	55	915	862	53
Chittoor	1,080	1,035	45	17	17	..	44	44	..	378	358	20	641	616	25
Cuddapah	742	711	31	2	2	..	72	70	2	282	263	19	386	376	10
Anantapur	408	398	10	19	14	5	40	40	..	93	90	3	256	254	2
Kurnool	1,140	1,094	46	8	8	..	60	58	2	309	279	30	763	749	14
Mahbubnagar	349	348	1	29	29	..	66	65	1	121	121	..	133	133	..
Hyderabad	440	432	8	53	53	..	137	137	..	162	158	4	88	84	4
Medak	270	250	20	99	80	19	57	57	..	69	68	1	45	45	..
Nizamabad	409	406	3	54	53	1	61	61	..	180	179	1	114	113	1
Adilabad	275	273	2	121	121	..	43	43	..	74	72	2	37	37	..
Karimnagar	457	364	93	37	31	6	70	35	35	244	193	51	106	105	1
Warangal	346	342	4	13	13	..	37	37	..	188	187	1	108	105	3
Khammam	306	296	10	30	29	1	32	31	1	114	108	6	130	128	2
Nalgonda	266	260	6	13	13	..	76	74	2	99	97	2	78	76	2

95. From the above statement it is clear that matriculates and above account for the largest number among the rural unemployed. This would illustrate the aversion of those with higher levels of education to agricultural work in which sphere alone the rural areas can generally absorb the workers. The next in order come those with primary or junior basic and the next literate without educational level and the least number of unemployed are found among the illiterate. The common rural avocations of cultivation or agricultural labour, plantations, forestry, fishing etc., seem to absorb most of the illiterate population leaving a small number to seek other employment. It will be observed that there is greter unemployment in the rural population of the Coastal Andhra districts and particularly in Guntur district and the delta districts of East and West Godavaris. We had already occasion to observe in Chapter II that there has been a greater pressure on land in those areas and the proportion of non-workers is more in those areas. The Telangana districts generally have the least number of unemployed in their rural population. The unemployed of higher educational qualifications are concentraed in the delta districts and Guntur. The Rayalaseema districts and particularly Kurnool contributes a fairly good proportion of non-workers among the educated. This signifies the greater spread of literacy among the rural population of the tracts concerned. It is also observed that in these areas there is a good number of women unemployed with the educational qualification of primary and matriculation but the number is not so large among literates without educational level. The category of literates without educational level may be constituted of mostly children still at school who had not yet attained the primary standard. Hence not many with this level of education are found in the labour market. When once they left the schools they do seem to be on the look out for employment but apparently not in the sector of agriculture. In the Telangana districts the women participation rates in agriculture as cultivators and particularly as agricultural labour were high and we find that the unemployed amongst females in the rural tracts of Telangana districts are very negligible. It comes as a surprise that 35 females who are literate without educational level and 51 females of primary educational level had been enumerated as unemployed and seeking employment in Karimnagar district. We had seen

that Karimnagar has been sending out quite a large number of emigrants as the local household industry, chiefly handloom weaving, and agriculture have not been able to absorb all the workers. This might explain the availablity of a good number of unemployed in this district. Statement VII. 18 B ante (Industrial Classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas) shows that by the very size of the population of agricultural workers among the rural sector, persons with lower levels of education, *i.e.*, those with primary education level and literates without education level are found in good numbers in Categories I and II. Household Industry, Trade and Commerce seem to absorb a considerable number of literates without educational level in the rural sector. As regards matriculates the largest number are absorbed in "Other Services", the remaining industrial categories such as Agricultural Labour or Manufacturing or even Trade apparently having little attraction for them.

Literacy amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

96. The uplift of the handicapped Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the country has been embodied as one of the directive principles of the Indian Constitution. The backwardness of this section of population is felt in almost all spheres and particularly in the field of education. We shall here briefly mention the extent of literacy or illteracy that prevails among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This will be treated in greater detail in a separate Census publication on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We shall here give only a broad outline. The following statement would give at a glance the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex and total, rural, and urban and the number of literates by sex and the percentage of literates amongst them for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT VII.23

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Scheduled Castes/ Tribes	T R U	Total Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Population			Illiterate			Literate and educated persons			Percentage of literates to total S.C/S.T. population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Scheduled Castes	T	4,973,616	2,512,325	2,461,291	4,552,517	2,174,834	2,377,683	421,099	337,491	83,608	8.47	13.43	3.40
	R	4,421,528	2,233,224	2,188,304	4,120,118	1,986,514	2,133,604	301,410	246,710	54,700	6.82	11.05	2.50
	U	552,088	279,101	272,987	432,399	188,320	244,079	119,689	90,781	28,908	21.68	32.53	10.59
Scheduled Tribes	T	1,324,368	670,368	654,000	1,266,015	621,670	644,345	58,353	48,698	9,655	4.41	7.26	1.48
	R	1,267,287	641,033	626,254	1,214,950	597,083	617,867	52,337	43,950	8,387	4.13	6.86	1.34
	U	57,081	29,335	27,746	51,065	24,587	26,478	6,016	4,748	1,268	10.54	16.19	4.57

STATEMENT VII.24

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AMONG GENERAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

General Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.19	30.19	12.03	8.47	13.43	3.40	4.41	7.26	1.48

Note :—Population under the age-group of 0–4 is included.

97. As will be obvious from the above statements the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is considerably lower than the percentage of literacy among the general population.

98. The extent of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is particularly poor. For fuller details about the distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population districtwise and the extent of literacy in each district amongst them Census Tables C-VIII Part A and Part B published in Part II-C Volume may be referred to.

Educational levels amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

99. The following extracts from Census Tables SCT-III Part A (*i*) and A (*ii*) and SCT-III Part B (*i*) and B (*ii*) will give an idea of the extent of educational levels attained by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population for the State as a whole.

[*Statement*

STATEMENT VII.25 A

EDUCATION IN *URBAN AREAS* ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Name of Scheduled Castes/Tribes	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		EDUCATIONAL LEVELS: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL SCHEDULED CASTES	279,101	272,987	188,320	244,079	50,204	16,934	34,268	11,181
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	29,335	27,746	24,587	26,478	2,568	717	1,901	580

STATEMENT VIII.25 A—*Concld*

Name of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS: Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ALL SCHEDULED CASTES	5,655	737	56	14	116	15	407	20	75	7
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	240	19	4	1	9	..	26	..	..	1

STATEMENT VII.25 B

EDUCATION IN *RURAL AREAS* ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Name of Scheduled Castes/Tribes	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL SCHEDULED CASTES	2,233,224	2,188,304	1,986,514	2,133,606	173,578	38,263	67,625	15,980	5,507	455
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	641,033	626,254	597,083	617,867	33,442	6,713	10,103	1,644	405	30

100. The reader who may be interested in knowing the educational levels attained by each of the individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in the different districts of the State is referred to the Special Census Tables of S.Cs. and S.Ts. given in Part V Volume of the State Census publications.

101. Taking the Scheduled Castes population in urban areas first, it will be seen that the number of educated persons among Scheduled Castes at the higher levels of education is very poor, there being only 75 technical degree or diploma holders amongst males and 7 amongst females and the number of University degree or Post-graduate degree holders is only 407 amongst males and 20 amongst females. When we look at the figures pertaining to the Scheduled Tribes the picture is even more depressing. It is interesting, however, that there is one female amongst Scheduled Tribes who is a technical degree or diploma holder, probably a medical graduate. There are as few as 26 amongst Scheduled Tribes who are graduates. Judged by the fairly large number of persons who are literate without educational level and those who have reached the primary or junior basic level as now recorded at the 1961 Census, it can perhaps be hoped that with the fillip that is being given to the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population by a liberal grant of scholarships, the opening of special schools, etc., the number of persons amongst them who may reach the higher levels of education may be more in future years. There is apparently a heavy fall in the number of persons going up for higher education after the primary or junior basic stage among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the following statement would show:

STATEMENT VII.26

Population	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Percentage of Matriculates or Higher Secondary to Primary or Junior basic		University degree or Post-graduate degree holders		Percentage of University degree holders to Matriculates or Higher Secondary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General Population	1,804,994	714,883	500,592	65,374	27.73	9.14	51,852	5,204	10.36	7.96
Scheduled Castes	101,893	27,161	11,162	1,192	10.95	4.39	407	20	3.65	1.68
Scheduled Tribes	12,004	2,174	645	49	5.37	2.25	26	..	4.03	..

102. Most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is to be found in rural areas. Out of the total of 4,973,616 Scheduled Castes population, 4,421,528, *i.e.*, 88.90% of Scheduled Castes population live in rural areas and out of the total of 1,324,368 Scheduled Tribes population, 1,267,287, *i.e.*, 95.69% of Scheduled Tribes population is rural.

103. The educational levels attained by only a very small proportion of the literate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among those living in the rural areas would only indicate the utter backwardness of these handicapped sections of population even as compared to poorly educated general rural population. The following statement would give a comparative picture:

STATEMENT VII.27

Rural Population	% of literates without educational level		%of primary or junior basic		% of matriculates and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural General Population	16.32	5.86	7.71	2.52	1.10	0.07
Rural Scheduled Castes	7.77	1.75	3.03	0.73	0.25	0.02
Rural Scheduled Tribes	5.22	1.07	1.58	0.26	0.06	0.005

104. The above statement amply illustrates the great gap that exists between the general population and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the field of education. An analysis may also be made of the unemployed persons among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The following abstract from Special Census Table S.C.I for the State as a whole may be studied.

STATEMENT VII.28

PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational levels		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Total	T	2,937	197	1,269	101
	R	1,264	121	347	40
	U	1,673	76	922	61
Illiterate	T	383	21	401	32
	R	53	7	64	10
	U	330	14	337	22
Literate (without educational level)	T	298	11	257	6
	R	47	7	51	2
	U	251	4	206	4
Primary or Junior Basic	T	1,307	103	453	45
	R	547	64	141	22
	U	760	39	312	23
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	T	833	58	147	16
	R	508	39	80	5
	U	325	19	67	11
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	T	116	4	11	2
	R	109	4	11	1
	U	7	..	..	1

105. The number of Scheduled Castes persons seeking employment for the first time is 2,937 males and 197 females and those employed before but now unemployed and seeking work are 1,269 males and 101 females. As may be seen from the statement VII.28 above there are 127 amongst males who had reached the educational level of matriculation and above who are seeking work. Most of these persons are, however, in rural areas. From the above statement it would also appear that a majority of persons seek employment even on completion of the primary or junior basic level of education. The unemployment under illiterates is low as obviously most of them engage themselves as agricultural labourers. In the rural areas the illiterate and the literate without educational level seeking work is negligible, most of them getting absorbed as cultivators or agricultural labourers. It is only in urban areas we find this section of people going out in search of work. These probably are made up largely of the migrants from rural areas who had gone to the cities for work. Amongst the females also a similar picture is revealed. Despite the preference given to the members of Scheduled Castes in public employment, it is somewhat disappointing that there should be quite a few who remain to be employed among the Scheduled Castes even amongst those who had acquired university degrees. As regards Scheduled Tribes the total number of persons seeking employment for the first time is 197 males and 7 females and those who were employed before but now out of employment and seeking work are 67 males and 16 females. These unemployed persons among Scheduled Tribes, however, had not been tabulated separately according to the educational levels in the Census Tables.

General Review

106. In the foregoing paragraphs of this chapter we had discussed in some detail the extent of literacy, the growth of literacy and the educational levels. The State Government have no doubt been concentrating a great lot of their attention on the development of literacy among all sections of people of the State. The following statement shows the progress in the number of educational institutions in the State since 1956-57, *i.e.*, after the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT VII.29

	Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	Universities	3	3	3	3	3
2	High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools	733	899	992	1,082	1,224
3	Middle/Senior Basic Schools	329	629	744	817	983
4	Primary/Junior Basic/Non-Basic Primary Schools	29,076	29,795	31,125	32,556	34,523
5	(*a*) Colleges for General Education	53	55	57	60	67
	(*b*) Students passing degree or higher examination in Arts, Science	2,973	3,919	4,343	3,972	N.A
6	Colleges for professional education	22	24	27	29	35
7	Colleges for special education	15	22	23	24	N.A
8	Schools for professional education	251	255	311	361	N.A
9	Schools for special education	2,750	1,988	1,967	1,592	N.A
10	Schools for Vocational Training and Technical Education	..	..	NA	..	..
	Progress in Engineering and Technology Institutes					
	Engineering Colleges	3	4	4	5	6
	Pupils in Engineering Colleges	1,600	1,883	2,110	2,268	2,734
	Number of successful candidates (Engineering Graduates)	174	262	322	392	N.A
	Engineering Schools	3	8	11	15	N.A
	Technology schools (including Schools of Arts and Crafts and Industrial Schools)	10	11	12	36	N.A
	Pupils in Engineering Schools	1,137	1,764	2,803	4,085	N.A
	Pupils in Technical Schools	2,331	2,433	3,818	5,479	N.A

107. The above statement shows a fairly rapid growth of educational institutions in the State within the second half of the decade 1951-61. It is comforting that the increase in the number of Engineering and Technology institutions and consequently in the number of scholars in these faculties has been quite sharp in recent years.

108. Legislation has also been passed providing for compulsory primary education under the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act 1961, which came into force from 10th April, 1961. It remains to be seen how far the objective aimed will be realised. Some figures of primary school enrolment in 1961 in the age group of 5–14 may be given to see where we stand in realising the objective of making all children of school going age literate.

STATEMENT VII.30 A

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO THE TOTAL CHILDREN 5-14, 1961

Name of Educational District	Total Children in 5-14	Children in Primary Schools	Proportion (%)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	9,224,996	2,817,206	30.5
1. Srikakulam	259,024	121,910	47.1
2. Visakhapatnam	486,361	132,980	30.5
3. Vizianagaram	469,952	139,041	29.6
4. East Godavari	649,411	264,106	40.7
5. West Godavari	487,049	236,660	48.6
6. Krishna	532,291	225,503	42.4
7. Guntur	750,000	368,529	49.1
8. Nellore	504,352	201,035	39.9
9. Chittoor	470,393	155,515	33.1
10. Cuddapah	350,024	134,943	38.6
11. Anantapur	328,483	105,774	32.2
12. Kurnool	316,796	124,906	39.4
13. Adoni	335,123	89,858	26.8
14. Mahbubnagar	417,136	60,238	14.4
15. Hyderabad	559,254	106,167	19.0
16. Medak	318,941	44,026	13.8
17. Nizamabad	252,680	33,215	13.1
18. Adilabad	262,414	33,399	12.7
19. Karimnagar	427,861	58,445	13.7
20. Warangal	416,659	72,187	17.3
21. Khammam	280,267	47,787	17.1
22. Nalgonda	400,525	60,987	15.2

Source. —" Basic statistics relating to the Economy of Andhra Pradesh 1950-51 to 1960-61" issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

STATEMENT VII.30 B

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

PROPORTION OF MALE CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO THE TOTAL MALE CHILDREN 5-14, 1961

Name of Educational District	Total Male Children 5-14	Male Children in Primary Schools	Proportion (%)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	4,687,190	1,742,127	37.2
1. Srikakulam	129,432	76,187	58.9
2. Visakhapatnam	222,095	87,908	39.6
3. Vizianagaram	239,747	87,680	36.6
4. East Godavari	330,788	146,508	44.3
5. West Godavarié	246,694	122,772	49.8
6. Krishna	269,739	122,848	45.5
7. Guntur	379,135	207,897	54.8
8. Nellore	254,712	122,960	48.3
9. Chittoor	238,692	101,895	42.7
10. Cuddapah	177,773	87,790	49.4
11. Anantapur	167,297	71,228	42.6
12. Kurnool	161,454	79,225	49.1
13 Adoni	169,721	61,299	36.1
14. Mahbubnagar	211,937	44,147	20.8
15. Hyderabad	285,065	65,217	22.9
16. Medak	161,926	33,371	20.6
17. Nizamabad	128,504	25,060	19.5
18. Adilabad	134,788	25,780	19.1
19. Karimnagar	218,844	45,442	20.8
20. Warangal	214,375	52,542	24.5
21. Khammam	141,209	31,508	22.3
22. Nalgonda	203,263	42,863	21.1

STATEMENT VII.30 C

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE CHILDREN, 5-14, 1961

Name of Educational District	Total Female Children 5-14	Female Children in Primary Schools	Proportion(%)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	4,537,806	1,075,079	23.7
1. Srikakulam	129,592	45,723	35.3
2. Visakhapatnam	214,266	45,072	21.0
3. Vizianagaram	230,205	51,361	22.3
4. East Godavari	318,623	117,598	36.9
5. West Godavari	240,355	113,888	47.4
6. Krishna	262,552	102,655	39.1
7. Guntur	370,865	160,632	43.3
8. Nellore	249,640	78,075	31.3
9. Chittoor	231,701	53,620	23.1
10. Cuddapah	172,251	47,153	27.4
11. Anantapur	161,186	34,546	21.4
12. Kurnool	155,342	45,681	29.4
13. Adoni	165,402	28,559	17.3
14. Mahbubnagar	205,199	16,086	7.8
15. Hyderabad	274,189	40,950	14.9
16. Medak	157,015	10,655	6.8
17. Nizamabad	124,176	8,155	6.6
18. Adilabad	127,626	7,619	6.0
19. Karimnagar	209,017	13,003	6.2
20. Warangal	202,284	19,645	9.7
21. Khammam	139,058	16,279	11.7
22. Nalgonda	197,262	18,124	9.2

109. The above statements while indicating that quite a large proportion of children is yet to be made to attend schools, also confirm our earlier observation about the relative literacy in the different districts of the State. The Coastal Andhra districts lead followed by the Rayalaseema districts, and then the Telangana districts. It is, however, encouraging that Srikakulam which has shown a poor rate of literacy shows a very high enrolment, in fact the highest among male children, but it may be seen that in the statements given above the districts represent the educational districts, *i.e.*, the jurisdictions of District Educational Officers, which are not always conterminous with the administrative districts which might possibly explain the high enrolment in Srikakulam. It will be observed that Vizianagaram educational district comprises a large area of Srikakulam district and this Vizianagaram educational district shows poor enrolment. The disparity in enrolment between the Telangana and the Coastal Andhra districts is very large. This again shows that despite the great improvement noticed in the literacy rate in the Telangana districts a greater drive has to be given for pushing up the enrolment in Telangana districts as to come up to the level of the more advanced districts of the State. The problem is human. It cannot be denied that the rural folk depend a lot on the children in their daily work either in cultivation or in running the household industry, if not merely for looking after the infants at home when the elders go out for work, or for taking out the cattle for grazing, etc. Grown up children being at school will greatly handicap the parents of the poorer section of people both in rural and urban areas. Perhaps it should be considered whether a staggering of the school hours and making them short, by running the classes early in the morning and late in the evening, leaving the children free through the major portion of the day to help their parents in their work will not produce better results. The schools should invariably provide one meal to the children.

110. As regards the population pursuing higher education, namely, secondary or higher level, normally it is the age-group of 15–29 that will be represented most. A comparison can be made of the proportion of population in this age-group who have been pursuing secondary or higher education. The following statements can be studied.

STATEMENT VII.31 A

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29 IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION 1961

Educational District	Population of Age-Group 15-29	Pupils in Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of pupils to population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	8,998,792	631,679	7.02
1. Srikakulam	251,505	14,238	5.66
2. Visakhapatnam	441,066	22,085	5.01
3. Vizianagaram	461,438	15,910	3.45
4. East Godavar	663,645	49,003	7.38
5. West Godavari	515,370	38,297	7.43
6. Krishna	533,844	54,687	10.24
7. Guntur	746,657	68,047	9.11
8. Nellore	489,076	27,380	5.59
9. Chittoor	473,928	27,923	5.89
10. Cuddapah	324,328	18,728	5.77
11. Anantapur	316,334	17,304	5.47
12. Kurnool	291,632	21,910	7.51
13. Adoni	280,191	17,228	6.15
14. Mahbubnagar	382,111	17,606	4.61
15. Hyderabad	545,214	118,167	21.67
16. Medak	304.737	13,107	4.30
17. Nizamabad	269,114	12,358	4.59
18. Adilabad	254,449	8,460	3.32
19. Karimnagar	390,449	18,109	4.64
20. Warangal	389,231	20,629	5.30
21. Khammam	270,432	15,620	5.78
22. Nalgonda	403,446	14,883	3.69

Note : Figures compiled from Statistical Abstract, 1961 published by State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

STATEMENT VII.31 B

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29 IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, 1961

Educational District	Male Population of Age Group 15-29	Boys in Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of Boys to Male population in Age-group 15-29
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	4,418,099	494,000	11.18
1. Srikakulam	118,323	12,628	10.67
2. Visakhapatnam	218,629	18,283	8.36
3. Vizianagaram	224,147	13,709	6.12
4. East Godavari	321,158	38,748	12.07
5. West Godavari	251,213	30,238	12.03
6. Krishna	265,326	41,430	15.61
7. Guntur	367,767	52,754	14.34
8. Nellore	236,182	21,404	9.06
9. Chittoor	235,820	22,534	9.56
10. Cuddapah	163,837	15,740	9.61
11. Anantapur	159,439	14,445	9.06
12. Kurnool	143,705	18,427	12.82
13. Adoni	138,646	14,784	10.66
14. Mahbubnagar	183,033	14,914	8.12
15. Hyderabad	273,591	78,010	28.51
16. Medak	145,145	10,881	7.50
17. Nizamabad	127,703	10,292	8.06
18. Adilabad	124,257	6,807	5.48
19. Karimnagar	189,717	16,175	8.53
20. Warangal	193,130	17,120	8.86
21. Khammam	133,416	11,980	8.98
22. Nalgonda	203,315	12,702	6.25

Note: —Figures compiled from Statistical Abstract, 1961 published by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

STATEMENT VII.31C

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 15-29 IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, 1961

Name of Educational District	Total Female population in Age Group 15-29	Girls in Secondary and Higher Education	Percentage of Girls to Total female population in Age-Group 15-29
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	**4,580,693**	**137,679**	**3.01**
1. Srikakulam	133,182	1,610	1.21
2. Visakhapatnam	222,437	3,802	1.71
3. Vizianagaram	237,291	2,201	0.93
4. East Godavari	342,487	10,255	2.99
5. West Godavari	264,157	8,064	3.05
6. Krishna	268,518	13,257	4.94
7. Guntur	378,890	15,293	4.04
8. Nellore	253,494	5,976	2.36
9. Chittoor	238,108	5,389	2.26
10. Cuddapah	160,486	2,988	1.86
11. Anantapur	156,895	2,859	1.82
12. Kurnool	147,927	3,483	2.35
13. Adoni	141,545	2,444	1.73
14. Mahbubnagar	198,478	2,692	1.36
15. Hyderabad	271,623	40,157	14.78
16. Medak	159,592	2,226	1.39
17. Nizamabad	141,411	2,066	1.46
18. Adilabad	130,192	1,653	1.27
19. Karimnagar	200,732	1,934	0.96
20. Warangal	196,101	3,509	1.79
21. Khammam	137,016	3,640	2.66
22. Nalgonda	200,131	2,181	1.09

Note :—Figures compiled from Statistical Abstract, 1961 published by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

111. The above statements show that the proportion is the largest where the institutions providing secondary and university level of education are concentrated most. Therefore, obviously Hyderabad district shows the largest proportion well above the level of the remaining districts; Krishna comes second with Guntur district closely behind it; the other delta districts, then Rayalaseema districts and lastly Telangana districts follow. It is, however, a matter of some satisfaction that the disparity in percentages of the pupils in secondary and higher education to the population of age-groups 15-29 is not so large between districts as in respect of the primary education. Apparently there is a universal consciousness, amongst those that had reached the high school education stage in all areas, of the need to pursue higher levels of education. However, taking the State as a whole the average of 7.02% appears to be very low. There may be need for providing more facilities for persons pursuing higher levels of education.

112. There is an undoubted awakening among the masses of the need to get the children educated. It is common knowledge that the rush for admission in schools in all levels and particularly in urban areas is great. In fact people believe that it is easier to get a job than get admission for children in schools! We have also heard of seats being reserved in kindergarten classes of good schools by anxious parents even before a child is born! The severe competition for admissions into higher technical courses such as for engineering and medical studies is also too well known. All these may show the inadequacy of the existing institutions to cater to the growing need of the large section of children as a result of the thirst for knowledge or the desire to better one's own prospects that seem to have now firmly taken root. This may also be the result of the spurt of population growth and the greater proportion of the younger age-groups in the population for whom the educational institutions, despite all the investment being made under the Plans to increase the number of institutions, are not able to fully cater. Even as I am writing this, I see in the papers an announcement by the State Education Minister in the Assembly that as a result of a cut in the allotment of funds for education, it would not be possible to open a fourth university in the State during the current Plan period and the Government had also decided not to open any further colleges. This is unfortunate. Our country has acquired the uniqueness of being one of the largest democracies in the world enjoying universal adult franchise. To enable the country's huge electorate to use its discretion properly and be able to form independent judgment it is most essential that the masses should have certain basic level of education so that they may judge men and matters independently without being merely led away by those who can exploit their ignorance. We are also greatly short of technical personnel. We cannot afford to slow down our educational schemes and no amount spent on the progress of education will ever be a waste. If we have to progress and our democracy has to succeed the people must be educated and illiteracy should be rooted out. The words of the Planning Commission quoted at the beginning of this Chapter may once again be repeated. "Education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress and in creating a social order founded on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity". Let us hope that we shall achieve the object of universal literacy erelong.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGE

Instructions for recording languages at the 1961 Census

The instructions for recording the mother tongue and bilingualism against Questions 7 (*a*) and 7 (*b*) of the Individual Slip of the 1961 Census ran as follows :

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated.

Q. 7 (*a*) MOTHER TONGUE — Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether

Q. 7(*b*) ANY OTHER LANGUAGE(s) — the person knows any other language(s), Indian or Foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

2. The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

3. While reproducing the above instructions the writer is reminded of a very relevant doubt raised by one of the enumerators at a training class that the writer addressed in Nirmal town of Adilabad district. The enumerator asked "Sir, my father and forefathers are all Telugu. But my father happened to marry a Maharashtrian, my mother. She might have spoken to me in my infancy in Marathi. Should I give my mother tongue as Maharashtrian? and incidentally, had my mother tongue been deemed to be Marathi, I would not have been allotted to my home State of Andhra Pradesh as a teacher; I would have perhaps been sent on to Maharashtra! I hardly know any Marathi now." In such cases common sense obviously dictates that the language mainly spoken in the household should have to be recorded as mother tongue, which was Telugu in the case in question. There were some instances where parents had different mother tongues, for example, the father's mother tongue was Telugu and the mother's mother tongue was Punjabi and the language commonly spoken in the household and between the parents and the children was English and the children's mother tongue had been returned as English. However such cases were rare. Some tribals were too ignorant to name their mother tongue specifically. To the question what their mother tongue was, their simple answer was, "It is the same language Babu that we the tribes speak. It is a 'Konda Bhasha' (Hill language)". The poor enumerator's knowledge of the Tribal languages and linguistics was just as poor. In several cases the language of the tribal might have been recorded as merely as "Hill language" or the name of the tribe written down against the language as well. Not only among the tribals of the hills, but even in the plains some enumerators had recorded the names of the communities against languages in a few instances such as for example, Basiki, Dakkala, Dandasi, Godagalli, Madari Kuruva, Masthi, Mathanga, Mehtar, Mochi, Pamidi, Sapru, Valmiki, etc. There were a few odd cases where the languages were recorded in the Census slips as American, Indonesian and Jewish.

4. The Census slips were reverified and all doubtful cases were carefully scrutinized in consultation with the Linguist of the Census Organisation and in some cases field investigation was also conducted and spurious returns of communities against languages rectified to the extent possible. Sometimes mistakes were also committed in the tabulation offices in transliterating the language returns from Telugu or Hindi or Urdu into English. It was found for example, that "Marathi" written in Telugu rather indistinctly had been transcribed as "Vangari"; "Are" as "Arya"; "Oriya" recorded in Telugu as ఒరియా, ఉద్య, ఉడిగా, etc. had been transcribed as Udiga or Yudhia; Oriya had sometimes been recorded as (ఓఢ్ర) (Odhra); Sale (సాలె) has been transcribed into (సాంలె) and so on. The individual Census slips were verified and such mistakes were also rectified wherever possible. But, where some lesser known languages were returned and where it was not possible to establish that they were obviously spurious they had been exhibited in the Census returns as they were. A few simple words in those languages have, however, been collected to the extent possible by field investigation and these are reproduced in an appendix to this chapter for the information of the reader. While some of these have helped to trace the main language, others may deserve a further study for properly classifying them.

5. Just prior to the Census enumeration it was observed that certain organisations were actively canvassing to see that particular communities returned only a particular language as mother tongue. During the actual enumeration some unfounded complaints were made particularly in Hyderabad city to say that the mother tongue was not being properly recorded. Instructions had been issued earlier to the supervisory personnel to closely watch the language

returns and check any bias in recording the mother tongue.

6. Every single complaint was enquired into. The writer himself personally checked up some cases. For example, the Census schedules of a certain household of "Singhs" in Hyderabad city showed their mother tongue recorded as Urdu which is generally claimed to be the mother tongue of the Muslims. On verification the head of the household and other members confirmed that their mother tongue was Urdu only. There was no evidence that the Census enumerators in any area were biased in recording the language returns and in fact they seem to have very truthfully recorded the language as returned by the persons enumerated without any manipulation with the full consciousness of their responsibilities under the Census Act. It is a wrong belief that certain languages are invariably the mother tongues of certain communities. For example there may be quite a few Muslims in parts of this State who may not know a word of Urdu though Urdu is generally associated with that religious group. Similarly there may be some families among Hindus or Sikhs who may have Urdu as mother tongue as the instance already refered to. A few among the tribal folk of Lambadis or Yerukulas have adopted Telugu as their mother tongue having given up their dialects. Thus the numerical strength of persons of any religion or community cannot be completely co-ordinated with the number of speakers of any particular language. In a later part of this chapter the relative strength of the populations of certain Scheduled Tribes and the number of speakers of the traditional mother tongues associated with those tribes will be discussed.

Census Tables relating to language

7. Two main Census Tables on languages, *viz.*, Table C–V Mother Tongue and Table C–VI Bilingualism were prepared at this Census and these are published in Part II-C Volume. An Appendix to Table C-V showing the decennial changes in the proportion of speakers of three major languages from 1911 to 1961 is also given. Among the Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes, Table ST-I gives the Mother Tongue and Blingualism for Scheduled Tribes and this table is printed in Census Volume Part V-A.

List of Languages returned at the 1961 Census in Andhra Pradesh

8. The innumerable languages returned at a Census often bewilders one. As was stated earlier some times mere caste names are given as languages. But that did not cover all. There did in fact exist a large number of languages and dialects in the country that came into being as a result of the fusion of several races that the history of this ancient land has seen. The need for a proper classification of the languages in this sub-continent was realised even in the last century. In fact the earliest Census reports contained a wealth of information on languages to attempt a classification. It was left to Dr. G. A. Grierson to undertake a Linguistic Survey of India under the orders of the Government of India at the beginning of the present century. His work, though monumental in itself suffered some limitations as it did not cover the entire country and there were technical limitations in the author's methods of conducting the survey. The knowledge and techniques of linguistics have greatly advanced since then and the need for a scientific study of Indian languages and dialects was still felt. 1961 Census took up the thread and an attempt was made to tentatively classify or reclassify certain tongues, eliminate spurious language returns. Shri R. C. Nigam was appointed as the Linguist of the All-India Census Organisation who undertook the difficult task of scrutinising the language returns of the various States and helped us to classify the languages in a systematic manner. The writer can do no better than to give as an appendix to this chapter the introductory note prepared by Shri Nigam for the India Language Tables Volume as it will help to give how the mother tongues returned in the various States were classified or grouped under certain heads. The interested reader is referred to Appendix C of this chapter.

9. The following is an alphabetical list of all mother tongues (rationalised in consultation with the Linguist of the Census Organisation) returned in this State. The figures against each language indicate the total number of speakers of the language in the State. All told 210 languages have been returned in addition to 91 synonyms or dialects which have been incorporated in their corresponding main languages. The classifications and groupings may be somewhat tentative limited by the state of current knowledge on this subject.

STATEMENT VIII.1

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES (RATIONALISED) RETURNED IN THE STATE

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers	Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers	Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers	Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	119	14.	Banjari	11,456	28.	Chathgir	7	42.	Dorachuttam	1
2.	Agarwali	4	15.	Bare	909	29.	Chau Bhasha	483	43.	Dravidam	8
3.	Alkari	5	16.	Bengali	3,346	30.	Chaurasi	20	44.	Dutch	64
4.	American	1	17.	Bhili	47	31.	Chenchu	223			
5.	Arabic/Arbi	736	18.	Bhojpuri	16	32.	Chhattisgarhi	5	45.	English	13,607
6.	Arava	1	19.	Bihari	86	33.	Chinese/Chini	174	46.	Eti	26
7.	Are	2,591	20.	Bondala	10	34.	Chovoe	1			
8.	Assamese	122	21.	Bondili	202	35.	Coorgi/Kodagu	40	47.	French	71
9.	Atavika	3	22.	Budabukkala	28						
			23.	Burmese	97	36.	Dakkala	7	48.	Gadaba	8,402
10.	Bahusar	5				37.	Dandasi	46	49.	Gadya Bhasha	41
11.	Balabandhu	20	24.	Canadian	1	38.	Dayyala Bhasha	19	50.	Garhwali	50
12.	Balvan	2	25.	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	27	39.	Dhodia	31	51.	Gaudo	30
13.	Bandubal	3	26.	Chachadi	535	40.	Dogri	688	52.	German	54
			27.	Chang	2	41.	Dommara	963	53.	Ghircharg	1

STATEMENT VIII.1—*Concld.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES (RATIONALISED) RETURNED IN THE STATE

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers	Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers	Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers	Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Total Number of Speakers
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
54.	Ghisadi	46	95.	Kolami	7,192	136.	Mundari	27	175.	Rajputani	31
55.	Goanese	39	96.	Konda	61	137.	Nagari-Kannada	2	176.	Rungaroli	79
56.	Godagali	40	97.	Konkani	1,593	138.	Naikpodi	46	177.	Reddi Bhasha	23
57.	Godari	51	98.	Kora-Banjari	29	139.	Nakkala	2	178.	Relli	5,271
58.	Gondi	75,410	99.	Korchi	315	140.	Natakani	5,074	179.	Russian	7
59.	Goolla	459	100.	Korava	1,378	141.	Navakula	1			
60.	Gorkhali	441	101.	Koshti-Marathi	10	142.	Neelishikari	223	180.	Sabari	6
61.	Gowdaprakrutha	23	102.	Kota	108,657	143.	Nepali	1,283	181.	Sale	35
62.	Govari	8	103.	Kshatri	623	144.	Nimadi	1	182.	Samygara	2
63.	Gujarati	20,467	104.	Kumauni	35	145.	Noor	2	183.	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula	89
64.	Gurmukhi	55	105.	Kuncherukala	25	146.	Nudiya	1	184.	Sanskrit	25
			106.	Kuravanji	99				185.	Supru	1
65.	Halabi	5	107.	Kuruba/Kurumba	1	147.	Ojhi	70	186.	Saurashtra	1,059
66.	Hanemadi	1	108.	Kurukal	2	148.	Oriya	189,497	187.	Savara	47,949
67.	Hebrew/Jewish	9	109.	Kuruva Kannadam	215				188.	Seesa Kanmari	8
68.	Hindi	136,069				149.	Paidi	3,967	189.	Silpi	22
69.	Hindustani	30	110.	Lamani/Lambadi	559,326	150.	Paki	876	190.	Sindhi	5,293
70.	Hudia	6	111.	Latin	2	151.	Palandi	15	191.	Solaga	3
			112.	Lushai/Mizo	2	152.	Pamidi	1,228	192.	Spanish	7
71.	Indonesian	1				153.	Pamula Bhasha	23	193.	Swedish	9
72.	Inkari	732	113.	Madari Kuruva	6	154.	Pancha	29			
73.	Irish	5	114.	Magahi/Magadhi	1	155.	Panchali	25			
74.	Italian	131	115.	Mahari	24	156.	Pandi	2	194.	Tamil	434,713
			116.	Maithili	7	157.	Paradhi	727	195.	Tanda	1
75.	Jagannathi	163	117.	Mala Bhasha	63	158.	Parava	48	196.	Telugu	30,932,257
76.	Jaini	13	118.	Malayalam	23,348	159.	Pardhan	215	197.	Thaper	1
77.	Japanese	47	119.	Malhar	1	160.	Parikala	81	198.	Thari	1
78.	Jarasi	2	120.	Mandula	18	161.	Pariya	18	199.	Thoti	339
79.	Jatapu	19,467	121.	Manipuri/Meithei	39	162.	Parsi	373	200.	Tulu	239
80.	Jogala	19	122.	Manne	4,982	163.	Patkari	1,287	201.	Turkish/Turkistani	7
81.	Jogi	10	123.	Marathi	278,915	164.	Pattam Bhasha	5			
			124.	Marwari	11,685	165.	Pattapu Bhasha	1,113	202.	Urdu	2,553,753
82.	Kachchhi	691	125.	Mastin	17	166.	Pendhari	11			
83.	Kaikadi	6	126.	Mathanga	1	167.	Persian	951	203.	Vadari	977
84.	Kammara	64	127.	Mathuri	2,821	168.	Pichakuntla	26	204.	Valmiki	8
85.	Kannada	381,903	128.	Mehtar	3	169.	Pittala Bhasha	131	205.	Vani	12
86.	Karen	2	129.	Memani	40	170.	Pondara	154	206.	Veddy	39
87.	Kashmiri	104	130.	Mewari	4	171.	Poosala	41	207.	Vondala	6
88.	Kasturi Bhasha	14	131.	Mochi	6	172.	Portuguese	29			
89.	Katika	9	132.	Molu	1	173.	Punjabi	10,125	208.	Yaskhila	1
90.	Katkari	4	133.	Mondillu	4				209.	Yenadi/Yanadi	203
91.	Kedhi	1	134.	Multani	796	174.	Rajasthani	869	210.	Yerukala/Yerukula	73,890
92.	Khatri-Saurashtra	1,458	135.	Mundala	16						
93.	Khond/Kondh	22,730									
94.	Killikyati	18									

10. The following statement gives a list of the dialects incorporated in certain Languages.

STATEMENT VIII.2

DIALECTS INCORPORATED IN LANGUAGES IN CONSULTATION WITH THE LINGUIST OF THE CENSUS ORGANISATION

Name of the language	Dialects that have been incorporated in languages in consultation with Linguist	Name of the language	Dialects that have been incorporated in languages in consultation with Linguist
1	2	1	2
Agarwali	Agarwal	Konkani	Konkari
Arava	Arpha	Korava	Kuluva, Kutuva, Kuruva
Are	Ade Bhasha, Aray, Aray Basha, Are Basha, Arey, Arey Basha, Arrey, Arrey (Arey), Arya, Aryabasha, Arya Bhasha, Kalika Arya Bhasha	Korchi	Koracha, Koricha
		Kshatri	Kshatriya
		Kumauni	Kumainee
		Kuruba/Kurumba	Kuramwari
		Kurukal	Kulkal
Bahusar	Bahushar, Bhashara Katriya Bhasha	Lushai/Mizo	Lusai
Balabandhu	Balabandi, Balabindhi		
Banjari	Banjara	Mahari	Mahar
Bhili	Bhill	Mala Bhasha	Male
Bhojpuri	Bhojapuri	Malayalam	Malayam
		Marathi	Muruthu, Maharashtra
		Mathuri	Mathura
Chachadi	Chachati	Mewari	Mewa
Chau Bhasha	Chovw	Mondillu	Mondi Bhasha
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagaru, Kurgi		
		Natakani	Nethakani
Dhodia	Dhore, Dhori, Dhowari	Neelishikari	Neelieshikari, Shikari
Dommara	Dom, Dombara, Dommari	Noor	Nur
Garhwali	Gadwali	Ojhi	Ojhe, Ojje, Ojji
Gaudo	Goudu	Oriya	Odrum, Udiga, Vadiya, Yudhia
Gondi	Gond, Gondu, Goondile		
Govari	Gavadia	Paki	Paky
		Paradhi	Paradi, Pardhi
Halabi	Halvi		
		Rajputani	Rajaputrabasha, Rajputi
Jagannathi	Jagannatha Bhasha		
Jaini	Jain	Shankara-Yerukala/Yerukula	Sunkara
Jogi	Jogi Bhasha	Saurashtra	Saurashtri
		Solaga	Solaga Bhasha
Kachchhi	Kutchi		
Kannada	Canarese	Tulu	Tuluva
Khatri-Saurashtra	Kathrolu, Khadir		
Khond/Kondh	Kandhi		
Kolami	Kolam	Vadari	Baddari, Baidari, Vaddara (Vaddari), Waddari
Konda	Konda Bhasha		

Classification of Languages under Grierson's classification

11. In the following statement the languages, and dialects have been classified to the extent possible under families, sub-families, branches, groups and sub-groups of Grierson's Classification. Sri Grierson's classification is briefly explained in Sri R.C. Nigam's note reproduced in Appendix-C to this chapter.

STATEMENT VIII.3

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS RE-ARRANGED UNDER FAMILIES, SUB-FAMILIES, BRANCHES, GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS OF THE GRIERSON'S CLASSIFICATION

Name of Family	Name of Sub-family	Name of Branch	Name of Group	Name of Sub-group	Name of Language or Dialect
1	2	3	4	5	6
Austric	Austro-Asiatic	Munda	..	..	Mundārī
		Unspecified	..	..	Savara
		,,	..	..	Gadabā
Karen	..	..	..	..	Karen
Tibeto-Chinese	Tibeto-Burman	Assam-Burmese	Nāgā	Eastern Nāgā	Chāng
,,	,,	,,	Kuki-Chin	Neithei	Manipurī
,,	,,	,,	,,	Central Chin	Lushēi
,,	,,	,,	Burma	..	Burmese
Dravidan	..	..	Dravida	..	Tamil
					Korava
					Yerukala
					Kaikādī
					Malayālam
					Kannada (Kanarese)
					Kuruba/Kurumba
					Coorgi/Kodagu
					Tulu
			Intermediate	..	Malhar
					Khond/Kondh
					Kōlāmī
					Gōndī
					Koya
			Unspecified	Andhra language	Telugu
					Vaḍārī
Indo-European	Aryan	Eranian	Persian	..	Persian
,,	,,	,,	Eastern	Afghanistan-Beluchistan	Paṣhtō
,,	,,	Dardic or Pi-sācha	Dard	..	Kāshmīrī
,,	,,	Indo-Aryan		..	Sanskrit
,,	,,	Outer-Sub-Branch	North-Western	..	Mūltānī
					Unspecified dialect
					Sindhī
	,,		Southern	..	Kachchhī
					Marāṭhī
					Katkari
					Dialect of Berar, Central Provinces and Nizam's Dominio
					Gōvārī
					Kōsḷṭī
					Māhārī
					Natakānī
					Halabī
					Unspecified of Hyderabad
					Kōṅkaṇ
					Marathi Unspecified
					Singhalese
			Esatern	..	Oriyā
			Unspecified		Bihārī
			,,		Maithilī
			,,		Magahī
			,,		Bhojpurī
			,,		Bengali
			,,		Assamese
		Mediate Sub-Branch	Mediate	..	ōjhī
		,,	,,		Chhattīsgarhī
		Inner Sub-Branch	Central	..	Hindōstāni
					Urdū
					Hindī
					Mathurī
			Others	..	Paṇjābī
			Unspecified		Dōgrī
					Gujarāti
					Nāgarī
					Menani
					Parsi
					Saurashtra
					Ghisadi
					Unspecified dialects *

* Bhīlī Dhōdiā Pānchālī Pāradhi Rājasthānī Mārwārī Mēwārī Churāsi Nimādī Banjārī Nepali Kumaunī Garhwālī

Unclassed languages —Pendhārī

Lesser known languages

12. There were certain languages or dialects which were numerically small and difficult of identification. In the following statements is given a list of such languages, the number of speakers of each language and the district/taluk/urban area and if possible the village or town from which these languages were returned during the Census enumeration. As was already stated some field investigation was made and the terms used in some of these languages for certain words of ordinary day-to-day usage are listed and reproduced in Appendix-A to this chapter. Our present knowledge of some of these languages appears to be inadequate to properly classify them. A closer study will be necessary and this may be attempted before the next Census is taken.

STATEMENT VIII.4

PLACES FROM WHICH NUMERICALLY SMALL AND LESSER KNOWN LANGUAGES, WHICH ARE BESIDES, DIFFICULT OF IDENTIFICATION HAVE BEEN RETURNED

Language, difficult to identify, spoken by less than a total of 2,000 persons all over the State (in descending numerical order)	Number of persons speaking them		District from which returned	Taluk/City/Non-city urban from which returned	Name of village/towns where if possible the language is found
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bare	475	434	Adilabad	Chinnur, Lakshettipet	
2 Inkari	381	351	Adilabad	Lakshetipet, Khanapur I.S.T.	
3 Chau Bhasha	257	226	Krishna	Jaggayyapet	
			Hyderabad City	Hyderabad City	
			Medak	Sangareddy	Sangareddy Town, Sadasivpet Town,
				Andole (Jogipet)	Andole (Jogipet) Town
			Nizamabad	Nizamabad	
			Adilabad	Non-city Urban	Kagaznagar Town
			Nalgonda	Huzurnagar	
				Ramannapet	
4 Pondara	78	76	Srikakulam	Non-city Urban	Srikakulam Town
5 Kuravanji	81	18	Anantapur	Hindupur	Manepalle village
6 Rangareji	37	42	Guntur	Non-city Urban	
			Kurnool	Kurnool City	
7 Naikpodi	23	23	Adilabad	Khanapur I.S.T.	Munial village
8 Gadya Bhasha	20	21	Chittoor	Vayalpad	Kalakada village
9 Poosala	23	18	Medak	Narsapur	
10 Godagali	19	21	Visakhapatnam	Narasapatnam, Chodavaram Srungavarapukota	
11 Veddy	20	19	Adilabad	Utnur Lakshettipet	
12 Pancha	12	17	Adilabad	Adilabad	Chatkoori village, Talamadugu village
13 Eti	12	14	Visakhapatnam	Non-city Urban	Yellamanchili Town
14 Kuncherukala	14	11	Medak	Andole (Jogipet)	
15 Pamula Bhasha	15	8	Nellore	Kovur	Tarunivaya village
			Kurnool	Non-city Urban	Giddalur Town
16 Reddi Bhasha	11	12	West Godavari	Polavaram	Aliveru village
17 Silpi	14	8	Kurnool	Non-city Urban	
18 Dayyala Bhasha	11	8	Cuddapah	Rayachoti	Peddanenikalava village
19 Mandula	8	10	Khammam	Kothagudem	
20 Pariya	18	..	Krishna	Vijayawada	Penamaluru village
21 Mastin	9	8	Krishna	Kaikalur	Pallevada village
22 Mundala	..	16	Srikakulam	Parvathipuram	
23 Palandi	10	5	Visakhapatnam	Non-city Urban	Anakapalle Town
24 Kasturi Bhasha	6	8	Warangal	Mahbubabad	
25 Pendhari	10	1	Visakhapatnam	Non-city Urban	
26 Bondala	6	4	Chittoor	Puttur	Muddikuppam village
27 Katika	5	4	Medak	Narsapur	
			Karimnagar	Metpalli I. S. T.	
28 Chathgir	2	5	Karimnagar	Non-city Urban	Sirsilla Town
29 Hudia	1	5	Kurnool	Pattikonda	Airanbanda village
30 Vondala	6	..	Guntur	Vinukonda	
31 Alkari	4	1	Mahbubnagar	Non-city Urban	Utkur Town
32 Pattam Bhasha	5	..	Medak	Sangareddy	
			Karimnagar	Karimnagar	
33 Bandubal	1	2	Anantapur	Dharmavaram	Chennakothapalle village
34 Balvan	..	2	Anantapur	Non-city Urban	Dharmavaram Town
35 Jarasi	2	..	Warangal	Jangaon	
36 Nakkala	..	2	Guntur	Non-city Urban	Ponnur and Nidubrole Town
			Nellore	Non-city Urban	Kandukur Town
37 Chovoel	..	1	Medak	Non-city Urban	
38 Ghircharg	..	1	Adilabad	Mudhol	
39 Hanemadi	1	..	Hyderabad	Hyderabad West	
40 Molu	1	..	Nizamabad	Madnur I. S. T.	
41 Nayakula	..	1	Guntur	Non-city Urban	
42 Nudiya	..	1	West Godavari	Narsapur	
43 Sapru	1	..	Guntur	Tenali	Vallabhapuram village
44 Thari	1	..	Hyderabad	Hyderabad City	
45 Yaskhila	1	..	Karimnagar	Sirsilla	

Six major languages of the State

13. The statement VIII.5 below gives districtwise the number and the percentage of persons having as mother tongue six of the more significant languages in the State, *viz.*, Telugu, Urdu, Lambadi, Tamil, Kannada and Marathi. It may be noted that Andhra Pradesh being a linguistic State with Telugu as its principal language, 86% of the total population of the State has Telugu as its mother tongue. The next largest spoken language in the State, *viz.*, Urdu, accounts for only 7.1% of the population and none of the remaining languages has even 2% of the population speaking them. Thus Lambadi that takes the third place in the numerical strength of speakers accounts for just 1.55% of the State's population and the other languages like Tamil, Kannada and Marathi account for even smaller proportions of the population of the State. However, these individual languages account for a fairly substantial proportion of speakers in some districts. Thus 25.88% of the population of Hyderabad district, mostly made up of the city population of course, are Urdu speakers. In Kurnool district they account for 13.59% and in Cuddapah district 12.36%, Nizamabad 11.09% and Medak 10.32%. The least proportion is found in Srikakulam district (0.19%). In Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts less than 2% of the population are Urdu speakers. In Rayalaseema districts the percentage of population speaking Urdu varies from 6.80% in Chittoor district to 13.59% in Kurnool district. In several Telangana districts the overall proportion of Urdu speakers in their populations is quite low—Karimnagar (3.93%), Warangal (4.74%) and Nalgonda (4.89%). Lambadi speakers are found in their highest numerical strength in Warangal district where they form 7.53% of the district's population and in Khammam 7.16% and in Nalgonda 5.88%. In other districts their proportion is quite low, it being particularly poor in Coastal Andhra districts. Tamil speakers are found concentrated in Chittoor district which adjoins Madras with 15.12% of the population of the district being made up of Tamilians. In all other districts except Nellore and Hyderabad Tamil speakers form less than 1% of the population. The Kannada speakers form 9.61% of the population of Anantapur district and 4.75% of the population of Kurnool district, which have close association with adjoining Kanarese speaking territory of Mysore State. Kannada speakers form a much smaller proportion of the population in other districts. Similarly Marathi speakers are found to be largely concentrated in the border district of Adilabad in which 13.06% of the population is made up of Marathi speakers. In Nizamabad they form 2.72% of the district's population and in all other districts their proportion is insignificant.

STATEMENT VIII.5

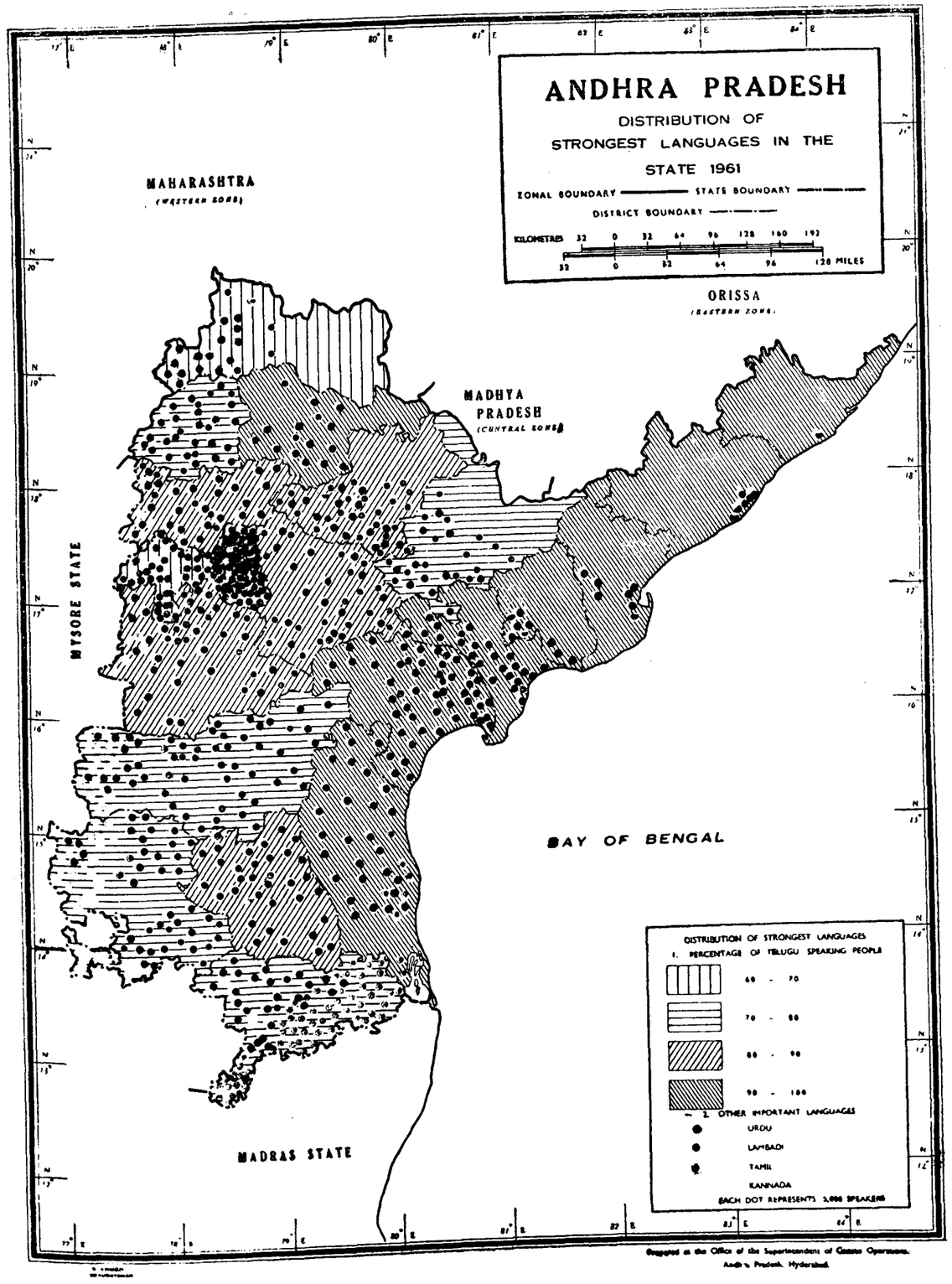
DISTRICTWISE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE WITH MORE SIGNIFICANT LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE IN THE STATE

State/District	Total population	Telugu		Urdu		Lambadi		Tamil		Kannada		Marathi	
		Number of speakers as mother tongue	% to total population	Number of speakers as mother tongue	% to total population	No. of speakers as mother tongue	% to total population	No. of speakers as mother tongue	% to total population	No. of speakers as mother tongue	% to total population	No. of speakers as mother tongue	% to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	35,983,447	30,932,257	85.96	2,553,753	7.10	559,326	1.55	434,713	1.21	381,903	1.06	278,915	0.78
Srikakulam	2,340,878	2,111,453	90.20	4,540	0.19	..	..	660	0.03	23	N	204	00.0
Visakhapatnam	2,290,759	2,177,430	95.05	25,209	1.10	..	..	3,730	0.16	453	0.02	1,024	00.4
East Godavari	2,608,375	2,564,829	98.33	29,048	1.11	49	0.001	2,597	0.10	622	0.02	408	0.04
West Godavari	1,978,257	1,909,794	96.54	32,892	1.66	1,819	0.09	2,126	0.11	294	0.01	856	0.04
Krishna	2,076,956	1,935,077	93.17	105,981	5.10	12,158	0.59	6,836	0.33	797	0.04	1,083	0.03
Guntur	3,009,900	2,726,914	90.60	233,285	7.75	13,390	0.44	9,985	0.33	765	0.03	784	0.04
Nellore	2,033,679	1,840,541	90.50	138,791	6.82	132	0.006	41,033	2.02	1,123	0.06	1,141	0.06
Chitoor	1,914,639	1,460,438	76.28	130,226	6.80	8,276	0.43	289,447	15.12	15,834	0.83	3,982	0.21
Cuddapah	1,342,015	1,158,875	86.35	165,849	12.36	5,393	0.40	2,963	0.22	1,780	0.13	2,833	0.12
Anantapur	1,767,464	1,367,478	77.37	166,811	9.44	32,907	1.86	9,492	0.54	169,921	9.61	9,164	0.51
Kurnool	1,908,740	1,514,638	79.35	259,430	13.59	10,265	0.54	4,263	0.22	90,658	4.75	14,427	0.76
Mahbubnagar	1,590,686	1,346,950	84.68	136,756	8.60	62,630	3.94	761	0.05	25,502	1.60	7,442	0.47
Hyderabad	2,062,995	1,268,598	61.49	533,939	25.88	30,444	1.48	44,609	2.16	16,488	0.80	36,215	1.76
Medak	1,227,361	1,022,436	83.30	126,634	10.32	28,040	2.28	380	0.03	30,954	2.52	11,129	0.91
Nizamabad	1,022,013	809,180	79.18	113,353	11.09	37,092	3.63	1,114	0.11	22,181	2.17	27,778	2.72
Adilabad	1,009,292	657,877	65.18	80,947	8.02	14,835	1.47	2,099	0.21	2,939	0.29	131,780	13.06
Karimnagar	1,621,515	1,521,139	93.81	63,763	3.93	17,205	1.06	458	0.03	250	0.02	7,423	0.46
Warangal	1,545,435	1,319,859	85.40	73,309	4.74	116,384	7.53	2,029	0.13	481	0.03	18,401	1.19
Khammam	1,057,542	834 712	78.93	55,962	5.29	75,731	7.16	1,466	0.14	165	0.02	618	0.06
Nagonda	1,574,946	1,384,039	87.88	77,028	4.89	92,576	5.88	8,665	0.55	673	0.04	2,213	0.14

14. The opposite map illustrates the distribution of population of major languages as mother tongue in different parts of the State. Andhra Pradesh being a linguistic State with Telugu accounting for an overwhelmingly large proportion of speakers, the average for the State being 86%, their proportion in each district is shown by hatching of different types as indicated in the legend forming the background of each district. The number of speakers of other major languages is shown by different coloured dots.

All India picture of languages

15. Telugu, the chief language of the State, is the second largest spoken language in the country. The following statement gives the total number of speakers



of the languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Constitution as their mother tongue.

Language	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4
1. Hindi .	133,435,360	70,213,854	63,221,506
2. Telugu .	37,668,132	19,020,357	18,647,775
3. Bengali .	33,888,939	17,610,614	16,278,325
4. Marathi .	33,286,771	16,937,967	16,348,804
5. Tamil .	30,562,706	15,364,848	15,197,858
6. Urdu .	23,323,518	12,077,161	11,246,357
7. Gujarati .	20,304,464	10,464,649	9,839,815
8. Kannada .	17,415,827	8,888,748	8,527,079
9. Malayalam .	17,015,782	8,503,641	8,512,141
10. Oriya .	15,719,398	7,931,580	7,787,818
11. Punjabi .	10,950,826	5,892,827	5,057,999
12. Assamese .	6,803,465	3,594,881	3,208,584
13. Kashmiri .	1,956,115	1,056,939	899,176
14. Sanskrit .	2,544	1,849	695

16. The following statement gives the strength of each of the above languages returned as a subsidiary language other than the mother tongue arranged in order of numerical importance.

Language	*Number of speakers in India*
1	2
1. Hindi . . .	9,363,068
2. Tamil . . .	3,659,400
3. Kannada . . .	3,550,642
4. Telugu . . .	3,279,371
5. Marathi . . .	2,723,727
6. Urdu . . .	2,005,582
7. Bengali . . .	1,907,012
8. Assamese . . .	1,648,638
9. Oriya . . .	1,074,891
10. Gujarati . . .	558,066
11. Punjabi . . .	465,241
12. Malayalam . . .	217,884
13. Sanskrit . . .	194,433
14. Kashmiri . . .	25,467

17. This report being the first Census report of the linguistic State of Andhra Pradesh, an attempt has been made to make some study of the origin and development of Telugu, the chief language of the State. A note on Telugu language prepared by Shri B. Sivasankara Sastry, the Research Assistant of this office is given as Appendix–B to this chapter.

Changes in the proportion of speakers of 25 numerically strongest languages, 1951-1961

18. The changing patterns, if any, in the proportion of speakers of each of the more important languages in the State in the last decade between 1951 and 1961 should be of interest. The following statement gives the proportion of speakers of 25 languages to the total population for the State as a whole in 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT VIII.6

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING EACH RECORDED LANGUAGE AS MOTHER TONGUE IN THE STATE, 1951–1961

Sl. No.	*Language*	*Number per 10,000 of total population*	
		1961	1951
1	2	3	4
	All Languages .	10,000	10,000
1.	Telugu . .	8,596.23	8,629.50
2.	Urdu . .	709.70	512.35
3.	Lamani/Lambadi .	155.44	140.54
4.	Tamil . .	120.81	103.45
5.	Kannada . .	106.13	133.38
6.	Marathi . .	77.51	85.70
7.	Oriya . .	52.66	52.57
8.	Hindi . .	37.81	33.95
9.	Koya . .	30.20	31.98
10.	Gondi . .	20.96	19.64
11.	Yerukala/Yerukula .	20.53	12.39
12.	Savara . .	13.33	18.07
13.	Malayalam . .	6.49	6.40
14.	Khond/Kondh and Jatapu	11.73	9.42
15.	Gujarati . .	5.69	4.76
16.	English . .	3.78	2.47
17.	Marwari . .	3.25	3.74
18.	Punjabi . .	2.81	0.95
19.	Gadaba . .	2.33	6.88
20.	Kolami . .	2.00	2.01
21.	Sindhi . .	1.47	0.87
22.	Natakani . .	1.41	0.44
23.	Bengali . .	0.93	0.50
24.	Are . .	0.72	0.22
25.	Konkani . .	0.42	0.28
	Others . .	15.64	187.51

Speakers of Telugu as mother tongue, the chief language of the State, account for more or less the same overwhelming proportion of 86% of the total population (some slight fall, however, has been recorded from 86.30% in 1951 to 85.96% in 1961).

19. There is a fairly significant change in the proportion of Urdu speakers. It has gone up from 5.12%

in 1951 to 7.08%. As will be seen from the next statement, the absolute number of speakers who had returned Urdu as such as their mother tongue in 1951 was 1,594,188 and in 1961 it was 2,553,753. This apparently incredible increase is on account of the fact that in 1951 the Urdu speakers of Rayalaseema districts had returned their language as Hindusthani and not Urdu. In fact it is found that in the Rayalaseema districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool, there was not even a single speaker recorded under Urdu in 1951. If all the Hindusthani speakers of these Rayalaseema districts in 1951 are reckoned as Urdu speakers (the 1951 Census General Report of Madras classifies their mother tongue as Hindusthani-cum-Urdu) the total number of Urdu speakers in the State in 1951 goes up to 2,117,399 and their proportion to total population in 1951 to 6.81%. Even so, it is interesting that the percentage of Urdu speakers records an increase while that of the Telugu speaking populatoin records a small fall. Perhaps this may be on account of more and more of the Muslim population taking to Urdu language. Commenting on the Urdu speakers of Tamilnad, the 1951 Census Superintendent of Composite Madras observes, "It is true that these Muslims study the Quoran in Arabic, but their mother tongue is undoubtedly Tamil, and their claim of Urdu or Hindusthani as their mother tongue —under our instructions, the enumerator had no option but to accept the answer given by the person enumerated —is the result of the attitude of many Muslims in recent years". Perhaps the increase in the proportion of Urdu speakers observed

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF

State/District	Are		Bengali		English		Gadaba		Gondi	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH	**2,591**	**685**	**3,346**	**1,565**	**13,607**	**7,678**	**8,402**	**21,413**	**75,410**	**61,121**
	10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Srikakulam	1	..	79	111	16	7	5,362	8 83	..	..
	3.86	..	236.10	709.27	11.76	9.12	6,381.80	3,961.61	..	..
Visakhapatnam	..	..	530	367	2,901	260	2,949	12,886	..	..
	..	..	1,583.98	2,345.05	2,131.99	338.63	3,509.87	6,017.84	..	..
East Godavari	..	..	70	47	586	615	91	44	..	..
	..	..	209.20	300.32	430.66	800.99	108.31	20.55	..	..
West Godavari	..	..	25	287	82	25	..	..	..	..
	..	..	74.72	1,833.87	60.26	32.56	..	..	..	..
Krishna	..	..	51	34	297	188	..	..	..	..
	..	..	152.42	217.25	218.27	244.86	..	..	..	..
Guntur	1	..	54	77	153	47	..	..	..	..
	3.86	..	161.39	492.01	112.44	61.21	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	83	3	1,195	693	..	..	..	..
	..	..	248.06	19.17	878.22	902 58	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	1	..	30	..	231	175	..	..	..	..
	3.86	..	89.66	..	169.77	227.92	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	7	32	34	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	20.92	204.47	24.99	2.60	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	5	..	100	47	540	270	..	..	..	..
	19.30	..	298.86	300.32	396.85	351.65	..	..	..	..
Kurnoo	38	..	32	17	21	2	..	..	..	..
	146.66	..	95.64	108.63	15.43	2.60	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	11	89	12	..	3	32	..	..	..	..
	42.45	1,299.27	35.86	..	2.20	41.68	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	26	5	1,924	427	6,734	4,751	..	..	8	..
	100.35	72.99	5,750.14	2,728.43	4,048.92	6,187.81	..	..	1.06	..
Medak	544	42	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	2,099.57	613.14	14.94	..	6.61	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	40	..	88	17	36	78	..	..	74	5
	154.38	..	263.00	108.63	26.46	101.59	..	..	9.81	0.82
Adilabad	5	26	149	99	77	67	..	..	72,634	60,734
	19.30	379.56	445.31	632.59	56.59	87.26	..	..	9,631.85	9,936.68
Karimnagar	1,011	280	4	..	40	..	..	..	718	382
	3,901.96	4,087.59	11.95	..	29.40	..	..	..	95.21	62.50
Warangal	621	191	51	..	445	311	..	..	36	..
	2,396.76	2,788.32	152.42	..	327.04	405.05	..	..	4.77	..
Khammam	71	28	33	..	126	131	..	..	1,940	..
	274.03	408.76	98.63	..	92.60	170.02	..	..	257.26	..
Nalgonda	216	24	19	..	81	24	..	..	..	..
	833.65	350.36	50.78	..	59.53	31.26	..	..	..	..

in Andhra Pradesh State as well is indicative of this same trend. There have also been organisations working for the promotion of Urdu language and the adoption of Urdu as the language of a larger number of persons may be the result of their efforts. Lambadi speakers have increased their proportion from 1.41% to 1.55% between 1951 and 1961. Tamil speakers too record a fairly significant increase from 1.03% in 1951 to 1.21% in 1961. Other languages which have increased their proportion though they form insignificantly small numbers of the total population are Oriya, Hindi, Gondi, Yerukula, Malayalam, Khond, Gujarati, English, Marwari, Punjabi, Kolami, Sindhi, Natakani, Bengali, Are and Konkani. Those which recorded a fall apart from Telugu in their proportion to the total population during 1951–61 are Kannada (1.33% to 1.06%), Marathi (0.86% to 0.78%), Koya (0.32% to 0.30%) and Savara (0.18% to 0.13%). The increase in the proportion of speakers of languages as Oriya, Hindi, Malayalam, Gujarati, English, Marwari, Punjabi, Sindhi, Bengali and Konkani may be due to increased immigration. The fall in the proportion of Kannada and Marathi speakers may be the result of the reorganisation and formation of linguistic states which might have led to a fair number of Kannadigas and Maharashtrians leaving Hyderabad city as also the bordering areas.

20. The following statement will help us to determine in which areas the changes in the pattern of languages have occurred to any considerable extent during the decade 1951-61.

VIII. 7

POPULATION AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1951 AND 1961

TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING

Gujarati		Hindi		Jatapu & Khond/Kondh		Kannada		Kolami		State/District
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
20,467	**14,817**	**136,069**	**102,123**	**42,197**	**29,313**	**381,903**	**415,006**	**7,192**	**6,258**	**ANDHRA PRADESH**
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	
188	33	743	5,626	30,039	23,973	23	19	..	..	Srikakulam
91.86	22.27	54.60	550.90	7,118.76	8,178.27	0.60	0.46	..	..	
1,844	483	4,219	2,602	12,156	5,340	453	384	..	..	Visakhapatnam
900.96	325.98	310.06	254.79	2,880.78	1,821.71	11.86	9.25	..	..	
256	167	1,484	964	..	..	622	430	..	..	East Godavari
125.08	112.71	109.06	94.40	..	..	16.29	10.32	..	..	
125	43	1,740	1,320	..	..	294	589	..	..	West Godavari
61.07	29.02	127.88	129.28	..	..	7.70	14.19	..	..	
576	330	2,080	1,790	..	..	797	768	..	..	Krishna
281.43	222.72	152.86	175.28	..	..	20.87	18.51	..	..	
263	305	2,980	3,813	..	..	765	397	..	..	Guntur
128.50	205.84	219.01	373.37	..	..	20.03	9.57	..	..	
136	32	2,506	6,320	..	..	1,123	858	..	..	Nellore
66.45	21.60	184.17	618.86	..	..	29.41	20.67	..	..	
265	74	1,322	..	..	..	15,834	21,222	..	..	Chittoor
129.48	49.94	97.16	..	..	..	414.61	511.37	..	..	
62	86	430	3,473	..	..	1,780	11,368	..	..	Cuddapah
30.29	58.04	31.60	340.08	..	..	46.61	273.92	..	..	
118	129	1,579	5,066	..	..	169,921	172,122	..	..	Anantapur
57.65	87.06	116.04	496.07	..	..	4,449.31	4,147.46	..	..	
817	722	3,256	4,464	..	..	90,658	94,823	..	..	Kurnool
399.18	487.28	239.29	437.12	..	..	2,373.84	2,284.86	..	..	
305	206	4,326	1,949	..	..	25,302	33,637	..	..	Mahbubnagar
149.02	139.03	317.93	190.85	..	..	667.76	810.52	..	..	
11,445	9,031	77,569	46,123	2	..	16,488	16,849	..	..	Hyderabad
5,591.92	6,095.03	5,700.71	4,516.42	0.47	..	431.73	405.99	..	..	
138	..	3,302	1,837	..	..	30,954	32,929	..	..	Medak
67.43	..	242.67	179.88	..	..	810.52	793.46	..	..	
1,661	1,440	6,063	1,567	..	..	22,181	24,229	..	..	Nizamabad
811.55	971.86	445.58	153.44	..	..	580.80	583.82	..	..	
1,239	926	7,217	3,752	..	..	2,939	3,225	7,192	6,258	Adilabad
605.36	624.96	530.39	367.40	..	..	76.96	77.71	10,000	10,000	
201	71	1,932	1,098	..	..	250	207	..	..	Karimnagar
98.21	47.92	141.99	107.52	..	..	6.55	6.43	..	..	
528	605	4,402	3,142	..	..	481	413	..	..	Warangal
257.98	408.31	323.51	307.67	..	..	12.59	9.95	..	..	
112	92	6,619	4,985	..	..	165	222	..	..	Khammam
54.72	62.09	486.44	488.14	..	..	4.32	5.35	..	..	
188	42	2,300	2,232	..	..	673	255	..	..	Nalgonda
91.86	28.35	169.03	218.56	..	..	17.62	6.14	..	..	

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL

State/District	Konkani		Koya		Lamani/Lambadi		Malayalam	
	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF							
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
ANDHRA PRADESH	**1,506**	**877**	**108,657**	**99,510**	**559,326**	**437,283**	**23,348**	**19,928**
	10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Srikakulam	1	..	142	350	..	..	351	387
	6.64	..	13.07	35.17	..	..	150.33	194.20
Visakhapatnam	29	15	10	1,351	..	..	2,484	991
	192.56	171.04	0.92	135.76	..	..	1,063.90	497.29
East Godavari	40	5	2,750	1,221	49	..	787	502
	265.60	57.01	253.09	122.70	0.88	..	337.07	251.91
West Godavari	13	..	24,593	19,812	1,819	610	512	490
	86.32	..	2,263.36	1,990.95	32.52	13.95	219.29	245.88
Krishna	29	6	2	..	12,158	8,494	1,207	1,279
	192.56	68.42	0.18	..	217.37	194.24	516.96	641.81
Guntur	20	..	17	247	13,390	7,554	1,563	1,664
	132.80	..	1.56	24.82	239.40	172.75	669.44	835.01
Nellore	20	6	7	2	132	6	1,683	1,369
	132.80	68.42	0.64	0.20	2.36	0.14	720.83	686.97
Chittoor	20	..	..	..	8,276	6,760	1,371	4,983
	132.80	..	..	..	147.96	154.59	587.20	2,500.50
Cuddapah	..	..	2	..	5,393	2,692	550	623
	..	..	0.18	..	96.42	61.56	235.57	312.63
Anantapur	37	63	8	..	32,907	19,785	1,369	2,074
	245.68	718.36	0.74	..	588.33	452.45	586.35	1,040.75
Kurnool	11	..	1	..	10,265	6,353	666	820
	73.04	..	0.09	..	183.52	145.28	285.25	411.48
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	62,630	60,515	160	62
	..	..	..	..	1,119.74	1,383.88	68.53	31.11
Hyderabad	1,238	782	40	..	30,444	23,028	7,471	3,229
	8,220.45	8,916.73	3.68	..	544.30	526.61	3,199.84	1,620.33
Medak	..	..	..	..	28,040	15,535	184	125
	..	..	..	..	501.32	355.26	78.81	62.73
Nizamabad	3	..	..	..	37,092	25,416	183	108
	19.92	..	..	..	663.16	581.22	78.38	54.20
Adilabad	25	..	5,190	2,288	14,835	29,622	556	58
	166.00	..	477.65	229.98	265.23	677.41	238.14	29.10
Karimnagar	..	..	13	..	17,205	10,520	88	100
	..	..	1.20	..	307.60	240.58	37.69	50.18
Warangal	13	..	108	322	116,384	99,165	675	542
	86.32	..	9.94	32.36	2,080.79	2,267.74	289.10	271.98
Khammam	1	..	75,758	73,917	75,731	51,647	358	394
	6.64	..	6,972.21	7,428.07	1,353.97	1,181.08	153.33	197.71
Nalgonda	6	..	16	..	92,576	69,581	1,130	128
	39.84	..	1.47	..	1,655.13	1,591.21	483.98	64.26

VIII.7—*Contd.*

POPULATION AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1951 AND 1961

TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING

Marathi		Marwari		Natakani		Oriya		State/District
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
278,915	**266,643**	**11,685**	**11,628**	**5,074**	**1,354**	**189,497**	**163,569**	**ANDHRA PRADESH**
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	
204	120	18	5	..	..	129,895	118,028	. Srikakulam
7.31	4.50	15.40	4.30	..	..	6,854.73	7,215.78	
1,024	533	186	58	..	..	51,423	40,050	. Visakhapatnam
36.71	19.99	159.18	49.88	..	..	2,713.66	2,448.50	
408	329	242	245	..	..	2,708	2,107	. East Godavari
14.63	12.34	207.10	210.70	..	..	142.90	128.81	
856	250	74	24	..	..	1,128	786	. West Godavari
30.69	.38	63.33	20.64	..	..	59.53	48.05	
1,083	667	403	1	..	..	1,036	1,339	. Krishna
38.83	25.01	344.89	0.86	..	..	54.67	81.86	
794	715	213	2	..	..	1,122	658	. Guntur
28.47	26.81	182.28	1.72	..	..	59.21	40.23	
1,141	798	23	18	..	..	69	66	. Nellore
40.91	29.93	19.68	15.48	..	..	3.64	4.03	
3,982	4,662	6	..	..	..	52	..	. Chittoor
142.77	174.84	5.13	..	..	..	2.74	..	
2,833	4,662	15	..	..	..	7	12	. Cuddapah
101.57	174.84	12.84	..	..	..	0.37	0.73	
9,164	8,111	88	6	..	..	7	5	. Anantapur
328.56	304.19	75.31	5.16	..	..	0.37	0.31	
14,427	13,515	286	..	..	..	10	18	. Kurnool
517.25	506.86	244.76	..	..	..	0.53	1.10	
7,442	9,010	245	298	..	..	19	1	. Mahbubnagar
266.82	337.90	209.67	256.28	..	..	1.00	0.06	
36,215	36,714	6,952	7,881	..	..	1,464	495	. Hyderabad
1,298.42	1,376.90	5,949.51	6,777.60	..	..	77.26	30.26	
11,129	11,321	99	185	..	..	9	..	. Medak
399.01	424.57	84.72	159.10	..	..	0.47	..	
27,778	25,086	681	991	..	..	26	..	. Nizamabad
995.93	940.81	582.80	852.25	..	..	1.37	..	
131,780	118,942	1,210	918	3,728	1,151	88	..	. Adilabad
4,724.73	4,460.72	1,035.52	789.47	7,347.25	8,500.73	4.64	..	
7,428	10,919	172	273	1,346	203	8	..	. Karimnagar
266.14	409.50	147.20	234.78	2,652.74	1,499.26	0.42	..	
18,401	17,231	460	355	..	..	54	..	. Warangal
659.73	646.22	393.67	305.30	..	..	2.85	..	
618	1,040	284	249	..	..	234	4	. Khammam
22.16	39.00	200.26	214.14	..	..	12.35	0.24	
2,213	2,018	78	119	..	..	138	..	. Nalgonda
79.34	75.68	66.75	102.34	..	..	7.28	..	

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL

State/District	Number per 10,000 of							
	Punjabi		Savara		Sindhi		Tamil	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
ANDHRA PRADESH	10,125	2,959	47,949	56,234	5,293	2,718	434,713	321,885
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Srikakulam	11	..	47,942	56,227	14	..	660	1,604
	10.86	..	9,998.54	9,998.73	26.45	..	15.18	49.83
Visakhapatnam	306	582	6	6	335	123	3,730	1,727
	391.11	1,966.88	1.25	1.07	632.91	452.54	85.80	53.65
East Godavari	35	21	1	1	274	289	2,597	2,713
	34.57	70.97	0.21	0.18	517.67	1,063.28	59.74	84.28
West Godavari	44	1	..	..	6	..	2,126	1,908
	43.46	3.38	..	..	11.34	..	48.91	59.28
Krishna	162	40	..	..	387	273	6,836	5,589
	160.00	135.18	..	..	731.16	1,004.41	157.25	173.63
Guntur	48	..	..	..	27	22	9,985	6,174
	47.41	..	..	..	51.01	80.94	229.69	191.81
Nellore	11	1	..	..	10	..	41,033	33,119
	10.86	3.38	..	..	18.89	..	943.91	1,028.91
Chittoor	9	..	..	..	58	..	289,447	202,457
	8.89	..	..	..	109.58	..	6,658.35	6,289.73
Cuddapah	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,963	3,149
	1.98	..	..	..	..	..	68.16	97.83
Anantapur	19	3	..	..	9	32	9,402	11,373
	18.77	10.14	..	..	17.00	117.73	218.35	353.32
Kurnool	28	..	..	..	137	56	4,263	6,957
	27.65	..	..	..	258.83	206.03	98.06	216.13
Mahbubnagar	71	3	..	..	18	8	761	736
	70.12	10.14	..	..	34.01	29.43	17.51	22.87
Hyderabad	6,988	1,863	..	..	3,528	1,836	44,609	37,738
	6,901.73	6,296.05	..	..	6,665.42	6,754.96	1,026.17	1,172.41
Medak	153	..	..	..	6	..	380	479
	151.11	..	..	..	11.34	..	8.74	14.88
Nizamabad	642	102	..	..	276	79	1,114	766
	634.07	344.71	..	..	521.44	290.65	25.63	23.80
Adilabad	424	142	..	..	118	..	2,099	663
	418.77	479.89	..	..	222.94	..	48.25	20.60
Karimnagar	505	72	..	..	..	..	458	532
	498.77	243.33	..	..	..	..	10.54	16.53
Warangal	301	86	..	..	62	..	2,029	1,923
	297.28	290.64	..	..	117.14	..	46.67	59.90
Khammam	87	26	..	..	8	..	1,466	1,663
	85.93	87.87	..	..	15.11	..	33.72	51.82
Nalgonda	189	17	..	..	20	..	8,665	605
	186.67	57.45	..	..	37.79	..	199.33	18.80

*A separate statement VIII.8 showing the proportions after including Hindusthani speakers under Urdu in Rayalaseema districts (1951) is given on Page 136.

VIII.7—*Concld.*

POPULATION AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, 1951 AND 1961

State/District	Total population speaking								
	Telugu		Urdu*		Yerukala/ Yerukula		Others		
	1961	1951	1961	1951*	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	1
ANDHRA PRADESH	30,932,257	26,850,977	2,553,753	1,594,188	73,890	38,558	56,275	586,969	ANDHRA PRADESH
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Srikakulam	2,111,453	1,895,114	4,540	11,966	1,129	615	8,067	468	Srikakulam
	682.61	705.79	17.78	75.06	152.79	159.50	1,433.50	7.97	
Visakhapatnam	2,177,430	1,991,689	25,209	12,803	348	322	3,097	126	Visakhapatnam
	703.93	741.75	98.71	80.31	47.10	83.51	550.33	2.15	
East Godavari	2,564,829	2,270,664	29,048	20,766	53	19	1,445	673	East Godavari
	829.18	845.65	113.75	130.26	7.17	4.93	256.78	11.47	
West Godavari	1,909,794	1,647,308	32,892	22,979	932	226	1,202	1,069	West Godavari
	617.41	613.50	128.80	144.14	126.13	58.61	213.59	18.21	
Krishna	1,935,077	1,638,894	105,981	74,801	7,359	1,309	1,435	627	Krishna
	625.59	610.37	415.00	469.21	995.94	339.49	255.00	10.68	
Guntur	2,726,914	2,367,583	233,285	164,861	17,841	2,836	465	3,109	Guntur
	881.58	881.75	913.50	1,034.14	2,414.53	735.52	82.63	52.97	
Nellore	1,840,541	1,640,270	138,791	108,934	3,877	1,955	1,298	102	Nellore
	595.02	610.88	543.48	683.32	524.70	507.03	230.65	1.74	
Chittoor	1,460,438	1,317,617	130,226	..	735	1,609	2,336	106,707	Chittoor
	472.14	490.71	509.94	..	99.47	417.29	415.10	1,817.94	
Cuddapah	1,158,875	1,006,250	165,849	..	2,839	2,397	374	128,142	Cuddapah
	374.65	374.75	649.43	..	384.22	621.66	66.46	2,183.12	
Anantapur	1,367,478	1,145,968	166,811	..	7,288	3,252	524	115,285	Anantapur
	442.09	426.79	653.20	..	986.33	843.41	93.11	1,964.08	
Kurnool	1,514,638	1,294,490	259,430	..	7,920	1,084	1,836	194,143	Kurnool
	489.66	482.10	1,015.88	..	1,071.86	281.14	326.26	3,307.56	
Mahbubnagar	1,346,950	1,200,265	136,756	123,189*	4,279	5,042	1,196	12,090	Mahbubnagar
	435.45	447.01	535.51	772.74	579.10	1,307.64	212.53	205.97	
Hyderabad	1,268,598	1,047,111	533,939	571,421*	1,399	2,362	5,914	10,065	Hyderabad
	410.12	389.97	2,090.80	3,584.40	189.34	612.38	1,050.91	171.47	
Medak	1,022,436	928,165	126,634	116,205*	2,092	1,917	1,247	1,021	Medak
	330.54	345.67	495.87	728.93	283.12	497.17	221.59	17.39	
Nizamabad	809,180	663,207	113,353	87,320*	640	912	902	3,920	Nizamabad
	261.60	246.99	443.87	547.74	86.62	236.53	160.28	66.78	
Adilabad	657,877	537,982	80,947	60,468*	235	268	18,728	4,011	Adilabad
	212.68	200.36	316.97	379.30	31.80	69.51	3,327.95	68.33	
Karimnagar	1,521,139	1,340,658	63,763	58,283	4,227	2,845	1,012	1,665	Karimnagar
	491.76	499.29	249.68	365.60	572.07	737.85	179.83	28.37	
Warangal	1,319,859	1,132,133	73,309	66,046	5,295	4,946	1,921	2,420	Warangal
	426.69	421.63	287.06	414.29	716.60	1,282.75	341.36	41.23	
Khammam	834,712	631,342	55,962	39,706	1,827	1,851	1,480	700	Khammam
	269.85	235.13	219.14	249.07	247.26	480.06	262.99	11.93	
Nalgonda	1,384,089	1,154,267	77,028	54,440	3,575	2,791	1,796	626	Nalgonda
	447.44	429.88	301.63	341.49	483.83	723.85	319.15	10.66	

21. If the speakers of Hindusthani were to be taken as identical with the speakers of Urdu, the pattern of distribution of Urdu speakers among the districts in 1951 and 1961 will be as follows:

STATEMENT VIII.8

PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION OF URDU SPEAKERS AMONG THE DISTRICTS IN 1951 AND 1961

State/District	Urdu 1961 Number (proportion per 10,000)	Urdu 1951* Number (proportion per 10,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH .	2,553,753 (10,000)	2,117,399 (10,000)
Srikakulam .	4,540 (17.78)	11,966 (56.51)
Visakhapatnam .	25,209 (98.71)	12,803 (60.47)
East Godavari .	29,048 (113.75)	20,766 (98.07)
West Godavari .	32,892 (128.80)	22,979 (108.52)
Krishna .	105,981 (415.00)	74,801 (353.27)
Guntur .	233,285 (913.50)	164,861 (778.60)
Nellore .	138,791 (543.48)	108,934 (514.47)
Chittoor .	130,226 (509.94)	93,212* (440.22)
Cuddapah .	165,849 (649.43)	126,983* (599.71)
Anantapur .	166,811 (653.20)	113,714* (537.05)
Kurnool .	259,430 (1,015.88)	189,302* (894.03)
Mahbubnagar .	136,756 (535.51)	123,189 (581.79)
Hyderabad .	533,939 (2,090.80)	571,421 (2,698.69)
Medak .	126,634 (495.87)	116,205 (548.81)
Nizamabad .	113,353 (443.87)	87,320 (412.39)
Adilabad .	80,947 (316.97)	60,468 (285.58)
Karimnagar .	63,763 (249.68)	58,283 (275.26)
Warangal .	73,309 (287.06)	66,046 (311.92)
Khammam .	55,962 (219.14)	39,706 (187.52)
Nalgonda .	77,028 (301.63)	54,440 (257.11)

*Hindusthani speakers considered as Urdu speakers.

22. From the above statement it will be observed that with the exception of Srikakulam district all the Coastal Andhra districts and the Rayalaseema districts account for a larger proportion of the total Urdu speakers of the State in 1961 than in 1951. In districts like Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah and Kurnool the proportion of Urdu speakers in 1961 is considerably larger than in 1951. On the other hand in Srikakulam district there has been a very sharp fall. No doubt the total number of Urdu speakers itself is small in this district being hardly about 5,000. It is not clear why in 1951 there were as many as nearly 12,000 Urdu speakers in this district. Incidentally the total Muslim population in the district as recorded at the 1961 Census is only 5,848. The significantly higher proportion of Urdu speakers recorded in the other Coastal Andhra districts may be due to the trend that was pointed out earlier of more and more Muslims returning their mother tongue as Urdu in recent years, though their knowledge of Urdu language may have been poor. All the Telangana districts with the exception of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda now account for a smaller proportion of the total Urdu speakers in the State than in 1951. In actual numbers, the persons speaking Urdu in 1961 are larger than in 1951 in all the Telangana districts with the exception of Hyderabad district. On account of the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts claiming a larger proportion of the total Urdu speakers of the State in 1961, the proportions in Telangana districts tend to become lower in 1961 than in 1951. Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam and Nalgonda, however, show a very large increase in the number of Urdu speakers in 1961 as compared to 1951.

23. We had seen in Statement VIII.6 that Lambadi speakers form a slightly larger proportion of the total population in 1961 than in 1951. With the exception of Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Warangal the proportions of total Lambadi speaking population in all other districts have recorded an improvement over their corresponding proportions of 1951. Apart from the proportions, Adilabad district records a steep fall in the absolute number of Lambadi speakers (from 29,622 in 1951 to almost half the number in 1961, *i.e.*, 14,835 in 1961). One wonders if a large number of speakers of Lambadi dialect had returned their mother tongue as Hindi in this district as it is observed that there is an unduly high increase in the number of Hindi speakers in this district. The Urdu speakers have also gone up considerably in this district. Could it be that some of the old Lambadi speakers had also returned Urdu as their mother tongue. In this part of the State very often Urdu is used for talking with outsiders and particularly the officials on account of the several languages as Marathi, Gondi, Telugu, etc., being current among the different sections of the people. Hence the possibility of some people returning Hindi or Urdu as their language.

24. Tamil speakers also have accounted for a slightly higher proportion of population in 1961 than in 1951. The number of Tamil speakers have recorded a rise in Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Hyderabad, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts. In all these districts the Tamil migrants have obviously moved into work in such projects as the Nagarjunasagar Dam and Canal works in Nalgonda and Guntur districts, the industries and forest developmental schemes of Adilabad district, the services and business in Hyderabad, the harbour works of Visakhapatnam and also as part of the border migration to Nellore and Chittoor districts, thus pushing up the number of Tamil speakers in these districts.

25. Of the other languages that show an increase in proportions between 1951 and 1961, though in total numbers they form only a very insignificant proportion of the total population some of them have shown marked changes as for example, Yerukula records a fairly big jump from 0.11% in 1951 to 0.21% in 1961, the proportion of English speakers has doubled from 0.02% in 1951 to 0.04% in 1961. It will be observed from Statement VIII.7 that Yerukula language speakers show a sudden spurt of increase in districts like Krishna, Guntur, Anantapur, Kurnool, etc. It is likely that most of the Yerukula tribals had returned their mother tongue as Telugu in 1951 but with the recognition since given to them as a Scheduled Tribe they might have been more conscious of their separate dialect and may have started reasserting the existence of their separate Yerukula dialect. A later statement, however, will show that though there is a sizeable population of Yerukulas as such, those returning their mother tongue as Yerukula forms a small proportion particularly in the North Coastal Andhra districts. The speakers of English as their mother tongue form but a very insignificant proportion of the total population. A large part of the increase in their proportion between 1951-61 seems to be the result of the influx of English speaking Americans to the Caltex Oil refineries in Visakhapatnam district as also those in the ships calling at the port besides a fairly large number of English speaking foreigners as well as Indo-Anglians being present in Hyderabad.

26. Taking the languages that have recorded a fall in their proportion to total population between 1951-61, Telugu, the basic language of the State has shown a slight fall. But the variation in the proportion of this language is largely affected by the fluctuations in the proportion of speakers of other languages. The proportion of Telugu speakers in most of the districts has remained the same in 1961 as in 1951. In some of the districts, particularly in Telangana, the proportion of Telugu speakers records an improvement over the corresponding proportion of 1951. Kannada speakers have shown a general fall in their numbers in the districts of West Godavari, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad. Cuddapah district shows a particularly sharp fall from 11,368 speakers to 1,780. The other districts bordering Mysore State show a significant fall—obviously a result of the breaking up of the Kannada speaking areas from the old districts and their retransfer to the neighbouring Mysore State after the Reorganisation of States. Similarly Marathi speakers show a fall in numbers in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Khammam. Koya speakers too have recorded a small fall from 0.31% in 1951 to 0.30% in 1961. This fall seems to be almost entirely due to the reduction of Koya speakers in Visakhapatnam district from 1,351 in 1951 to just 10. This is quite possible on account of the migration of certain tribal families or may be that they might have returned their mother tongue as Telugu, the major local language or they may have merely returned their tribal dialect as a "Hill language". Savara and Gadaba are the other two tribal languages that have shown a similar, if not more significant fall as seen from Statement VIII.6. There has been a large reduction in Gadaba speakers in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. This may be on account of these tribals returning Telugu or merely "Konda Bhasha" as their mother tongue. So is the case perhaps with the Savara speakers who show a fairly big fall in the numbers in Srikakulam district.

Percentage change of persons speaking three major languages of the Sfate in each decade, 1911–1961

27. The following statement gives the percentage change in each decade of persons speaking Telugu, Urdu and Rajasthani (Lambadi), 1911-1961.

Language		1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
Telugu	a	30,934,898	26,628,421	19,862,985	17,527,562	17,532,721
	b	+16.17	+34.06	+13.32	—0.03	..
	c	85.97	85.86	83.33	83.34	83.81
Urdu	a	2,553,753	1,599,678	741,730	630,975	646,310
	b	+59.64	+115.67	+17.55	—2.37	..
	c	7.10	5.16	3.11	3.02	3.09
Rajasthani (Lambadi)	a	583,894	455,455	228,328	134,872	207,976
	b	+28.20	+99.47	+69.29	—35.15	..
	c	1.62	1.47	0.96	0.65	0.99

a—Absolute figures
b—Percentage variation
c—Percentage to Total Population

28. For the purpose of the above statement certain dialects too have been included in the main language. Appendix to Table C-V published in Part II-C—Cultural and Migration Tables volume of this State, gives districtwise details of the decennial changes in percentage of speakers of the major languages. The Appendix also sets out the dialects included in the main languages. The total population of all languages derived from the above statement may differ from decennial total population given in Population Table A-II, as, for the purpose of the present statement no adjustment has been made for minor changes in territory. Normally one would expect to find a tendency on the part of a major language to absorb several speakers from minor languages and thus gain at the expense of the smaller languages as would a bigger fish swallow the smaller fish. But the above statement seems to indicate that the smaller fish have been coming out of the stomach of the bigger fish and asserting independence. Thus the percentage increase in the Urdu as well as Lambadi speakers between 1921 and 1961 is remarkable and far higher than the percentage variation of Telugu speakers. As was already pointed out, there was a tendency on the part of the Muslim

community to return their mother tongue as Urdu even if they did not know much of Urdu and might be actually speaking Telugu at home. Similarly several tribals too had asserted the independent existence of their languages or dialects thus resisting absorption by Telugu, the chief language of the State.

STATEMENT

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION SPEAKING THE MAJOR

State/District	Rural Urban	Number per 10,000 of: Total	Telugu	Urdu	Lamani/ Lambadi	Tamil	Kannada	Marathi	Oriya	Hindi	Koya	Gondi	Yerukala/ Yerukula	Savara
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	10,000	8,897.26	451.30	184.37	97.72	104.89	65.92	53.51	7.87	36.47	25.31	21.79	16.13
	Urban	10,000	7,170.98	1,933.27	18.47	230.13	112.01	132.42	48.65	179.61	0.47	0.33	14.60	0.02
Srikakulam	Rural	10,000	9,038.02	10.23	..	1.69	0.10	0.15	521.28	1.92	0.66	..	4.41	224.36
	Urban	10,000	8,830.87	115.03	..	14.56	0.05	8.36	905.88	16.22	0.05	..	9.09	0.64
Visakhapatnam	Rural	10,000	9,598.07	47.12	..	10.21	0.44	0.32	249.21	3.94	0.05	..	1.37	0.02
	Urban	10,000	9,083.36	396.12	..	43.87	8.96	23.32	112.05	84.23	..	..	2.18	0.05
East Godavari	Rural	10,000	9,925.99	52.85	0.23	2.60	0.21	0.24	1.03	1.29	12.94	..	0.03	0.004
	Urban	10,000	9,424.50	368.52	..	42.28	11.93	7.36	51.48	25.03	..	..	0.97	..
West Godavari	Rural	10,000	9,724.43	101.23	10.39	3.71	0.28	0.46	1.42	1.69	147.76	..	4.07	..
	Urban	10,000	9,280.08	511.00	2.87	48.06	7.90	24.84	28.41	46.47	0.03	..	8.09	..
Krishna	Rural	10,000	9,512.35	360.60	71.37	11.17	0.25	2.05	0.62	0.98	0.01	..	37.67	..
	Urban	10,000	8,680.79	997.31	16.78	103.68	15.53	15.51	19.21	39.41	..	..	28.16	..
Guntur	Rural	10,000	9,244.19	621.29	48.69	18.46	0.24	1.27	0.11	3.78	0.03	..	60.38	..
	Urban	10,000	8,358.94	1,359.55	28.50	89.09	11.31	7.83	17.47	33.16	0.14	..	55.06	..
Nellore	Rural	10,000	9,191.31	584.53	0.73	172.58	3.19	3.76	0.31	5.54	0.04	..	20.60	..
	Urban	10,000	7,909.17	1,474.94	..	437.95	24.41	20.61	0.54	67.24	..	..	6.62	..
Chittoor	Rural	10,000	7,841.53	589.75	48.53	1,413.33	77.44	8.67	0.13	3.04	..	..	4.27	..
	Urban	10,000	5,977.56	1,378.00	2.28	2,271.48	123.27	114.39	1.37	36.70	..	..	0.55	..
Cuddapah	Rural	10,000	,9 9.80	936.2a	46.11	10.09	2.40	6.15	0.04	1.15	0.02	..	23.49	..
	Urban	10,000	6,435.49	3,206.20	1.24	100.95	84.75	190.53	0.11	16.71	..	..	5.82	..
Anantapur	Rural	10,000	8,043.92	596.63	223.38	18.87	1,047.90	18.73	..	0.99	0.05	..	45.40	..
	Urban	10,000	6,280.15	2,591.18	9.65	219.03	550.80	209.02	0.23	46.61	..	..	21.49	..
Kurnool	Rural	10,000	8,439.17	975.32	63.97	5.04	440.79	20.48	0.05	3.58	..	..	45.02	..
	Urban	10,000	5,818.23	2,971.78	10.98	94.99	618.51	307.07	0.08	73.68	0.03	..	26.68	..
Mahbubnagar	Rural	10,000	8,708.89	640.13	434.38	2.54	145.47	19.69	0.13	14.94	..	..	28.55	..
	Urban	10,000	6,306.68	2,827.52	29.43	24.86	293.38	289.56	..	137.01	..	..	12.09	..
Hyderabad	Rural	10,000	8,526.31	946.78	353.27	24.67	27.27	47.07	0.59	53.26	0.51	..	11.32	..
	Urban	10,000	4,703.24	3,586.71	22.44	332.77	111.95	253.70	11.05	572.34	..	0.06	4.02	..
Medak	Rural	10,000	8,476.64	887.18	247.35	1.61	255.92	87.32	..	13.46	..	..	17.38	..
	Urban	10,000	6,584.40	2,757.48	2.95	20.87	207.74	130.69	0.95	187.39	..	..	18.07	..
Nizamabad	Rural	10,000	8,229.26	807.85	422.71	3.59	246.98	252.55	0.01	19.32	..	0.50	6.39	..
	Urban	10,000	6,080.45	2,886.95	10.72	53.95	40.59	385.17	1.69	295.01	..	2.02	5.53	..
Adilabad	Rural	10,000	6,572.62	487.61	166.74	4.81	30.00	1,430.34	0.06	42.62	60.77	849.59	1.84	..
	Urban	10,000	6,221.11	2,516.93	39.20	108.01	24.30	625.57	5.31	229.07	0.45	10.87	4.99	..
Karimnagar	Rural	10,000	9.503.03	272.56	114.14	1.00	0.62	47.84	0.05	5.92	0.09	4.76	27.23	..
	Urban	10,000	7,774.59	1,981.24	0.35	26.81	13.62	18.60	..	90.82	..	..	10.74	..
Warangal	Rural	10,000	8,368.41	275.05	865.25	3.92	0.70	130.35	0.35	8.43	..	0.27	36.24	..
	Urban	10,000	7,760.10	1,688.89	69.54	69.26	17.81	50.31	0.37	150.69	4.96	..	22.22	..
Khammam	Rural	10,000	7,921.79	385.36	797.71	4.39	0.32	1.73	0.25	17.32	813.48	20.88	19.61	..
	Urban	10,000	7,683.80	1,570.07	125.42	82.42	10.52	35.60	16.44	390.28	13.32	..	0.89	..
Nalgonda	Rural	10,000	8,925.46	367.48	642.28	6.39	0.80	7.69	..	10.49	0.11	..	23.29	..
	Urban	10 000	7,446.78	1,674.08	57.38	528.87	37.25	76.00	9.41	54.65	..	..	16.99	..

Proportion of speakers of different languages in Rural and Urban areas

29. The following statement gives the proportion of speakers of different major languages as mother tongue in the rural and urban areas of the State and of each district.

VIII.9

LANGUAGES AS MOTHER TONGUE IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE STATE, 1961

Total persons speaking: Malayalam	Khond/ Kondh	Gujarati	English	Marwari	Punjabi	Gadaba	Kolami	Sindhi	Natakani	Bengali	Are	Konkani	Jatapu	State/District	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	
1.17	7.65	0.51	0.48	0.19	0.19	2.77	2.42	0.02	1.70	0.12	0.86	0.01	6.55	ANDHRA PRADESH	R
31.66	0.004	30.20	19.41	17.71	15.25	0.27	..	8.35	0.03	4.79	0.07	2.35	0.007		U
0.55	49.84	0.21	0.009	..	0.04	25.03	..	..	..	0.27	..	..	90.75	Srikakulam	R
8.94	0.05	6.99	0.68	0.88	0.10	0.68	..	0.68	..	1.08	0.05	0.05	0.24		U
1.77	64.33	0.28	0.07	..	0.10	14.87	..	..	..	0.59	..	..	0.04	Visakhapatnam	R
33.85	..	43.39	69.90	4.50	9.13	3.80	..	8.11	..	10.17	..	0.70	..		U
0.74	..	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.48	..	0.06	..	0.02	..	..	..	East Godavari	R
18.03	..	4.96	11.54	4.88	0.64	..	..	5.42	..	1.87	..	0.88	..		U
0.75	..	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	..	West Godavari	R
12.33	..	3.78	1.94	2.10	1.27	..	..	0.19	..	0.61	..	0.41	..		U
1.11	..	0.05	0.04	..	0.05	..	..	0.006	..	0.03	..	0.02	..	Krishna	R
21.12	..	11.63	5.94	8.25	3.15	..	..	7.91	..	0.96	..	0.53	..		U
0.78	..	0.24	0.12	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.01	..	Guntur	R
21.95	..	3.30	1.99	3.40	0.40	..	..	0.43	..	0.65	0.02	0.27	..		U
3.71	..	0.20	6.43	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.005	..	Nellore	R
45.24	..	4.47	1.39	1.03	0.27	..	..	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.85	..		U
2.65	..	0.93	0.14	0.04	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.11	..	0.08	..	Chittoor	R
41.99	..	4.92	9.47	..	0.18	..	..	2.64	..	0.55	0.05	0.27	..		U
1.34	..	0.09	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	Cuddapah	R
22.25	..	2.94	1.64	0.56	0.11	..	..	..	..	0.17	..	..	..		U
1.25	..	0.14	0.006	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.006	0.03	0.006	..	Anantapur	R
38.59	..	3.15	17.52	2.86	0.62	..	..	0.20	..	3.22	..	1.17	..		U
0.67	..	0.14	0.006	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.19	..	..	Kurnool	R
15.31	..	21.69	0.54	7.79	0.71	..	..	3.73	..	0.63	0.25	0.30	..		U
0.26	..	0.47	..	..	0.13	..	..	0.04	..	0.05	0.08	..	..	Mahbubnagar	R
7.70	..	14.90	0.19	15.84	3.26	..	..	0.75	..	0.31	..	..	..		U
0.97	..	1.38	0.40	0.59	1.18	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.33	0.03	..	Hyderabad	R
57.65	0.02	88.39	52.26	53.84	53.76	..	..	27.50	..	14.97	..	9.64	..		U
0.19	..	0.80	0.03	0.26	0.16	..	..	..	..	..	4.80	..	..	Medak	R
17.07	..	4.95	0.63	7.27	14.23	..	..	0.63	..	0.53	..	..	..		U
0.38	..	1.20	0.15	2.00	2.24	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.33	..	..	Nizamabad	R
10.11	..	104.92	1.55	34.12	30.07	..	..	17.06	..	5.33	0.74	0.20	..		U
0.25	..	5.44	0.19	2.50	0.39	..	84.32	0.02	43.49	0.05	0.06	..	..	Adilabad	R
34.21	..	49.56	3.90	63.76	25.00	..	..	7.42	1.22	9.27	..	1.60	..		U
0.50	..	0.63	0.10	0.26	0.14	..	..	..	8.93	..	6.62	..	..	Karimnagar	R
3.75	..	9.26	2.18	11.61	42.27	..	..	..	..	0.35	1.22	..	..		U
1.25	..	0.59	0.20	0.05	0.44	..	..	0.007	..	0.09	4.66	0.08	..	Warangal	R
28.36	..	20.66	19.19	20.79	11.15	..	..	2.80	..	1.79	0.09	0.14	..		U
1.08	..	0.37	0.04	0.32	0.13	..	..	0.03	..	0.06	0.76	..	..	Khammam	R
20.10	..	6.08	9.50	15.89	5.84	..	..	0.39	..	2.10	..	0.08	..		U
2.29	..	0.31	0.19	0.07	0.22	..	..	0.02	..	0.01	1.47	..	..	Nalgonda	R
54.78	..	9.82	3.68	4.64	10.78	..	..	1.16	..	1.16	0.41	0.41	..		U

30. Telugu obviously is the preponderantly major language of the State accounting for 89% of the rural population and 72% of the urban population. The urban proportion goes down on account of the different languages spoken by the migrants that are drawn generally in larger proportion to urban areas than to the rural areas. Telugu falls below 50% of the urban population in Hyderabad district. In the urban populations of Kurnool, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Cuddapah and Chittoor the proportion of Telugu speakers as mother tongue is around 60%. In the rural areas, generally Telugu speakers form not less than 80% of the population except in Chittoor, Adilabad and Khammam districts. In Chittoor rural, Tamils form about 14% of the population; in Adilabad district more than 14% of the rural population is made up of Marathi speakers. In Khammam, the Koya and Lambadi speakers together form over 15% of the rural population. Hence the proportion of Telugu speakers in these districts gets reduced. The Coastal Andhra districts are overwhelmingly Telugu in their population composition where well over 90% of the rural population is constituted of Telugu speakers. It is as high as 99.25% in East Godavari district.

31. Urdu is the second largest spoken language in the State. But it shows a greater concentration in urban areas than rural. For the State as a whole 4.51% of the rural population and 19.33% of the urban population have Urdu as mother tongue. It occupies the second place in the urban populations of all the districts except in Chittoor where it gives place to Tamil and in Srikakulam where Oriya gains preponderance over Urdu. The proportion of Urdu speakers in the urban populations of Hyderabad (35.9%), Cuddapah (32.1%), Kurnool (29.7%), Nizamabad (28.9%), Mahbubnagar (28.3%), Medak (27.6%), Anantapur (25.9%), Adilabad (25.2%) is fairly high. But in the rural populations of none of the districts do the Urdu speakers account for even 10% of the population. The highest proportion of 9.75% is found in the rural population of Kurnool district and the least proportion is just 0.10% in the rural population of Srikakulam district.

32. Lambadi as mother tongue accounts for the third largest proportion of the population of the State. Its concentration is obviously in rural areas. Though third in rank, the number of speakers of Lambadi language form only 1.84% of the rural population of the State. In the rural populations of Warangal and Nalgonda districts this language assumes even the second rank. In Khammam district also, but for its being beaten narrowly by Koya speakers, Lambadi would have taken the second rank. In the rural populations of Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Khammam, Lambadi forms the third strongest language. In the Coastal Andhra districts generally the Lambadi speakers form an insignificant proportion, they being totally absent in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

33. Tamil is the next strongest language. However, it accounts for only 0.97% of the rural population and 2.30% of the urban population of the State. In the urban population of the State Tamil speakers form the third largest following Telugu and Urdu though trailing far behind in actual proportion. Tamil speaking population take the second rank both in rural and urban populations of Chittoor district accounting for 14.13% and 22.71% respectively. In the urban populations of Nalgonda, Hyderabad and Guntur, Tamil speakers take the third rank. The existence of Tamil in the Telangana district of Nalgonda may come as a surprise but it is entirely due to the concentration of some Tamil workers at the Nagarjunasagar project. In Hyderabad, the long association of Secunderabad as a British Cantonment had helped the concentration of a fairly large Tamil population in the city.

34. Kannada is the next largest spoken language of the State accounting for 1.05% of the rural population and 1.12% of the urban population. A concentration of Kannada speaking population is found in the districts adjoining Mysore State as Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nizamabad. In the rural population of Anantapur district, Kannada speakers are the second largest in proportion after Telugu. They form the third largest in the rural populations of Kurnool and Medak districts and in the urban populations of Kurnool, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts.

35. Marathi speakers form the next largest proportion but accounting for only 0.16% of the rural population and 1.32% of the urban population. But they are mostly concentrated in Adilabad district which adjoins Maharashtra, forming 14.30% of the rural population and 6.3% of the urban population of the district. In fact Marathi occupies the second rank in Adilabad district. In Nizamabad district too, which also adjoins Maharashtra, the Marathi speakers are found fairly well represented in the rural and urban populations. In the urban populations of Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar and strangely Cuddapah district, Marathi speakers form the third largest linguistic group. Apparently the spread of Maratha power in the medieval period over the Rayalaseema districts should have resulted in the existence of a fair number of Marathi speaking families in the area.

36. Oriya comes next, but with only less than 1% of the rural as well as urban population of the State being accounted for by that language. Oriya is markedly concentrated in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts which adjoin Orissa State. In fact Oriya is the second largest spoken language both in the rural and urban populations of these districts. In Srikakulam district Oriya speaking population forms 9.06% of the urban population and 5.21% of the rural population and in Visakhapatnam 1.12% of the urban population and 2.49% of the rural population.

37. Hindi occupies only the 8th rank accounting for 0.08% of the rural population and 1.80% of the urban population. Thus Hindi speakers are mostly found in the urban areas. In the urban populations of Medak, Warangal and Khammam Hindi occupies the third rank. The proportion of Hindi speakers in the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts both in the rural and urban populations is considerably low and in none of these districts the percentage exceeds 1% either in the rural or urban populations.

38. The rest of the languages do not account for even 0.5% each in the State's rural or urban populations. However, the tribal language of Koya forms 8.13% and 1.48% of the rural populations of Khammam and West Godavari districts respectively and in fact it is the second largest spoken language in the rural populations of these districts. The Koya Scheduled Tribe is largely found in these districts. In East Godavari district too Koya language accounting for only 0.13% of the rural population occupies the third rank among the languages spoken in rural areas. The tribal language of Savara with 2.24% of the rural speakers being accounted for by it in Srikakulam district occupies the third rank. Similarly Khond tribal language with 0.64% occupies the third rank in the rural population of Visakhapatnam district. Languages like Gujarati, English, Marwari, Punjabi, Sindhi, Bengali and Konkani are found largely in the urban populations and they are represented most in the urban populations of districts where immigrants from outside the State form an important section as in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Warangal districts, where the trade and industry draws people from outside the State to a considerable extent.

Bilingualism

39. The following statement gives the particulars of subsidiary languages spoken by persons with certain major languages as mother tongues.

STATEMENT VIII.10

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
TELUGU			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**30,932,257**	**1,534,386 (10,000)**	**English 726,045 (4,731.82), Urdu 283,869 (1,850.05), Hindi 232,353 (1,514.30).**
Srikakulam	2,111,453	60,620 (10,000)	English 29,053 (4,792.64), Oriya 13,798 (2,276.15), Hindi 7,046 (1,162.32).
Visakhapatnam	2,177,430	80,915 (10,000)	English 54,773 (6,769.20), Oriya 10,962 (1,354.75), Hindi 7,155 (884.26).
East Godavari	2,564,829	92,722 (10,000)	English 83,118 (8,964.21), Hindi 6,769 (730.03), Urdu 1,100 (118.63).
West Godavari	1,909,794	90,210 (10,000)	English 76,380 (8,466.91), Hindi 8,635 (957.21), Koya 2,609 (289.21).
Krishna	1,935,077	109,105 (10,000)	English 96,403 (8,835.80), Hindi 5,873 (538.29), Urdu 4,996 (457.91).
Guntur	2,726,914	101,320 (10,000)	English 90,670 (8,948.87), Hindi 5,150 (508.29), Urdu 2,761 (272.50).
Nellore	1,840,541	67,255 (10,000)	English 51,075 (7,594.23), Tamil 7,327 (1,089.44), Hindi 3,897 (579.44).
Chittoor	1,460,438	87,358 (10,000)	Tamil 45,602 (5,220.12), English 30,256 (3,463.45), Urdu 4,629 (529.89).
Cuddapah	1,158,875	37,292 (10,000)	English 22,905 (6,142.07), Urdu 9,294 (2,492.22), Hindi 3,044 (816.26).
Anantapur	1,367,478	106,032 (10,000)	Kannada 68,447 (6,455.32), English 22,912 (2,160.86), Urdu, 9,018 (850.50).
Kurnool	1,514,628	97,334 (10,000)	Kannada 44,203 (4,541.37), English 33.226 (3,413.61), Urdu 14,149 (1,453.65)
Mahbubnagar	1,346,950	60,690 (10,000)	Hindi 21,199 (3,493.00), Urdu 19,614 (3,231.83), English 11,905 (1,961.61).
Hyderabad	1,268,598	198,751 (10,000)	Urdu 80,417 (4,046.12), English 56,437 (2,839.58), Hindi 52,877 (2,660.46).
Medak	1,022,486	50,806 (10,000)	Urdu 19,645(3,866.67), Hindi 13,362 (2,630.00), Kannada 11,001 (2,165.29).
Nizamabad	809,180	63,087 (10,000)	Urdu 29,798 (4,723.32), Hindi 15,681 (2,485.61), Marathi 7,309 (1,158.56).
Adilabad	657,877	47,756 (10,000)	Urdu 19,109 (4,001.38), Marathi 14,060 (2,944.13), Hindi 9,008 (1,886.25).
Karimnagar	1,521,139	52,878 (10,000)	Urdu 22,027 (4,278.58), Hindi 17,442 (3,387.98), English 10,832 (2,104.04).
Warangal	1,319,859	51,482 (10,000)	Hindi 19,498 (3,787.34), Urdu 16,880 (3,279.98), English 14,328 (2,783.11).
Khammam	834,712	30,268 (10,000)	English 12,850 (4,245.41), Hindi 9,674 (3,196.11), Urdu 6,288 (2,077.44).
Nalgonda	1,384,039	48,505 (10,000)	Urdu 17,726 (3,654.47), Hindi 15,300 (3,154.31), English 14,229 (2,933.51).
URDU			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**2,553,753**	**1,106,753 (10,000)**	**Telugu 955,238 (8,630.99), English 87,243 (788.28), Hindi 26,927 (243.33).**
Srikakulam	4,540	3,108 (10,000)	Telugu 2,755 (8,864.22), English 232 (746.46), Hindi 74 (238.10).
Visakhapatnam	25,209	15,901 (10,000)	Telugu 13,677 (8,601.84), English 1,529 (961.57), Hindi 550 (345.89).

The figures shown in brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mothre Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
URDU—*Concld.*			
East Godavari	29,048	16,491 (10,000)	Telugu 14,837 (8,997.03), English 1,441 (873.81), Hindi 103 (62.46).
West Godavari	32,892	19,431 (10,000)	Telugu 17,396 (8,952.70), English 1,674 (861.51), Hindi 198 (101.90).
Krishna	105,981	54,802 (10,000)	Telugu 52,424 (9,566.07), English 1,830 (333.93), Hindi 280 (51.09).
Guntur	233,285	132,133 (10,000)	Telugu 127,785 (9,670.94), English 3,440 (260.34), Arabic/Arbi 454 (34.36).
Nellore	138,791	78,166 (10,000)	Telugu 73,853 (9,448.22), English 2,559 (327.38), Hindi 878 (112.32).
Chittoor	130,226	70,435 (10,000)	Telugu 66,305 (9,413.64), Tamil 2,758 (391.57), English 1,168 (165.83).
Cuddapah	165,849	87,985 (10,000)	Telugu 85,595 (9,728.36), English 1,779 (202.19), Arabic/Arbi 298 (33.87).
Anantapur	166,811	87,320 (10,000)	Telugu 80,964 (9,272.10), English 2,294 (262.71), Kannada 2,301 (263.51).
Kurnool	259,430	119,449 (10,000)	Telugu 108,494 (9,082.87), English 6,082 (509.17), Kannada 3,678 (307.91).
Mahbubnagar	130,756	50,587 (10,000)	Telugu 43,786 (8,655.58), English 2,817 (556.86), Hindi 2,404 (475.22).
Hyderabad	533,939	146,606 (10,000)	Telugu 77,290 (5,271.95), English 45,177 (3,081.52), Hindi 13,961 (952.28).
Medak	126,634	47,655 (10,000)	Telugu 42,421 (8,901.69), Kannada 2,388 (501.10), English 1,141 (239.43).
Nizamabad	113,353	42,036 (10,000)	Telugu, 34,654 (8,243.89), Marathi 2,879 (484.89), English 2,586 (615.19).
Adilabad	80,947	28,006 (10,000)	Telugu 19,546 (6,993.50), English 2,943 (1,050.85), Marathi 2,928 (1,045.49).
Karimnagar	63,763	22,341 (10,000)	Telugu 18,741 (8,388.61), English 2,129 (952.96), Hindi 843 (377.33).
Warangal	73,309	27,618 (10,000)	Telugu 23,829 (8,628.07), English 2,791 (1,010.57), Hindi 620 (224.49).
Khammam	55,962	26,112 (10,000)	Telugu 23,197 (8,883.65), English (1,766 (676.32), Hindi 458 (175.40).
Nalgonda	77,028	30,571 (10,000)	Telugu 27,689 (9,057.27), English 1,865 (610.06), Hindi 628 (205.42).
LAMANI/LAMBADI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**559,326**	**283,505 (10,000)**	**Telugu 265,042 (9,348.76). Urdu 13,471 (475.16), Hindi 1763 (62.19).**
East Godavari	49	12 (10,000)	Telugu 12 (10,000).
West Godavari	1,819	1,271 (10,000)	Telugu 1,271 (10,000).
Krishna	12,158	7,600 (10,000)	Telugu 7,597 (9,996.05), English 3 (3.95).
Guntur	13,390	9,426 (10,000)	Telugu 9,390 (9,961.80), Urdu 22 (23.34), English 13 (13.79).
Nellore	132	18 (10,000)	Telugu 18 (10,000).
Chittoor	8,276	5,647 (10,000)	Telugu 5,578 (9,877.81), Urdu 37 (65.52), Tamil 30 (53.13).
Cuddapah	5,393	3,211 (10,000)	Telugu 3,008 (9,367.80), Urdu 201 (625.97), English 1 (3.11).
Anantapur	32,907	22,508 (10,000)	Telugu 21,381 (9,499.29), Kannada 549 (243.91), Urdu 503 (223.48).
Kurnool	10,265	6,615 (10,000)	Telugu 6,276 (9,487.52), Urdu 255 (385.49), Kannada 63 (102.80).
Mahbubnagar	62,630	26,278 (10,000)	Telugu 24,874 (9,465.71), Urdu 1,215 (462.36), Hindi 179 (68.12).
Hyderabad	30,444	16,498 (10,000)	Telugu 14,220 (8,619.23), Urdu 1,835 (1,112.26), Hindi 362 (219.42).
Medak	28,040	12,875 (10,000)	Telugu 8,639 (6,709.90), Urdu 3,013 (2,340.19), Kannada 622 (483.11).
Nizamabad	37,092	19,718 (10,000)	Telugu 15,006 (7,610.30), Urdu 3,901 (1,978.40), Marathi 528 (267.78).
Adilabad	14,835	6,849 (10,000)	Telugu 5,476 (7,995.33), Marathi 788 (1,150.53), Urdu 483 (705.21).
Karimnagar	17,205	8,013 (10,000)	Telugu 7,717 (9,630.60), Urdu 285 (355.67), Hindi 10 (12.48).
Warangal	116,384	54,414 (10,000)	Telugu 53,312 (9,797.48), Urdu 595 (109.35), Hindi 503 (92.44).
Khammam	75,731	37,046 (10,000)	Telugu 36,055 (9,894.45), Urdu 313 (84.49), Hindi 68 (18.36).
Nalgonda	92,576	45,506 (10,000)	Telugu 44,612 (9,803.54), Urdu 813 (178.66), Hindi 55 (12.09).

Note:—The figures shown in brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tngue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
TAMIL			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**434,713**	**219,726 (10,000)**	**Telugu 189,393 (8,619.51), English 21,338 (971.12) Hindi, 4,641 (211.22).**
Srikakulam	660	456 (10,000)	Telugu 384 (8,421.05), English 55 (1,206.14), Hindi 11 (241.23).
Visakhapatnam	3,730	1,608 (10,000)	Telugu 1,091 (6,784.83), English 226 (1,405.47), Hindi 184 (1,144.28).
East Godavari	2,597	1,520 (10,000)	Telugu 1,120 (7,368.42), English 332 (2,184.21), Urdu 27 (177.63).
West Godavari	2,126	1,395 (10,000)	Telugu 1,071 (7,677.42), English 269 (1,928.32), Urdu 25 (179.21).
Krishna	6,836	3,427 (10,000)	Telugu 2,776 (8,100.38), English 586 (1,709.95), Hindi 49 (142.98).
Guntur	9,985	6,274 (10,000)	Telugu 5,780 (9,212.62), English 441 (702.90), Hindi 29 (46.22).
Nellore	41,033	19,539 (10,000)	Telugu 17,698 (9,057.78), English 1,271 (650.49), Urdu 330 (168.89).
Chittoor	289,447	143,155 (10,000)	Telugu 138,772 (9,693.83), English 3,664 (255.95), Malayalam 207 (14.46).
Cuddapah	2,963	1,782 (10,000)	Telugu 1,423 (7,985.41), English 246 (1,380.47), Hindi 46 (258.14).
Anantapur	9,492	4,942 (10,000)	Telugu 3,688 (7,462.56), English 872 (1,764.47). Kannada 161 (325.78).
Kurnool	4,263	2,215 (10,000)	Telugu 1,646 (7,431.15), English 388 (1,751.69), Urdu 62 (279.91).
Mahbubnagar	761	527 (10,000)	Telugu 346 (6,565.46), English 97 (1,840.61), Hindi 39 (740.04).
Hyderabad	44,609	25,764 (10,000)	English 11,298 (4,385.19), Telugu 9,005 (3,495.19), Hindi 3,333 (1,293.67).
Medak	380	283 (10,000)	Telugu 174 (6,148.41), English 55 (1,943.46), Urdu 25 (883.39).
Nizamabad	1,114	806 (10,000)	Telugu 538 (6,923.07), English 150 (1,861.04), Urdu 57 (707.20).
Adilabad	2,099	1,138 (10,000)	Telugu 467 (4,103.49), English 356 (3,128.30), Hindi 211 (1,854.13).
Karimnagar	458	254 (10,000)	Telugu 158 (6,220.47), Urdu 40 (1,574.80), English 27 (1,062.99).
Waranga	2,029	1,212 (10,000)	Telugu 606 (5,000.00), English 461 (3,803.63), Hindi 73 (602.31).
Khammam	1,466	776 (10,000)	Telugu 500 (6,443.30), English 203 (2,615.98), Hindi 35 (451.03).
Nalgonda	8,665	2,653 (10,000)	Telugu 2,130 (8,028.65), English 341 (1,285.34), Urdu 85 (320.39).
KANNADA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**381,903**	**187,341 (10,000)**	**Telugu 166,984 (8,913.37), English 6,719 (358.65), Marathi 5,610 (299.45).**
Srikakulam	23	17 (10,000)	Telugu 12 (7,058.82), English 2 (1,176.47), Hindi 2 (1,176.47).
Visakhapatnam	453	207 (10,000)	Telugu 96 (4,637.68), English 48 (2,318.84), Malayalam 18 (869.57).
East Godavari	622	410 (10,000)	Telugu 270 (6,585.36), English 115 (2,804.88), Tamil 14 (341.46).
West Godavari	294	169 (10,000)	Telugu 127 (7,514.79), English 36 (2,130.18), Hindi 3 (177.51).
Krishna	797	530 (10,000)	Telugu 375 (7,075.47), English 126 (2,377.36), Hindi 21 (396.23).
Guntur	765	523 (10,000)	Telugu 383 (7,323.13), English 116 (2,217.97), Tamil 13 (248.57).
Nellore	1,123	633 (10,000)	Telugu 382 (6,034.75), English 176 (2,780.41), Tamil 43 (679.30).
Chittoor	15,834	11,445 (10,000)	Telugu 10,558 (9,224.99), English 462 (403.67), Tamil 383 (334.64).
Cuddapah	1,780	1,371 (10,000)	Telugu 1,148 (8,373.45), English 194 (1,415.03), Tamil 15 (109.41).
Anantapur	169,921	74,215 (10,000)	Telugu 72,146 (9,721.21), English 1,399 (188.51), Tamil 266 (35.84).
Kurnool	90,658	44,000 (10,000)	Telugu 42,171 (9,584.32), English 963 (218.86), Urdu 622 (141.36).
Mahbubnagar	25,502	15,951 (10,000)	Telugu 14,925 (9,356.78), Hindi 518 (324.74), Urdu 265 (166.13).
Hyderabad	16,488	10,186 (10,000)	Telugu 4,391 (4,310.82), English 2,495 (2,449.44), Hindi 1,620 (1,590.42)
Medak	30,954	11,827 (10,000)	Telugu 10,172 (8,600.66), Urdu 631 (533.52), Marathi 507 (428.68).
Nizamabad	22,181	12,835 (10,000)	Telugu 8,421 (6,560.97), Marathi 3,705 (2,886.64), Urdu 433 (337.36).
Adilabad	2,939	2,036 (10,000)	Marathi 1,099 (5,397.84), Telugu 797 (3,914.54), English 55 (270.14).

Note:—The figures shown in brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
KANNADA—*Concld.*			
Karimnagar	250	165 (10,000)	Telugu 119 (7,212.12), English 20 (1,212.12), Hindi 12 (727.27).
Warangal	481	304 (10,000)	Telugu 154 (5,065.79), English 103 (3,388.16), Hindi 31 (1,019.74).
Khammam	165	116 (10,000)	Telugu 56 (4,827.59), English 35 (3,017.24), Hindi 12 (1, 034.48).
Nalgonda	673	401 (10,000)	Telugu 281 (7,007.48), English 67 (1,670.82), Hindi 17 (423.94).
MARATHI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**278,915**	**130,345 (10,000)**	**Telugu 92,142 (7,069.09), Hindi 13,810 (1,059.50), Urdu 9,173 (703.75).**
Srikakulam	204	169 (10,000)	Telugu 152 (8,994.08), English 11 (650.89), Hindi 6 (355.03).
Visakhapatnam	1,024	391 (10,000)	Telugu 208 (5,319.69), English 55 (1,406.65), Tamil 48 (1,227.62).
East Godavari	408	219 (10,000)	Telugu 146 (6,666.67), English 39 (1,780.82), Hindi 30 (1,369.86).
West Godavari	856	614 (10,000)	Telugu 325 (5,293.16), English 180 (2,931.60), Hindi 93 (1,514.66)
Krishna	1,083	572 (10,000)	Telugu 410 (7,167.83), English 100 (1,748.25), Hindi 38 (664.34).
Guntur	794	550 (10,000)	Telugu 450 (8,181.81), English 66 (1,200.00), Hindi 18 (327.27).
Nellore	1,141	744 (10,000)	Telugu 568 (7,634.41), English 76 (1,021.51), Hindi 53 (712.37).
Chittoor	3,982	2,686 (10,000)	Telugu 2,182 (8,123.60), English 288 (1,072.23), Tamil 112 (416.98).
Cuddapah	2,833	1,942 (10,000)	Telugu 1,710 (8,805.35), English 136 (700.31), Urdu 62 (319.26).
Anantapur	9,164	6,881 (10,000)	Telugu 5,198 (7,554.13), Urdu 579 (841.45), Kannada 462 (671.41).
Kurnool	14,427	9,098 (10,000)	Telugu 7,835 (8,611.78), English 444 (488.02), Kannada 338 (371.51).
Mahbubnagar	7,442	4,344 (10,000)	Telugu 2,798 (6,441.07), Hindi 1,157 (2,663.44), Urdu 166 (382.14).
Hyderabad	36,215	20,786 10,000)	Hindi 6,829 (3,285.38). English 4,840 (2,328.49), Telugu 4,819 (2,318.39).
Medak	11,129	6,674 (10,000)	Telugu 4,719 (7,220.55), Kannada 1,252 (1,875.94), Hindi 375 (561.88).
Nizamabad	27,778	14,286) (10,000)	Telugu 8,923 (6,245.98), Kannada 1,981 (1,386.67,) Hindi 1,725 (1,207.48).
Adilabad	131,780	43,402 (10,000)	Telugu 36,608 (8,434.63), Urdu 2,084 (480.16), Hindi 2,024 (466.34).
Karimnagar	7,423	3,990 (10,000)	Telugu 3,280 (8,220.55), Hindi 376 (942.36), Urdu 302 (756.89).
Warangal	18,401	11,432 (10,000)	Telugu 10,706 (9,364.94), Hindi 435 (380.51), Urdu 115 (100.59).
Khammam	618	342 (10,000)	Telugu 225 (6,578.95), English 50 (1,461.99), Hindi 44 (1,286.55).
Nalgonda	2,213	1,223 (10,000)	Telugu 880 (7,195.42), Urdu 128 (1,046.61), Hindi 103 (842.19).
ORIYA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**189,497**	**89,270 (10,000)**	**Telugu 85,490 (9,576.56), English 2,422 (271.31), Hindi 1,071 (119.97).**
Srikakulam	129,895	73,605 (10,000)	Telugu 71,629 (9,731.54), English 1,526 (207.32), Hindi 356 (48.37).
Visakhapatnam	51,423	10,529 (10,000)	Telugu 9,482 (9,005.60), English 505 (479.63), Hindi 451 (428.34).
East Godavari	2 708	2,109 (10,000)	Telugu 1,964 (9,312.47), English 74 (350.88), Hindi 69 (327.17).
West Godavari	1,128	494 (10,000)	Telugu 466 (9,433.20), English 25 (506.07), Hindi 2 (40.49).
Krishna	1,036	662 (10,000)	Telugu 636 (9,607.25), English 24 (362.54), Hindi 1 (15.11).
Guntur	1,122	846 (10,000)	Telugu 784 (9,267.14), English 58 (685.58), Hindi 2 (23.64).
Nellore	69	36 (10,000)	Telugu 16 (5,333.33), Tamil 7 (2,333.33), English 4 (1,333.33).
Chittoor	52	36 (10,000)	Telugu 14 (3,888.89), Hindi 12 (3,333.33), English 10 (2,777.78).
Cuddapah	7	6 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (8,333.33), English 1 (1,666.67)

Note :—The figures shown in the brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII 10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
ORIYA—*Concld.*			
Anantapur	7	6 (10,000)	English 3 (5,000.00), Telugu 2 (3,333.33), Hindi 1 (1,666.67).
Kurnool	10	6 (10,000)	Telugu 6 (10,000.00).
Mahbubnagar	19	2 (10,000)	English 2 (10,000.00).
Hyderabad	1,404	774 (10,000)	Telugu 388 (5,012.92), English 172 (2,222.22), Hindi 147 (1,899.22).
Medak	9	3 (10,000)	Telugu 2 (6,666.67), Urdu 1 (3,333.33).
Nizamabad	26	6 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (8,333.33), English 1 (1,666.67).
Adilabad	88	19 (10,000)	Hindi 8, (4,210.53), Telugu 7 (3,684.21), English 3 (1,578.95).
Karimnagar	8	..	.. ..
Warangal	54	3 (10,000)	Telugu 2 (6,666.67), Hindi 1 (3,333.33).
Khammam	234	55 (10,000)	Telugu 40 (7,272.72), English 5 (909.09), Hindi 5 (909.09).
Nalgonda	138	79 (10,000)	Telugu 42 (5,316.45), Hindi 16 (2,025.32), Urdu 11 (1,392.40).
HINDI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**136,069**	**62,511 (10,000)**	**Telugu 30,670 (4,906.34), English 15,215 (2,433.97), Urdu 11,723 (1,875.35).**
Srikakulam	743	414 (10,000)	Telugu 295 (7,125.60), English 99 (2,391.30) Urdu 6 (144.93).
Visakhapatnam	4,219	1,843 (10,000)	Telugu 855 (4,639.17), English 494 (2,680.41), Urdu 200 (1,085.19).
East Godavari	1,484	741 (10,000)	Telugu 482 (6,504.72), English 236 (3,184.88), Urdu 13 (175.44).
West Godavari	1,740	1,184 (10,000)	English 531 (4,484.80), Telugu 507 (4,282.09), Urdu 106 (895.27).
Krishna	2,080	1,122 (10,000)	Telugu 890 (7,932.26), English 160 (1,426.02), Urdu 55 (490.20).
Guntur	2,980	2,098 (10,000)	Telugu 1,882 (8,970.45), English 191 (910.39), Urdu 15 (71.50).
Nellore	2,506	1,316 (10,000)	Telugu 980 (7,446.81), English 238 (1,808.51), Urdu 54 (410.33).
Chittoor	1,922	704 (10,000)	Telugu 511 (7,256.52). English 106 (1,505.68), Tamil 65 (923.30).
Cuddapah	430	273 (10,000)	Telugu 229 (8,388.28), English 33 (1,208.79). Tamil 6 (219.78).
Anantapur	1,579	790 (10,000)	Telugu 592 (7,493.67), English 71 (898.73), Urdu 51 (645.57).
Kurnool	3,256	1,997 (10,000)	Telugu 1,567 (7,846.77), English 268 (1,342.01), Urdu 104 (520.78).
Mahbubnagar	4,326	2,080 (10,000)	Telugu 1,690 (8,125.00), Urdu 138 (663.46), English 100 (480.77).
Hyderabad	77,569	34,460 (10,000)	English 11,192 (3,247.82), Telugu 11,073 (3,213.29), Urdu 10,262 (2,977.95).
Medak	3,302	1,723 (10,000)	Telugu 1,187 (6,889.15), Urdu 268 (1,555.43), Kannada 85 (493.33).
Nizamabad	6,063	3,697 (10,000)	Telugu 2,720 (7,357.31), Urdu 508 (1,374.09), Marathi 269 (727.62).
Adilabad	7,217	2,735 (10,000)	Telugu 1,421 (5,195.61), English 523 (1,912.25), Marathi 357 (1,305.30).
Karimnagar	1,932	780 (10,000)	Telugu 587 (7,525.64), English 128 (1,641.03), Urdu 46 (589.74).
Warangal	4,402	1,672 (10,000)	Telugu 1,211 (7,242.82), English 345 (2,063.40), Urdu 92 (550.24).
Khammam	6,619	2,061 (10,000)	Telugu 1,507 (7,311.98), Urdu 287 (1,392.53), English 188 (912.18).
Nalgonda	2,300	821 (10,000)	Telugu 484 (5,895.25), Urdu 224 (2,728.38), English 96 (1,169.30).
KOYA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**108,657**	**71,322 (10,000)**	**Telugu 71,060 (9,963.26), Marathi 155 (21.73), English 47 (6.59).**
Srikakulam	142	120 (10,000)	Telugu 120 (10,000.00).
Visakhapatnam	10	6 (10,000)	Telugu 6 (10,000.00).
East Godavari	2,750	1,341 (10,000)	Telugu 1,336 (9,962.71), English 5 (37.29).
West Godavari	24,593	19,824 (10,000)	Telugu 19,805 (9,990.41), English 16 (8.07), Hindi 2 (1.01).

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
KANNADA—*Concld.*			
Karimnagar	250	165 (10,000)	Telugu 119 (7,212.12), English 20 (1,212.12), Hindi 12 (727.27).
Warangal	481	304 (10,000)	Telugu 154 (5,065.79), English 103 (3,388.16), Hindi 31 (1,019.74).
Khammam	165	116 (10,000)	Telugu 56 (4,827.59), English 35 (3,017.24), Hindi 12 (1, 034.48).
Nalgonda	673	401 (10,000)	Telugu 281 (7,007.48), English 67 (1,670.82), Hindi 17 (423.94).
MARATHI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	278,915	130,345 (10,000)	**Telugu 92,142 (7,069.09), Hindi 13,810 (1,059.50), Urdu 9,173 (703.75).**
Srikakulam	204	169 (10,000)	Telugu 152 (8,994.08), English 11 (650.89), Hindi 6 (355.03).
Visakhapatnam	1,024	391 (10,000)	Telugu 208 (5,319.69), English 55 (1,406.65), Tamil 48 (1,227.62).
East Godavari	408	219 (10,000)	Telugu 146 (6,666.67), English 39 (1,780.82), Hindi 30 (1,369.86).
West Godavari	856	614 (10,000)	Telugu 325 (5,293.16), English 180 (2,931.60), Hindi 93 (1,514.66)
Krishna	1,083	572 (10,000)	Telugu 410 (7,167.83), English 100 (1,748.25), Hindi 38 (664.34).
Guntur	794	550 (10,000)	Telugu 450 (8,181.81), English 66 (1,200.00), Hindi 18 (327.27).
Nellore	1,141	744 (10,000)	Telugu 568 (7,634.41), English 76 (1,021.51), Hindi 53 (712.37).
Chittoor	3,982	2,686 (10,000)	Telugu 2,182 (8,123.60), English 288 (1,072.23), Tamil 112 (416.98).
Cuddapah	2,833	1,942 (10,000)	Telugu 1,710 (8,805.35), English 136 (700.31), Urdu 62 (319.26).
Anantapur	9,164	6,881 (10,000)	Telugu 5,198 (7,554.13), Urdu 579 (841.45), Kannada 462 (671.41).
Kurnool	14,427	9,098 (10,000)	Telugu 7,835 (8,611.78), English 444 (488.02), Kannada 338 (371.51).
Mahbubnagar	7,442	4,344 (10,000)	**Telugu 2,798 (6,441.07), Hindi 1,157 (2,663.44), Urdu 166 (382.14).**
Hyderabad	36,215	20,786 10,000)	Hindi 6,829 (3,285.38) English 4,840 (2,328.49), Telugu 4,819 (2,318.39).
Medak	11,129	6,674 (10,000)	Telugu 4,719 (7,220.55), Kannada 1,252 (1,875.94), Hindi 375 (561.88).
Nizamabad	27,778	14,286) (10,000)	Telugu 8,923 (6,245.98), Kannada 1,981 (1,386.67,) Hindi 1,725 (1,207.48).
Adilabad	131,780	43,402 (10,000)	Telugu 36,608 (8,434.63), Urdu 2,084 (480.16), Hindi 2,024 (466.34).
Karimnagar	7,423	3,990 (10,000)	Telugu 3,280 (8,220.55), Hindi 376 (942.36), Urdu 302 (756.89).
Warangal	18,401	11,432 (10,000)	Telugu 10,706 (9,364.94), Hindi 435 (380.51), Urdu 115 (100.59).
Khammam	618	342 (10,000)	Telugu 225 (6,578.95), English 50 (1,461.99), Hindi 44 (1,286.55).
Nalgonda	2,213	1,223 (10,000)	Telugu 880 (7,195.42), Urdu 128 (1,046.61), Hindi 103 (842.19).
ORIYA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	189,497	89,270 (10,000)	**Telugu 85,490 (9,576.56), English 2,422 (271.31), Hindi 1,071 (119.97).**
Srikakulam	129,895	73,605 (10,000)	Telugu 71,629 (9,731.54), English 1,526 (207.32), Hindi 356 (48.37).
Visakhapatnam	51,423	10,529 (10,000)	Telugu 9,482 (9,005.60), English 505 (479.63), Hindi 451 (428.34).
East Godavari	2 708	2,109 (10,000)	Telugu 1,964 (9,312.47), English 74 (350.88), Hindi 69 (327.17).
West Godavari	1,128	494 (10,000)	Telugu 466 (9,433.20), English 25 (506.07), Hindi 2 (40.49).
Krishna	1,036	662 (10,000)	Telugu 636 (9,607.25), English 24 (362.54), Hindi 1 (15.11).
Guntur	1,122	846 (10,000)	Telugu 784 (9,267.14), English 58 (685.58), Hindi 2 (23.64).
Nellore	69	30 (10,000)	Telugu 16 (5,333.33), Tamil 7 (2,333.33), English 4 (1,333.33).
Chittoor	52	36 (10,000)	Telugu 14 (3,888.89), Hindi 12 (3,333.33), English 10 (2,777.78).
Cuddapah	7	6 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (8,333.33), English 1 (1,666.67)

Note :—The figures shown in the brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII 10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
ORIYA—*Concld.*			
Anantapur	7	6 (10,000)	English 3 (5,000.00), Telugu 2 (3,333.33), Hindi 1 (1,666.67).
Kurnool	10	6 (10,000)	Telugu 6 (10,000.00).
Mahbubnagar	19	2 (10,000)	English 2 (10,000.00).
Hyderabad	1,464	774 (10,000)	Telugu 388 (5,012.92), English 172 (2,222.22), Hindi 147 (1,899.22).
Medak	9	3 (10,000)	Telugu 2 (6,666.67), Urdu 1 (3,333.33).
Nizamabad	26	6 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (8,333.33), English 1 (1,666.67).
Adilabad	88	19 (10,000)	Hindi 8, (4,210.53), Telugu 7 (3,684.21), English 3 (1,578.95).
Karimnagar	8	..	.. ..
Warangal	54	3 (10,000)	Telugu 2 (6,666.67), Hindi 1 (3,333.33).
Khammam	234	55 (10,000)	Telugu 40 (7,272.72), English 5 (909.09), Hindi 5 (909.09).
Nalgonda	138	79 (10,000)	Telugu 42 (5,316.45), Hindi 16 (2,025.32), Urdu 11 (1,392.40).
HINDI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	136,069	62,511 (10,000)	**Telugu 30,670 (4,906.34), English 15,215 (2,433.97), Urdu 11,723 (1,875.35).**
Srikakulam	743	414 (10,000)	Telugu 295 (7,125.60), English 99 (2,391.30) Urdu 6 (144.93).
Visakhapatnam	4,219	1,843 (10,000)	Telugu 855 (4,639.17), English 494 (2,680.41), Urdu 200 (1,085.19).
East Godavari	1,484	741 (10,000)	Telugu 482 (6,504.72), English 236 (3,184.88), Urdu 13 (175.44).
West Godavari	1,740	1,184 (10,000)	English 531 (4,484.80), Telugu 507 (4,282.09), Urdu 106 (895.27).
Krishna	2,080	1,122 (10,000)	Telugu 890 (7,932.26), English 160 (1,426.02), Urdu 55 (490.20).
Guntur	2,980	2,098 (10,000)	Telugu 1,882 (8,970.45), English 191 (910.39), Urdu 15 (71.50).
Nellore	2,506	1,316 (10,000)	Telugu 980 (7,446.81), English 238 (1,808.51), Urdu 54 (410.33).
Chittoor	1,322	704 (10,000)	Telugu 511 (7,258.52). English 106 (1,505.68), Tamil 65 (923.30).
Cuddapah	430	273 (10,000)	Telugu 229 (8,388.28), English 33 (1,208.79). Tamil 6 (219.78).
Anantapur	1,579	790 (10,000)	Telugu 592 (7,493.67), English 71 (898.73), Urdu 51 (645.57).
Kurnool	3,256	1,997 (10,000)	Telugu 1,567 (7,846.77), English 268 (1,342.01), Urdu 104 (520.78).
Mahbubnagar	4,326	2,080 (10,000)	Telugu 1,690 (8,125.00), Urdu 138 (663.46), English 100 (480.77).
Hyderabad	77,569	34,460 (10,000)	English 11,192 (3,247.82), Telugu 11,073 (3,213.29), Urdu 10,262 (2,977.95).
Medak	3,302	1,723 (10,000)	Telugu 1,187 (6,889.15), Urdu 268 (1,555.43), Kannada 85 (493.33).
Nizamabad	6,063	3,697 (10,000)	Telugu 2,720 (7,357.31), Urdu 508 (1,374.09), Marathi 269 (727.62).
Adilabad	7,217	2,735 (10,000)	Telugu 1,421 (5,195.61), English 523 (1,912.25), Marathi 357 (1,305.30).
Karimnagar	1,932	780 (10,000)	Telugu 587 (7,525.64), English 128 (1,641.03), Urdu 46 (589.74).
Warangal	4,402	1,672 (10,000)	Telugu 1,211 (7,242.82), English 345 (2,063.40), Urdu 92 (550.24).
Khammam	6,619	2,061 (10,000)	Telugu 1,507 (7,311.98), Urdu 287 (1,392.53), English 188 (912.18).
Nalgonda	2,300	821 (10,000)	Telugu 484 (5,895.25), Urdu 224 (2,728.38), English 96 (1,169.30).
KOYA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	108,657	71,322 (10,000)	**Telugu 71,060 (9,963.26), Marathi 155 (21.73), English 47 (6.59).**
Srikakulam	142	120 (10,000)	Telugu 120 (10,000.00).
Visakhapatnam	10	6 (10,000)	Telugu 6 (10,000.00).
East Godavari	2,750	1,341 (10,000)	Telugu 1,336 (9,962.71), English 5 (37.29).
West Godavari	24,593	19,824 (10,000)	Telugu 19,805 (9,990.41), English 16 (8.07), Hindi 2 (1.01).

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
KOYA—*Concld.*			
Krishna	2	..	.. ..
Guntur	17	6 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (8,333.33), English 1 (1,666.67).
Nellore	7	..	..
Cuddapah	2	1 (10,000)	Telugu 1 (10,000.00).
Anantapur	8	4 (10,000)	Telugu 4 (10,000.00).
Kurnool	1	1 (10,000)	Telugu 1 (10,000.00).
Hyderabad	40	28 (10,000)	Telugu 28 (10,000.00).
Adilabad	5,190	2,673 (10 000)	Telugu 2,480 (9,277.96), Marathi 155 (579.87), Urdu 18 (71.02).
Karimnagar	13	8 (10,000)	Telugu 8 (10,000.00).
Warangal	108	61 (10,000)	Telugu 59 (9,672.13), Hindi 2 (327.87).
Khammam	75,758	47,244 (10,000)	Telugu 47,202 (9,991.11), English 25 (5.29), Hindi 17 (3.60).
Nalgonda	16	5 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (10,000.00).
GONDI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**75,410**	**19,360 (10,000)**	**Telugu 14,213 (7,341.43), Marathi 4,717 (2,436.47), Urdu 206 (106.40).**
Hyderabad	8	7 (10,000)	Urdu 7 (10,000.00).
Nizamabad	74	20 10,000)	Telugu 14 (7,000.00), Urdu 6 (3,000.00).
Adilabad	72,634	17,661 (10,000)	Telugu 12,527 (7,093.03), Marathi 4,717 (2,670.86), Urdu 193 (109.28).
Karimnagar	718	560 (10,000)	Telugu 560 (10,000.00).
Warangal	36	1 (10,000)	Telugu 1 (10,000.00).
Khammam	1,940	1,111 (10,000)	Telugu 1,111 (10,000.00).
YERUKALA/YERUKULA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**73,890**	**46,590 (10,000)**	**Telugu 45,686 (9,805.97), English 388 (83.28), Kannada 285 (61.17).**
Srikakulam	1,129	814 (10,000)	Telugu 794 (9,754.30), Tamil 16 (193.56), Oriya 4 (49.14).
Visakhapatnam	348	257 (10,000)	Telugu 257 (10,000.00).
East Godavari	53	45 (10,000)	Telugu 45 (10,000.00).
West Godavari	932	692 (10,000)	Telugu 691 (9,985.54), English 1 (14.45).
Krishna	7,359	4,884 (10,000)	Telugu 4,868 (9,957.00), English 18 (40.95), Hindi 2 (8.05).
Guntur	17,841	13,476 (10,000)	Telugu 13,163 (9,767.73), English 312 (231.52), Tamil 1 (0.74).
Nellore	3,877	2,566 (10,000)	Telugu 2,545 (9,918.16), Tamil 16 (62.35), Hindi 3 (11.69).
Chittoor	735	553 (10,000)	Telugu 542 (9,801.08), Tamil 11 (198.91).
Cuddapah	2,839	2,121 (10,000)	Telugu 2,100 (9,900.99), Urdu 12 (56.58), English 4 (18.86).
Anantapur	7,288	4,628 (10,000)	Telugu 4,522 (9,770.96), Kannada 80 (172.86), English 20 (43.22).
Kurnool	7,920	4,779 (10,000)	Telugu 4,585 (9,594.05), Kannada 150 (313.87), English 23 (48.13).
Mahbubnagar	4,279	2,416 (10,000)	Telugu 2,380 (9,850.99), Kannada 28 (115.89), Urdu 5 (20.70).
Hyderabad	1,399	637 (10,000)	Telugu 601 (9,434.85), Urdu 16 (251.18), Hnidi 14 (219.78).
Medak	2,092	920 (10,000)	Telugu 890 (9,673.91), Kannada 25 (271.74), Urdu 4 (43.48).
Nizamabad	640	352 (10,000)	Telugu 332 (9,431.82), Urdu 16 (454.55), Lamani/Lambadi 3 (85.23).
Adilabad	285	138 (10,000)	Telugu 105 (7,608.69), Urdu 32 (2,318.84), Marathi 1 (72.46).

Note:—The figures shown in brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII-10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
YERUKALA/YERUKULA—*Concld.*			
Karimnagar	4,227	1,823 (10,000)	Telugu 1,812 (9,939.66), Urdu 10 (54.85), Hindi 1 (5.49).
Warangal	5,295	2,555 (10,000)	Telugu 2,536 (9,925.64), Urdu 9 (35.23), Hindi 8 (31.31).
Khammam	1,827	1,085 (10,000)	Telugu 1,082 (9,972.35), English 1 (9.22), Hindi 1 (9.22).
Nalgonda	3,575	1,849 (10,000)	Telugu 1,841 (9,956.73), Urdu 6 (32.45), Hindi 1 (5.41).
SAVARA			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**47,949**	**25,704 (10,000)**	**Telugu 24,487 (9,526.53), Oriya 1,210 (470.74), English 2 (0.78).**
Srikakulam	47,942	25,703 (10,000)	Telugu 24,486 (9,526.51), Oriya 1,210 (470.74), English 2 (0.78).
Visakhapatnam	6	..	.. ..
East Godavari	1	1 (10,000)	Telugu 1 (10,000.00).
MALAYALAM			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**23,348**	**14,841 (10,000)**	**English 5,593 (3,768.61), Telugu 5,442 (3,666.87), Tamil 1,517 (1,022.17).**
Srikakulam	351	264 (10,000)	Telugu 191 (7,234.85), English 47 (1,780.30), Hindi 19 (719.70).
Visakhapatnam	2,484	1,342 (10,000)	Telugu 620 (4,619.97), English 289 (2,153.50), Tamil 201 (1,497.76).
East Godavari	787	522 (10,000)	Telugu 262 (5,019.15), English 201 (3,850.57), Tamil 42 (804.60).
West Godavari	512	349 (10,000)	Telugu 254 (7,277.94), English 74 (2,120.34), Tamil 13 (372.49).
Krishna	1,207	755 (10,000)	Telugu 377 (4,993.38), English 283 (3,748.34), Tamil 69 (913.91).
Guntur	1,563	1,100 (10,000)	Telugu 708 (6,436.36), English 298 (2,709.09), Tamil 69 (627.27).
Nellore	1,683	939 (10,000)	Telugu 410 (4,366.34), English 308 (3,280.08), Tamil 186 (1,980.83).
Chittoor	1,371	846 (10,000)	Tamil 327 (3,865.25), Telugu 265 (3,132.39), English 227 (2,683.21).
Cuddapah	550	380 (10,000)	Telugu 242 (6,722.22), English 89 (1,663.67), Tamil 33 (916.67).
Anantapur	1,369	1,020 (10,000)	Telugu 678 (6,637.25), English 127 (1,245.10), Urdu 68 (666.67).
Kurnool	666	459 (10,000)	Telugu 213 (4,641.52), English 141 (3,071.93), Urdu 33 (718.95).
Mahbubnagar	160	88 (10,000)	English 37 (4,204.54), Telugu 16 (1,818.18), Urdu 14 (1,590.91).
Hyderabad	7,471	4,893 (10,000)	English 2,847 (5,818.51), Hindi 874 (1,786.22), Telugu 502 (1,025.95).
Medak	184	96 (10,000)	Telugu 46 (4,791.66), Tamil 21 (2,187.50), English 19 (1,979.17).
Nizamabad	183	137 (10,000)	Telugu 72 (5,255.47), English 36 (2,627.74), Hindi 12 (875.91).
Adilabad	556	347 (10,000)	English 140 (4,034.58), Hindi 100 (2,881.84), Telugu 63(1,815.56).
Karimnagar	88	61 (10,000)	Telugu 40 (6,557.38), English 9 (1,475.41), Hindi 8 (1,311.48).
Warangal	675	414 (10,000)	Telugu 165 (3,985.51), English 141 (3,405.80), Hindi 67 (1,618.36).
Khammam	358	227 (10,000)	Telugu 129 (5,682.82), English 68 (2,995.59), Tamil 16 (704.85).
Nalgonda	1,130	622 (10,000)	English 241 (3,874.60), Telugu 203 (3,303.13), Tamil 71 (1,141.48).
KHOND/KONDH			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**22,730**	**9,935 (10,000)**	**Telugu 9,561 (9,623.55), Oriya 370 (372.42), English 1 (1.01).**
Srikakulam	10,648	6,570 (10,000)	Telugu 6, 564 (9,990.87), Oriya 4 (6.09), Hindi 1 (1.52).
Visakhapatnam	12,080	3,364 (10,000)	Telugu 2,997 (8,909.04), Oriya 366 (1,087.99), Kannada 1 (2.97).
Hyderabad	2	1 (10,000)	English 1 (10,000).

Note:—The figures shown in brackets are proportions.

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
GUJARATI			
ANDHRA PRARESH .	**20,467**	**10,903 (10,000)**	**Hindi 3,748 (3,437.59), English 2,634 (2,415.85), Urdu 2,076 (1,904.06).**
Srikakulam . .	188	140 (10,000)	Telugu 100 (7,142.86), English 16 (1,142.86), Hindi 12 (857.14).
Visakhapatnam . .	1,844	420 (10,000)	Telugu 286 (6,809.52), Urdu 79 (1,880.95), English 26 (619.05).
East Godavari . .	256	141 (10,000)	Telugu 65 (4,609.93), English 45 (3,191.49), Hindi 29 (2,056.74).
West Godavari . .	125	62 (10,000)	Hindi 29 (4,677.42), Telugu 19 (3,064.52), Urdu 10 (1,612.90).
Krishna . .	576	267 (10,000)	Telugu 117 (4,382.02), Hindi 91 (3,408.24), English 56 (2,097.38).
Guntur . .	263	158 (10,000)	Telugu 90 (5,696.20), Hindi 38 (2,405.06), English 27 (1,708.86).
Nellore . .	136	88 (10,000)	Hind 41 (4,659.09), Telugu 32 (3,636.36), English 7 (795.45).
Chittoor . .	265	178 (10,000)	Telugu 137 (7,696.63), English 23 (1,292.13), Tamil 11 (617.98).
Cuddapah . .	62	36 (10,000)	Telugu 20 (5,555.55), English 9 (2,500.00), Urdu 5 (1,388.89).
Anantapur . .	118	61 (10,000)	Telugu 29 (4,754.10), Kannada 11 (1,803.28), Hindi 8 (1,311.48).
Kurnool . .	817	445 (10,000)	Telugu 189 (4,247.19), English 123 (2,764.04), Hindi 106 (2,382.02).
Mahbubnagar . .	305	167 (10,000)	Urdu 59 (3,532.93), Hindi 42 (2,514.97), Telugu 35 (2,095.81).
Hyderabad . .	11,445	6,672 (10,000)	Hindi 2,585 (3,874.40), English 2,048 (3,069.54), Urdu 1,335 (2,000.90).
Medak . .	138	76 (10,000	Urdu 37 (4,868.42), Telugu 26 (3,421.05), Hindi 11 (1,447.37).
Nizamabad . .	1,661	887 (10,000)	Hindi 391 (4,408.11), Urdu 329 (3,709.13), Telugu 84 (947.01).
Adilabad . .	1,239	582 (10,000)	Hindi 194 (3,333.33), Telugu 150 (2,577.32), Urdu 92 (1,580.76).
Karimnagar . .	201	91 (10,000)	Urdu 40 (4,395.60), Telugu 21 (2,307.69), Hindi 19 (2,087.91).
Warangal . .	528	298 (10,000)	Telugu 118 (3,959.73), Hindi 91 (3,053.69), English 64 (2,147.65).
Khammam . .	112	54 (10,000)	Telugu 26 (4,814.81), English 14 (2,592.59), Hindi 7 (1,296.30).
Nalgonda . .	188	80 (10,000)	Hindi 25 (3,125.00), Urdu 19 (2,375.00), Telugu 17 (2,125.00).
JATAPU			
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**19,467**	**10,456 (10,000)**	**Telugu 10,347 (9,895.75), Savara 52 (49.73), Oriya 30 (19.13).**
Srikakulam . .	19,391	10,427 (10,000)	Telugu 10,347 (9,923.28), Savara 52 (49.87), Khond/Kondh 23 (22.06).
Visakhapatnam . .	76	29 (10,000)	Oriya 29 (10,000.00).
ENGLISH			
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**13,607**	**6,338 (10,000)**	**Telugu 2,579 (4,069.10), Hindi 1,455 (2,295.68), Urdu 1,050 (1,656.67).**
Srikakulam . .	16	13 (10,000)	Telugu 12 (9,230.77), Hindi 1 (769.23).
Visakhapatnam . .	2,901	856 (10,000)	Telugu 606 (7,079.44), Urdu 214 (2,500.00), Hindi 24 (280.37).
East Godavari . .	586	338 (10,000)	Telugu 224 (6,627.22), Tamil 72 (2,130.18), Hindi 35 (1,035.50).
West Godavari . .	82	60 (10,000)	Telugu 49 (8,166.66), Tamil 7 (1,166.67), Hindi 4 (666.67).
Krishna . .	297	169 (10,000)	Telugu 94 (5,562.13), Tamil 33 (1,952.66), Hindi 28 (1,656.80).
Guntur . .	153	81 (10,000)	Telugu 51 (6,296.29), Hindi 20 (2,469.13), Tamil 6 (740.74).
Nellore . .	1,195	460 (10,000)	Tamil 179 (3,891.30), Telugu 106 (2,304.35), Hindi 84 (1,826.09).
Chittoor . .	231	131 (10,000)	Tamil 86 (6,564.88), Telugu 25 (1,908.40), French 7 (534.35).
Cuddapah . .	34	18 (10,000)	Telugu 16 (8,888.89), Hindi 2 (1,111.11).
Anantapur . .	540	282 (10,000)	Tamil 138 (4,893.62), Telugu 80 (2,836.88), Hindi 32 (1,134.75)

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue / State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
ENGLISH—*Concld.*			
Kurnool . .	21	15 (10,000)	Telugu 13 (8,666.67), Kannada 1 (666.67), Tamil 1 (666.67).
Mahbubnagar . .	3	3 (10,000)	Telugu 3 (10,000.00).
Hyderabad . .	6,784	3,476 (10,000)	Hindi 1,137 (3,272.00), Telugu 1,077 (3,098.39), Urdu 718 (2,353.28).
Medak . .	9	9 (10,000)	Telugu 8 (8,888.89), Urdu 1 (1,111.11).
Nizamabad . .	36	27 (10,000)	Telugu 15 (5,555.55), Hindi 5 (1,851.85), Urdu 5 (1,851.85).
Adilabad . .	77	55 (10,000)	Telugu 30 (5,454.54), Urdu 9 (1,636.36), Hindi 8 (1,454.54).
Karimnagar . .	40	27 (10,000)	Telugu 22 (8,148.15), Urdu 4 (1,481.48), Hindi 1 (370.37).
Warangal . .	445	195 (10,000)	Telugu 85 (4,358.97), Urdu 56 (2,871.80), Hindi 40 (2,051.23).
Khammam . .	126	78 (10,000)	Telugu 47 (6,025.64), Hindi 18 (2,307.69), Tamil 7 (897.44).
Nalgonda . .	81	45 (10,000)	Telugu 16 (3,555.56), Hindi 10 (2,222.22), Tamil 8 (1,777.78).
MARWARI			
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**11,685**	**5,944 (10,000)**	**Hindi 3,025 (5,089.16), Urdu 1,200 (2,018.84), English 740 (1,244.95).**
Srikakulam . .	18	10 (10,000)	Telugu 9 (9,000.00), Hindi 1 (1,000.00).
Visakhapatnam . .	186	91 (10,000)	Telugu 28 (2,527.47), English 22 (2,417.58), Marathi 18 (1,978.02).
East Godavari . .	242	87 (10,000)	Telugu 43 (4,942.53), English 27 (3,103.45), Hindi 17 (1,954.02).
West Godavari . .	74	45 (10,000)	Telugu 22 (4,888.89), English 11 (2,444.44), Hindi 9 (2,000.00)
Krishna . .	403	158 (10,000)	Telugu 92 (5,822.78), Hindi 54 (3,417.72), English 9 (569.62).
Guntur . .	213	128 (10,000)	Telugu 65 (5,078.13), Hindi 44 (3,437.50), English 19 (1,484.25).
Nellore . .	23	5 (10,000)	Telugu 3 (6,000.00), Hindi 2 (4,000.00).
Chittoor . .	6	1 (10,000)	Telugu 1 (10,000.00).
Cuddapah . .	15	7 (10,000)	Telugu 5 (7,142.86), English 2 (2,857.14).
Anantapur . .	88	50 (10,000)	Telugu 35 (7,000.00), Hindi 13 (2,600.00), Urdu 2 (400.00).
Kurnool . .	286	151 (10,000)	Hindi 64 (4,238.41), Telugu 57 (3,774.83), English 11 (728.48).
Mahbubnagar . .	245	144 (10,000)	Hindi 59 (4,097.22), Telugu 49 (3,402.78), Urdu 27 (1,875.00).
Hyderabad . .	6,952	3,631 (10,000)	Hindi 2,152 (5,926.74), Urdu 569 (1,567.03,) English 526 (1,448.64).
Medak . .	99	61 (10,000)	Hindi 30 (4,918.03), Telugu 21 (3,442.62), Urdu 9 (1,475.41).
Nizamabad . .	681	318 (10,000)	Hindi 171 (5,377.36), Telugu 76 (2,389.94), Urdu 31 (974.84).
Adilabad . .	1,210	643 (10,000)	Hindi 223 (3,468.12), Telugu 208 (3,234.83), Marathi 81 (1,259.73).
Karimnagar . .	172	70 (10,000)	Hindi 34 (4,857.14), Telugu 33 (4,714.28), English 2 (285.71).
Warangal . .	460	215 (10,000)	Hindi 107 (4,976.74), Telugu 78 (3,627.91), English 20 (930.23).
Khammam . .	234	101 (10,000)	Telugu 75 (7,425.74), Hindi 20 (1,980.20), English 4 (396.04).
Nalgonda . .	78	28 (10,000)	Hindi 15 (5,357.14), Urdu 6 (2,142.86), Telugu 4 (1,428.57).
BANJARI			
ANDHRA PRADESH .	**11,456**	**4,956 (10,000)**	**Telugu 2,705 (5,458.03), Marathi 1,892 (3,817.59), Urdu 259 (522.60).**
Mahbubnagar . .	25	23 (10,000)	English 15 (6,521.74), Telugu 8 (3,478.26).
Hyderabad . .	248	20 (10,000)	Telugu 19 (9,500.00), Hindi 1 (500.00).
Medak . .	209	109 (10,000)	Telugu 107 (9,816.51), Hindi 1 (91.74), Kannada 1 (91.74).
Nizamabad . .	8	1 (10,000)	Telugu 1 (10,000.00).

STATEMENT

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF (*a*) NUMERICAL STRENGTH IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 OF CERTAIN TRIBES AND OF (*b*) THE

Scheduled Tribes and Mother Tongue (in alphabetical order)	Andhra Pradesh		Srikakulam		Visakhapatnam		East Godavari	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Bhil								
(*a*)Population	45	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Bhili speaker	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chenchu								
(*a*)Population	9,042	8,567	23	27	33	18	72	57
(*b*)Chenchu speaker	90	94	..	..	..	..	..	8
3 Gadabas								
(*a*)Population	10,953	10,887	6,517	6,212	4,322	4,536	113	138
(*b*)Gadaba speaker	4,200	3,860	2,687	2,493	1,470	1,319	43	48
4 Gond								
(*a*)Population	72,213	71,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Gondi speaker	38,440	36,115	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Goudu (goud)								
(*a*)Population	1,688	1,704	103	79	1,546	1,582	25	23
(*b*)Goudo speaker	8	22	..	..	8	22	..	..
6 Jatapus								
(*a*)Population	31,437	31,357	31,368	31,318	67	39	2	..
(*b*)Jatapu speaker	8,564	9,931	8,531	9,908	33	23	..	..
7 Konda Reddi								
(*a*)Population	17,546	17,893	1	..	362	322	15,163	15,543
(*b*)Reddi Bhasha speaker	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kondhs								
(*a*)Population	11,441	10,313	3,187	2,796	8,251	7,513	..	1
(*b*)Khond/Kondh speaker	7,235	5,947	1,578	1,378	5,657	4,569	..	..
9 Kolam								
(*a*)Population	8,346	8,385	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Kolami speaker	3,657	3,469	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Koya								
(*a*)Population	110,185	109,961	2	1	67	57	11,731	11,599
(*b*)Koya speaker	52,154	49,432	..	..	9	..	1,588	1,162
11 Pardhan								
(*a*)Population	4,539	5,162	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Pardhan speaker	94	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Savaras								
(*a*)Population	34,516	33,669	33,995	33,142	126	136	102	76
(*b*)Savara speaker	23,461	23,492	23,461	23,488	..	4	..	..
13 Sugalis (Lambadis)								
(*a*)Population	49,295	46,879	11	9	3	2	41	32
(*b*)Lamani/Lambadi speaker	42,593	41,084	..	..	..	..	28	21
14 Thoti								
(*a*)Population	285	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Thoti speaker	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Yenadis								
(*a*)Population	106,484	98,897	160	133	49	58	845	769
(*b*)Yenadi/Yanadi speaker	86	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Yerukulas								
(*a*)Population	65,011	63,013	1,321	1,310	1,156	1,114	3,784	3,704
(*b*)Yerukala/Yerukula speaker	24,847	25,065	518	611	172	154	17	27

WIII.11

NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED AS SPEAKING AS MOTHER TONGUE THE LANGUAGES THAT GO BY THOSE TRIBAL NAMES

West Godavari		Krishna		Guntur		Nellore		Chittoor		Scheduled Tribes and Mother Tongue (in alphabetical order)
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
										1 Bhil
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Bhili speaker
										2 Chenchu
206	196	254	239	1,713	1,500	118	107	382	365	(*a*)Population
7	6	21	18	16	14	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Chenchu speaker
										3 Gadabas
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Gadaba speaker
										4 Gond
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Gondi speaker
										5 Goudu
14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Goudo speaker
										6 Jatapus
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Jatapu speaker
										7 Konda Reddi
1,975	1,995	29	23	14	10	2	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Reddi Bhasha speaker
										8 Kondhs
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Khond/Kondh speaker
										9 Kolam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Kolami speaker
										10 Koya
11,802	12,282	46	45	122	90	83	90	68	49	(*a*)Population
11,430	12,021	..	..	6	2	..	7	..	..	(*b*)Koya speaker
										11 Pardhan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Pardhan speaker
										12 Savaras
215	251	..	..	74	56	1	5	3	3	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Savara speaker
										13 Sugalis (Lambadis)
1,319	1,331	7,900	7,636	8,912	8,359	88	74	4,398	4,218	(*a*)Population
909	895	6,141	5,977	6,703	6,198	66	66	4,205	4,070	(*b*)Lamani/Lambadi speaker
										14 Thoti
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Thoti speaker
										15 Yenadis
1382	1433	2,108	2,914	18,332	16,938	60,978	56,526	16,756	15,586	(*a*)Population
6	7	27	12	18	4	..	..	5	6	(*b*)Yenadi/Yanadi speaker
										16 Yerukulas
3,858	3,699	7,435	7,044	19,149	19,257	6,950	6,097	4,436	4,073	(*a*)Population
410	487	3,801	3,421	8,714	8,994	2,006	1,855	404	331	(*b*)Yerukala/Yerukula speaker

STATEMENT VIII.10—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 SPEAKERS OF THE MAJOR MOTHER TONGUES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES, 1961

Mother Tongue State/District	Total Number of Mother Tongue Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother Tongue	Three subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4
BANJARI—*Concld.*			
Adilabad	7,529	3,021 (10,000)	Marathi 1,892 (6,262.83), Telugu 826 (2,734.19), Urdu 231 (764.62)
Karimnagar	82	46 (10,000)	Telugu 46 (10,000.00).
Warangal	864	434 (10,000)	Telugu 432 (9,953.92), English 2 (46.08).
Khammam	1,094	500 (10,000)	Telugu 492 (9,840.00), Urdu 6 (120.00), English 2 (40.00).
Nalgonda	1,402	802 (10,000)	Telugu 774 (9,650.87), Urdu 22 (274.31), Hindi 6 (74.82).
PUNJABI			
ANDHRA PRADESH	**10,125**	**6,215 (10,000)**	**Hindi 2,524 (4,061.41), English 2,222 (3,575.22), Urdu 801 (1,288.82).**
Srikakulam	11	6 (10,000)	Hindi 3 (5,000.00), English 2 (3,333.32), Urdu 1 (1,666.67).
Visakhapatnam	396	185 (10,000)	English 87 (4,720.70), Telugu 77 (4,162.16), Urdu 21 (1,135.13).
East Godavari	35	26 (10,000)	Hindi 14 (5,384.61), English 9 (3,461.54), Telugu 3 (1,153.85).
West Godavari	44	36 (10,000)	English 33 (9,166.64), Urdu 2 (555.55), Hindi 1 (277.78).
Krishna	162	99 (10,000)	Telugu 40 (4,040.40), Hindi 26 (2,626.26), Arabi/Arbi 16 (1,616.16).
Guntur	48	37 (10,000)	Hindi 17 (4,594.59), English 12 (3,243.24), Telugu 8 (2,162.16).
Nellore	11	8 (10,000)	English 5 (6,250.00), Hindi 3 (3,750.00).
Chittoor	9	5 (10,000)	English 4 (8,000.00), Hindi 1 (2,000.00).
Cuddapah	2	2 (10,000)	English 1 (5,000.00), Urdu 1, (5,000.00).
Anantapur	19	14 (10,000)	English 5 (3,571.43), Urdu 4 (2,857.14), Hindi 3 (2,142.86).
Kurnool	28	13 (10,000)	English 9 (6,923.07), Hindi 3 (2,307.69), Urdu 1 (769.23).
Mahbubnagar	71	50 (10,000)	Hindi 30 (6,000.00), Telugu 8 (1,600.00), English 7 (1,400.00).
Hyderabad	6,988	4,661 (10,000)	Hindi 2,024 (4,342.41), English 1,848 (3,964.81), Urdu 574. (1,231 49).
Medak	153	69 (10,000)	Telugu 24 (3,478.25), Hindi 21 (3,043.47), Urdu 14 (2,028.98).
Nizamabad	642	291 (10,000)	Hindi 96 (3,298.96), Telugu 89 (3,058.41), Urdu 73 (2,508.59).
Adilabad	424	238 (10,000)	Hindi 109 (4,579.83), English 70 (2,941.18), Urdu 34 (1,428.57).
Karimnagar	505	160 (10,000)	Telugu 53 (3,312.50), Hindi 39 (2,437.50), English 37 (2,312.05).
Warangal	301	159 (10,000)	English 62 (3,899.37), Telugu 43 (2,704.40), Hindi 38 (2,389.93).
Khammam	87	45 (10,000)	English 20 (4,444.44), Hindi 12 (2,666.67), Urdu 7 (1,555.56).
Nalgonda	189	111 (10,000)	English 37 (3,333.33), Telugu 28 (2,522.52), Hindi 27 (2,432.43).

40. From the above statement it will be seen that among those with Telugu as mother tongue, only a small proportion *i.e.*, about 5%, speak a subsidiary language. English forms the chief subsidiary language followed by Urdu and then Hindi. English occupies an important place as a subsidiary language mainly on account of the place English occupied in the educational system of the country and also because of its usage in administration, commercial correspondence etc. In the Telangana districts, however, except in Khammam district it is Urdu which is the chief subsidiary language of the Telugu speakers. In Chittoor district which borders Madras, Tamil occupies a higher place as a subsidiary language than English, while in Anantapur and Kurnool districts bordering Mysore State, Kannada is more popular as a subsidiary language of the Telugus. As regards those with languages other than Telugu as mother tongue in the State, nearly 50% or more speak a subsidiary language and obviously Telugu, the chief language of this linguistic State has to be the main subsidiary language for almost all of them. Among those that speak a subsidiary language, Telugu as a subsidiary language accounts for 80% or more, followed by English and then Urdu and Hindi. However, in certain border districts as Adilabad, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Anantapur, etc., languages like Marathi and Kannada also assume some importance as subsidiary languages. Those with Punjabi, Marwari and Gujarati as mother tongues seem to prefer Hindi, English or Urdu to Telugu as a subsidiary language, though in the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts Marwari and Gujarati

speakers seem to have picked up Telugu as a subsidiary language to a larger extent.

Tribals and their language

41. It is common knowledge that by the constant and closer contact of the tribals with the plains, the dialects of the tribals are giving way to the spread of the main local language. Since education and official business are conducted in the local language of the State, several tribals may be gradually adopting the chief language of the State as their mother tongue. Sometimes it may also happen that the ignorant tribal could not answer the question of a Census enumerator directly and the writer himself witnessed how in a certain tribal area the answer of an ignorant tribal to a question put to him about his mother tongue was "my language is the same as what you and I speak". The enumerator was questioning him in Telugu. The enumerator had no other option than to note the mother tongue of the tribal as Telugu. In other instances the tribal merely answered that his mother tongue was a "Hill language" without being able to specify what the language is called. The enumerator sometimes noted the name of the Scheduled Tribe or merely noted the language as returned, *viz.*, "Konda Basha" or "Hill language". Thus there is a variation between the numerical strength of certain Scheduled Tribes and the number of speakers of a language known by the name of that tribe. The following statement illustrates this.

[*Statement* :

STATEMENT

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF (*a*) NUMERICAL STRENGTH IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 OF CERTAIN TRIBES AND OF (*b*) THE

Scheduled Tribes and Mother Tongue (in alphabetical order)	Andhra Pradesh		Srikakulam		Visakhapatnam		East Godavari	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Bhil								
(*a*)Population	45	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Bhili speaker	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chenchu								
(*a*)Population	9,042	8,567	23	27	33	18	72	57
(*b*)Chenchu speaker	90	94	..	..	..	..	..	8
3 Gadabas								
(*a*)Population	10,953	10,887	6,517	6,212	4,322	4,536	113	138
(*b*)Gadaba speaker	4,200	3,860	2,687	2,493	1,470	1,319	43	48
4 Gond								
(*a*)Population	72,213	71,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Gondi speaker	38,440	36,115	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Goudu (goud)								
(*a*)Population	1,688	1,704	103	79	1,546	1,582	25	23
(*b*)Goudo speaker	8	22	..	..	8	22	..	..
6 Jatapus								
(*a*)Population	31,437	31,357	31,368	31,318	67	39	2	..
(*b*)Jatapu speaker	8,564	9,931	8,531	9,908	33	23	..	..
7 Konda Reddi								
(*a*)Population	17,546	17,893	1	..	362	322	15,163	15,543
(*b*)Reddi Bhasha speaker	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kondhs								
(*a*)Population	11,441	10,313	3,187	2,796	8,251	7,513	..	1
(*b*)Khond/Kondh speaker	7,235	5,947	1,578	1,378	5,657	4,569	..	..
9 Kolam								
(*a*)Population	8,346	8,385	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Kolami speaker	3,657	3,469	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Koya								
(*a*)Population	110,185	109,961	2	1	67	57	11,731	11,599
(*b*)Koya speaker	52,154	49,432	..	..	9	..	1,588	1,162
11 Pardhan								
(*a*)Population	4,539	5,162	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Pardhan speaker	94	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Savaras								
(*a*)Population	34,516	33,669	33,995	33,142	126	136	102	76
(*b*)Savara speaker	23,461	23,492	23,461	23,488	..	4	..	..
13 Sugalis (Lambadis)								
(*a*)Population	49,295	46,879	11	9	3	2	41	32
(*b*)Lamani/Lambadi speaker	42,593	41,084	..	..	..	..	28	21
14 Thoti								
(*a*)Population	285	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Thoti speaker	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Yenadis								
(*a*)Population	106,484	98,897	160	133	49	58	845	769
(*b*)Yenadi/Yanadi speaker	86	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Yerukulas								
(*a*)Population	65,011	63,013	1,321	1,310	1,156	1,114	3,784	3,704
(*b*)Yerukala/Yerukula speaker	24,847	25,065	518	611	172	154	17	27

VIII.11

NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED AS SPEAKING AS MOTHER TONGUE THE LANGUAGES THAT GO BY THOSE TRIBAL NAMES

West Godavari		Krishna		Guntur		Nellore		Chittoor		Scheduled Tribes and Mother Tongue (in alphabetical order)
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
										1 Bhil
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Bhili speaker
										2 Chenchu
206	196	254	239	1,713	1,500	118	107	382	365	(*a*)Population
7	6	21	18	16	14	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Chenchu speaker
										3 Gadabas
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Gadaba speaker
										4 Gond
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Gondi speaker
										5 Goudu
14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Goudo speaker
										6 Jatapus
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Jatapu speaker
										7 Konda Reddi
3,975	1,995	29	23	14	10	2	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Reddi Bhasha speaker
										8 Kondhs
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Khond/Kondh speaker
										9 Kolam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Kolami speaker
										10 Koya
11,802	12,282	46	45	122	90	83	90	68	49	(*a*)Population
11,430	12,021	..	..	6	2	..	7	..	..	(*b*)Koya speaker
										11 Pardhan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Pardhan speaker
										12 Savaras
215	251	..	..	74	56	1	5	3	3	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Savara speaker
										13 Sugalis (Lambadis)
1,319	1,331	7,900	7,636	8,912	8,359	88	74	4,398	4,218	(*a*)Population
909	895	6,141	5,977	6,703	6,198	66	66	4,205	4,070	(*b*)Lamani/Lambadi speaker
										14 Thoti
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Thoti speaker
										15 Yenadis
1382	1433	2,108	2,914	13,332	16,938	60,978	56,526	16,756	15,586	(*a*)Population
6	7	27	12	15	4	..	..	5	6	(*b*)Yenadi/Yanadi speaker
										16 Yerukulas
3,358	3,699	7,435	7,044	19,149	19,257	6,950	6,097	4,436	4,073	(*a*)Population
410	487	3,801	3,421	3,714	3,994	2,006	1,855	404	331	(*b*)Yerukala/Yerukula speaker

STATEMENT

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF (*a*) NUMERICAL STRENGTH IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 OF CERTAIN TRIBES AND OF (*b*) THE

Scheduled Tribes and Mother Tongue (in alphabetical order)	Cuddapah		Anantapur		Kurnool		Mahbubnagar		Hyderabad		Medak	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Bhil												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	22	3	..	..
(*b*)Bhili speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chenchu												
(*a*)Population	40	43	3	5	2,965	2,872	2,333	2,278	281	298	20	21
(*b*)Chenchu speaker	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Gadabas												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Gadaba speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Gond												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	35	148	121	22	21
(*b*)Gondi speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Goudu												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Goudo speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Jatapus												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Jatapu speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Konda Reddi												
(*a*) Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Reddi Bhasha speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kondhs												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Khond/Kondh speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kolam												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	..	..
(*b*)Kolami speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Koya												
(*a*)Population	5	8	9	9	..	..	48	25	41	45	..	..
(*b*)Koya Speaker	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	13	20	..	..
11 Pardhan												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	171	..	..
(*b*)Pardhan speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Savaras												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Savara speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Sugalis (Lambadis)												
(*a*)Population	3,064	2,829	17,414	16,533	6,145	5,796	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Lamani/Lambadi	2,786	2,601	16,557	16,350	5,198	4,906	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Thoti												
(*a*)Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	..	..
(*b*)Thoti speaker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Yenadi												
(*a*)Population	4,229	3,833	169	191	476	516	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Yenadi/Yanadi speaker	29	58	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Yerukulas												
(*a*)Population	4,304	4,012	7,155	6,912	5,963	5,791	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*)Yerukala/Yerukula speaker	1,494	1,345	3,472	3,816	3,839	4,024	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII.11—*Concld.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED AS SPEAKING AS MOTHER TONGUE THE LANGUAGES THAT GO BY THOSE TRIBAL NAMES

Nizamabad		Adilabad		Karimnagar		Warangal		Khammam		Nalgonda		Scheduled Tribes and Mother Tongue (in alphabetical order)
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	1
												1 Bhil
..	..	20	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Bhili speaker
												2 Chenchu
24	35	13	7	26	24	286	235	52	61	198	179	(*a*) Population
..	..	..	..	15	8	28	29	..	..	..	4	(*b*)Chenchu speaker
												3 Gadabas
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Gadaba speaker
												4 Gond
327	316	47,090	46,244	5,883	5,934	11,360	11,279	7,351	7,597	13	10	(*a*)Population
44	9	37,051	34,761	344	371	16	19	985	955	..	..	(*b*)Gondi speaker
												5 Goudu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Goudo speaker
												6 Jatapus
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Jatapu speaker
												7 Konda Reddi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Reddi Bhasha
												8 Kondhs
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Khond/Kondh speaker
												9 Kolam
6	..	8,110	8,349	..	..	198	4	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	3,657	3,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Kolami speaker
												10 Koya
..	..	5,738	5,077	609	601	4,677	4,862	75,114	75,095	23	26	(*a*)Population
..	..	2,964	1,446	7	6	15	66	36,107	34,696	8	4	(*b*)Koya speaker
												11 Pardhan
..	..	4,353	4,991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	94	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Pardhan speaker
												12 Savaras
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Savara speaker
												13 Sugalis (Lambadis)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Lamani/Lambadi speaker
												14 Thoti
9	9	226	203	4	17	..	..	21	22	..	1	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Thoti speaker
												15 Yenadis
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Yenadi/Yanadi speaker
												16 Yerukulas
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)Population
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*)Yerukala/Yerukula speaker

42. The statement may to a certain extent help to indicate to what degree certain tribal dialects had resisted the invasion of the major language of the area or succumbed to it. Taking the example of Yerukulas, it is known that Yerukulas have a dialect of their own. But in the North Coastal Andhra districts, Yerukula dialect as such is undoubtedly losing ground and most of the Yerukulas have apparently adopted Telugu as mother tongue while in the Rayalaseema districts they seem to have preserved their own dialect to a larger extent.

43. The statement below giving the mother tongues and the subsidiary languages spoken by the Scheduled Tribes helps us to know to what extent the Tribals confine themselves to their own languages and to what extent they have tried to pick up the local languages for intercourse with outside world.

STATEMENT VIII. 12

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Name of the Mother Tongue	No. of persons speaking a language subsidiary to other Tongue: Males	Females	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4	5
Andh	Marathi	83 *1,000*	55 *1,000*	Telugu M. 66 (795.17); F. 52 (945.45); Urdu M. 10 (120.48); F. 1 (18.18); Gondi M. 6 (72.29); F. 2 (36.36); Hindi M. 1 (12.05)
Bagata	Gadaba	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	150 *1,000*	970 *1,000*	Telugu M. 150 (1,000.00); F. 970 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	198 *1,000*	624 *1,000*	Oriya M. 169 (853.53); F. 567 (908.65); English M. 24 (121.21); F. 43 (68.91); Hindi M. 3 (15.15); F. 14 (22.44); Koya M. 2 (10.10)
Bhil	Bhili	4 *1,000*	12 *1,000*	Telugu M. 4 (1,000.00); F. 12 (1,000.00)
	Kolami	4 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 4 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Marathi	2 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	15 *1,000*	..	English M. 8 (533.33); Hindi M. 3 (200.00); Urdu M. 3 (200.00); Marathi M. 1 (66.67)
Chenchu	Chenchu	60 *1,000*	58 *1,000*	Telugu M. 60 (1,000.00); F. 57 (982.75); Hindi F. 1 (17.24)
	Lamani/Lambadi	..	1 *1,000*	Telugu F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Marathi	..	1 *1,000*	Urdu F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	130 *1,000*	88 *1,000*	Telugu M. 130 (1,000.00); F. 88 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	56 *1,000*	42 *1,000*	Telugu M. 56 (1,000.00); F. 42 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	88 *1,000*	46 *1,000*	Urdu M. 25 (284.09); F. 18 (391.30); Oriya M. 18 (204.54); F. 13 (282.61); English M. 21 (238.64); F. 1 (21.74); Tamil M. 9 (102.27); F. 9 (195.65); Hindi M. 11 (125.00); Lamani/Lambadi M. 3 (34.09); F. 3 (65.22); Marathi M. 1 (11.36); F. 1 (21.74); Chachadi F. 1 (21.74)
Gadaba	Gadaba	3,244 *1,000*	2,990 *1,000*	Telugu M. 3,242 (999.38); F. 2,990 (1,000.00); English M. 1 (0.31); Oriya M. 1 (0.31)
	Koya	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	26 *1,000*	45 *1,000*	Telugu M. 26 (1,000.00); F. 45 (1,000.00)
	Savara	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	634 *1,000*	679 *1,000*	Gadaba M. 623 (982.65); F. 676 (995.58); English M. 8 (12.62); Chachadi M. 3 (4.73); F. 2 (2.95) Hindi F. 1 (1.47)
Gond	Gondi	11,312 *1,000*	7,744 *1,000*	Telugu M. 7,928 (700.85); F. 6,123 (790.68); Marathi M. 3,044 (269.09); F. 1,604 (207.13); Urdu M. 131 (11.58); F. 16 (2.07); Hindi M. 103 (9.11); F. 1 (0.13); Koya M. 87 (7.69); English M. 16 (1.41); Banjari M. 3 (0 27);
	Gujarati	1 *1,000*	..	English M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Hindi	3 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 3 (1,000.00).
	Kannada	..	1 *1,000*	Marathi F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Koya	294 *1,000*	343 *1,000*	Telugu M. 286 (972.79); F. 289 (842.57); Marathi M. 8 (27.21); F. 54 (157.43)
	Lamani/Lambadi	4 *1,000*	5 *1,000*	Telugu M. 4 (1,000.00); F. 5 (1,000.00)

STATEMENT VIII. 12—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES.

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Name of the Mother Tongue	No. of persons speaking a language subsidiary to Mother Tongue: Males	Females	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4	5
Gond—*Concld.*	Manne	..	1 *1,000*	Telugu F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Marathi	37 *1,000*	69 *1,000*	Gondi M. 11 (297.30); F. 39 (565.22); Telugu M. 19 (513.51); F. 30 (434.78); Urdu M. 4 (108.11); Hindi M. 2 (54.05); English M. 1 (27.03)
	Mathuri	40 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Marathi M. 40 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	1 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	571 *1,000*	277 *1,000*	Marathi M. 201 (352.01); F. 149 (537.90); Gondi M. 175 (306.48); F. 53 (191.34); Urdu M. 103 (180.38); F. 15 (54.15); Hindi M. 61 (106.83); F. 7 (25.27); Lamani/Lambadi F. 35 (126.35); Kannada M. 17 (29.77); F. 12 (43.32); English M. 13 (22.77); Banjari F. 6 (21.66); Tamil M. 1 (1.75)
Goudu (Goud)	Koya	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	88 *1,000*	120 *1,000*	Telugu M. 88 (1,000.00); F. 120 (1,000.00)
	Teulgu	..	411 *1,000*	Oriya F. 411 (1,000.00)
Hill Reddis	Telugu	38 *1,000*	21 *1,000*	Koya M. 26 (684.21); F. 21 (1,000.00); English M. 9 (236.84); Urdu M. 2 (52.63); Hindi M. 1 (26.32)
Jatapus	Gadaba	38 *1,000*	34 *1,000*	Telugu M. 38 (1,000.00); F. 34 (1,000.00)
	Jatapu	4,891 *1,000*	3,982 *1,000*	Telugu M. 4,886 (998.98); F. 3,971 (997.24); Oriya M. 1 (0.20); F. 9 (2.26); Bengali M. 2 (0.41); English M. 2 (0.41); Khond/Kondh F. 2 (0.50)
	Khond/Kondh	2,515 *1,000*	2,482 *1,000*	Telugu M. 2,513 (999.20); F. 2,482 (1,000.00); Jatapu M. 1 (0.40); Oriya M. 1 (0.40)
	Koya	31 *1,000*	26 *1,000*	Telugu M. 31 (1,000.00); F. 26 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	11 *1,000*	13 *1,000*	Telugu M. 11 (1,000.00); F. 13 (1,000.00)
	Savara	14 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 14 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	1,843 *1,000*	1,454 *1,000*	Jatapu M. 1,317 (714.59); F. 898 (617.61); Khond/Kondh M. 417 (226.26); F. 470 (323.25); Oriya M. 66 (35.81); F. 73 (50.21); English M. 24 (13.02); Savara M. 13 (7.05); F. 9 (6.19); Hindi M. 5 (2.71); F. 1 (0.69); Gondi F. 3 (2.06); Sanskrit M. 1 (0.54)
Kammara	Jatapu	3 *1,000*	3 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1 (333.33); F. 3 (1,000.00); Savara M. 2 (666.67)
	Koya	42 *1,000*	43 *1,000*	Telugu M. 41 (976.19); F. 43 (1,000.00); English M. 1 (23.81)
	Oriya	21 *1,000*	94 *1,000*	Telugu M. 21 (1,000.00); F. 71 (755.31); Hindi F. 23 (244.68)
	Telugu	85 *1,000*	949 *1,000*	Oriya M. 13 (152.94); F. 840 (885.14); Koya M. 69 (811.76); F. 83 (87.46); Hindi F. 26 (27.40); Marathi M. 2 (23.53); English M. 1 (11.76)
Kattunayakan	Tamil	2 *1,000*	2 *1,000*	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00); F. 2 (1,000.00)
Konda Dhoras	Jatapu	8 *1,000*	8 *1,000*	Telugu M. 8 (1,000.00); F. 8 (1,000.00)
	Khond/Kondh	241 *1,000*	242 *1,000*	Telugu M. 241 (1,000.00); F. 242 (1,000.00)
	Koya	452 *1,000*	493 *1,000*	Telugu M. 447 (988.93); F. 493 (1,000.00); English M. 4 (8.85) Hindi M. 1 (2.21)
	Oriya	262 *1,000*	277 *1,000*	Telugu M. 262 (1,000.00); F. 273 (985.56); Savara F. 4 (14.44)
	Telugu	481 *1,000*	228 *1,000*	Oriya M. 86 (178.79); F. 223 (978.07); Kondh/Khond M. 237 (492.72); Hindi M. 117 (243.24); F. 1 (4.39); English M. 38 (79.00); F. 1 (4.39); Marathi M. 1 (2.08); F. 2 (8.77); Gadaba F. 1 (4.39); Koya M. 1 (2.08); Savara M. 1 (2.08)
Konda Kapus	Oriya	..	113 *1,000*	Telugu F. 113 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	100 *1,000*	265 *1,000*	Oriya F. 237 (894.34); English M. 79 (790.00); F. 15 (56.60); Tamil M. 12 (120.00); F. 9 (33.96); Hindi M. 6 (60.00); F. 4 (15.09); Koya M. 3 (30.00)

STATEMENT VIII.12—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Name of the Mother Tongue	No. of persons speaking a language subsidiary to Mother Tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Konda Reddis	Koya	7 *1,000*	6 *1,000*	Telugu M.7 (1,000.00); F. 6 (1,000.00)
	Reddi Bhasha	11 *1,000*	12 *1,000*	Telugu M. 11 (1,000.00); F. 12 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	..	2 *1,000*	Telugu F. 2 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	102 *1,000*	143 *1,000*	Koya M. 87 (852.94); F. 109 (762.24); Oriya F. 34 (237.76); English M. 15 (147.06)
Kondhs	Khond/ Kondh	1,045 *1,000*	948 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1,044 (999.04); F. 918 (968.35); Oriya F. 30 (31.65); Hindi M 1 (0.96)
	Koya	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	..	400 *1,000*	Telugu F. 400 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	313 *1,000*	237 *1,000*	Khond/Kondh M. 237(757.19); F, 235 (991.56); Oriya M.73 (233.23); F.2 (8.44); English M.2(6.39); Hindi M.1(3.19)
Kolams	Gondi	22 *1,000*	4 *1,000*	Telugu M. 22 (1,000.00); F.4(1,000.00)
	Hindi	3 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 3 (1,000.00)
	Kolami	1,371 *1,000*	889 *1,000*	Gondi M. 527 (384.39); F. 371 (417.32); Marathi M. 470 (342.82); F. 305. (343.08); Telugu M. 365 (266.23); F. 213 (239.59); Urdu M. 9 (6.56)
	Koya	2 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00)
	Manne	618 *1,000*	408 *1,000*	Telugu M. 401 (648.87); F. 246 (602.94); Gondi M .188 (304.21); F. 161 (394.61); Marathi M. 26 (42.07); F. 1 (2.45); Urdu M. 3 (4.85)
	Marathi	94 *1,000*	13 *1,000*	Telugu M. 94 (1,000.00); F. 13 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	197 *1,000*	16 *1,000*	Gondi M. 125 (634.52); Marathi M. 50 (253.81); F. 3 (187.50); Urdu M. 7 (35.53); F. 5 (312.50); Hindi M. 7 (35.53); F. 4 (250.00); Manne M. 3 (15.23); F. 4 (250.00); English M. 5 (25.38)
Kotia-Bentho Oriya	Oriya	107 *1,000*	516 *1,000*	Telugu M. 99 (925.23); F. 516 (1,000.00); English M. 8 (74.77)
	Telugu	61 *1,000*	31 *1,000*	Oriya M. 61 (1,000.00); F. 31 (1,000.00)
Koya	Koya	34,409 *1,000*	34,314 *1,000*	Telugu M. 34,233 (994.88); F. 34, 300 (999.59); Marathi M. 84 (2.44); F. 9 (0.26); English M. 38 (1.10); F. 3 (0.09); Hindi M. 17 (0.49); F. 2 (0.06); Urdu M. 19 (0.55); Gondi M. 18 (0.52)
	Marathi	115 *1,000*	5 *1,000*	Gondi M. 95 (826.09); Telugu M. 20 (173.91); F. 5 (1,000.00)
	Mundari	2 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	7 *1,000*	..	Telugu M.6 (857.14); Hindi M. 1 (142.86)
	Telugu	376 *1,000*	259 *1,000*	Koya M. 175 (465.42); F. 219 (845.56); Hindi M. 91 (242.02); F. 1 (3.86); English M. 49 (130.32); F. 3 (11.58); Marathi M. 18 (47.87); F. 31 (119.69); Urdu M. 35 (93.04); F. 4 (15.44); Yerukala/Yerukula M. 4 (10.64); Punjabi M. 2 (5.32); Lamani/Lambadi M. 2 (5.32); Oriya F. 1 (3.86)
Kufia	Tamil	2 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	1 *1,000*	3 *1,000*	Oriya F. 2 (666.67); Hindi M. 1 (1,000.00); Tamil F. 1 (333.33)
Malis	Jatapu	8 *1,000*	3 *1,000*	Telugu M. 8 (1,000.00); F. 3 (1,000.00)
	Khond/Kondh	2 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	10 *1,000*	55 *1,000*	Telugu M. 10 (1,000.00); F. 55 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	6 *1,000*	70 *1,000*	Oriya F. 60 (857.14); Khond/Kondh M. 3 (500.00); F. 7 (10,000.00); Jatapu F. 3 (42.86); Savara M. 2 (333.33); English M. 1 (166.67)

STATEMENT VIII.12—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Name of the Mother Tongue	No. of persons speaking a language subsidiary to Mother Tongue		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Manna Dhora	Gadaba	1 *1,000*	..	English M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Kannada	4 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 4 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Khond/Kondh	1 *1,000*	..	Oriya M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Pamidi	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	3 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 3 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	10 *1,000*	2 *1,000*	Kannada M. 3 (300.00); F. 2 (1,000.00); English M. 4 (400.00) Tamil M.3 (300.00)
Mukha Dhora	Oriya	34 *1,000*	98 *1,000*	Telugu M. 34 (1,000.00); F. 98 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	124 *1,000*	38 *1,000*	Oriya M. 120 (967.74); F. 37 (973.68); Khond/Kondh M. 3 (24.19); F. 1 (23.32); English M. 1 (8.06)
Nayaks	Oriya	4 *1,000*	2 *1,000*	Telugu M. 4 (1,000.00); F. 2 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	1 *1,000*	20 *1,000*	Oriya F. 19 (950.00); Hindi M. 1 (1,000.00); Koya F. 1 (50.00)
Pardhan	Gondi	6 *1,000*	3 *1,000*	Telugu M. 6 (1,000.00); Marathi F. 3 (1,000.00)
	Gujarati	21 *1,000*	17 *1,000*	Urdu M. 20 (952.38); F. 17 (1,000.00); Hindi M. 1 (47.62)
	Hindi	43 *1,000*	41 *1,000*	Telugu M. 39 (906.98); F. 41 (1,000.00); Urdu M. 4 (93.02)
	Lamani/Lambadi	..	1 *1,000*	Telugu F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Marathi	1,648 *1,000*	1,086 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1,011 (613.47); F. 699 (643.65); Gondi M. 516 (313.11); F. 382. (351.75); Urdu M. 69 (41.87); F. 2 (1.84); Hindi M. 51 (30.95); F. 3 (2.76); Koya M. 1 (0.61)
	Marwari	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Pardhan	44 *1,000*	31 *1,000*	Telugu M. 30 (681.82); F. 29 (935.48); Marathi M. 8(1 1.82); F. 1 (32.26); English M. 5 (113.64); Gondi M. 1 (22.73); F. 1 (32.26)
	Paradhi	22 *1,000*	12 *1,000*	Urdu M. 17 (772.73); F. 9 (750.00); Telugu M. 3 (136.36); F. 3 (250.00); English M 2. (90.91)
	Sindhi	..	3 *1,000*	Marwari F. 3 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	38 *1,000*	24 *1,000*	Marathi M. 20 (526.31); F. 23 (958.33); Urdu M. 17 (447.37); Hindi M. 1 (26.32); Gondi F. 1 (41.67)
	Urdu	1 *1,000*	3 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00); F. 3 (1,000.00)
Porja	Oriya	61 *1,000*	144 *1,000*	Telugu M. 61 (1,000.00); F. 144 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	6 *1,000*	84 *1,000*	Oriya M 6 (1,000.00); F. 84 (1,000.00)
Reddi Dhoras	Khond/Kondh	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	8 *1,000*	24 *1,000*	Telugu M. 8 (1,000.00); F. 24 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	..	19 *1,000*	Oriya F. 18 (947.37); Kannada F. 1 (52.63)
Savaras	Oriya	138 *1,000*	98 *1,000*	Telugu M. 118 (855.07); F. 82 (836.73); Savara M. 19 (137.68); F. 14 (142.86); Hindi M. 1 (7.25); F. 1 (10.20); Gondi F. 1 (10.20)
	Savara	14,794 *1,000*	10,392 *1,000*	Telugu M. 14,114 (954.03); F. 9, 857 (948.52); Oriya M. 676 (45.69); F. 533 (51.29); English M. 2 (0.14); Gondi M. 2 (0.14); Khond/Kondh F. 2 (0.19)
	Telugu	1,885 *1,000*	1,081 *1,000*	Savara M. 1,816 (963.39); F. 1,062 (982.42); Oriya M. 53 (28.12); F. 9 (8.33); English M. 7 (3.71); F. 2 (1.85); Jatapu M. 4 (2.12); F. 5 (4.63); Khond/Kondh F. 2 (1.85); Tamil M. 2 (1.06); Hindi M 2 (1.06); Bengali F. 1 (0.93); Koya M. 1 (0.53)
Sugalis (Lambadis)	Arabic/Arbi	1 *1,000*	..	Kannada M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Hindi	1 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00) F. 1 (1,000.00)

STATEMENT VIII.12—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Name of the Mother Tongue	No. of persons speaking a language subsidiary to Mother Tongue: Males	Females	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4	5
Sugalis (Lambadi) *Concld.*	. Lamani/Lambadi	29,045 *1,000*	26,636 *1,000*	Telugu M. 28,183 (970.32); F. 25,721 (965.65); Urdu M. 436 (15.01); F. 582 (21.85); Kannada M. 309 (10.64); F. 308 (11.56); English M. 61 (2.10); F. 1 (0.04); Marathi M. 44 (1.51); Tamil M. 6 (0.21); F. 24 (0.90); Hindi M. 6 (0.21)
	Marathi	39 *1,000*	14 *1,000*	Telugu M. 25 (641.03); F. 14 (1,000.00); Urdu M. 13 (333.33); Kannada M. 1 (25.64)
	Marwari	9 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 9 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	..	4 *1,000*	Telugu F. 3 (750.00); English F. 1 (250.00)
	Telugu	333 *1,000*	235 *1,000*	Lamani/Lambadi M. 160 (480.48); F. 140 (595.74); Urdu M. 112 (336.34); F. 81 (344.68); English M. 30 (90.09); F. 1 (4.26); Kannada M. 22 (66.07); F. 6 (25.53); Hindi M. 4 (12.01); F. 1 (4.26); Marathi F. 4 (17.02); Tamil M. 2 (6.01); F. 1 (4.26); Koya M. 1 (3.00); F. 1 (4.26); Sanskrit M. 2 (6.01)
	Urdu	8 *1,000*	2 *1,000*	Telugu M. 8 (1,000.00); F. 2 (1,000.00)
Thoti .	. Gondi	95 *1,000*	80 *1,000*	Telugu M. 60 (631.58); F. 61 (762.50); Marathi M. 32 (336.84); F. 19 (237.50); Urdu M. 3 (31.58)
	Hindi	9 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 5 (555.56); Urdu M. 3 (333.33); English M. 1 (111.11)
	Telugu	10 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Urdu M. 5 (500.00); F. 1 (1,000.00); English M. 2 (200.00); Marathi M. 2 (200.00); Hindi M. 1 (100.00)
Valmiki .	. Oriya	26 *1,000*	413 *1,000*	Telugu M. 26 (1,000.00); F. 413 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	183 *1,000*	82 *1,000*	Oriya M. 146 (797.81); F. 77 (939.02); English M. 28 (153.01); F. 4 (48.78); Hindi M. 9 (49.18); Gadaba F. 1 (12.20)
Yenadis .	. Kannada	..	2 *1,000*	Telugu F. 2 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	..	1 *1,000*	Telugu F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	1,580 *1,000*	1,393 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1,565 (990.51); F. 1,392 (999.28); Urdu M. 13 (8.23); F. 1 (0.72); English M. 1 (0.63); Kannada M. 1 (0.63)
	Telugu	1,240 *1,000*	942 *1,000*	Tamil M. 828 (667.74); F. 885 (939.49); English M. 329 (265.32); F. 37 (39.28); Hindi M. 39 (31.45); F. 3 (3.18); Urdu M. 27 (21.77); F. 4 (4.25); Yerukala/Yerukula M. 7 (5.65) F. 7 (7.43) Yenadi/Yanadi M. 8 (6.45); Kannada M. 2 (1.61); F. 3 (3.18); Oriya F. 3 (3.18);
	Urdu	6 *1,000*	..	English M. 6 (1,000.00)
	Yenadi/Yanadi	42 *1,000*	64 *1,000*	Telugu M. 41 (976.19); F. 64 (1,000.00); English M. 1 (23.81)
	Yerukala/Yerukula	6 *1,000*	12 *1,000*	Telugu M. 6 (1,000.00); F. 12 (1,000.00)
Yerukulas .	. Kannada	23 *1,000*	15 *1,000*	Telugu M. 23 (1,000.00); F. 15 (1,000.00)
	Korava	8 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 7 (875.00); Kannada M. 1 (125.00)
	Korchi	1 *1,000*	6 *1,000*	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00) F. 6 (1,000.00)
	Marathi	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Oriya	2 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00)
	Tamil	302 *1,000*	253 *1,000*	Telugu M. 302 (1,000.00); F. 252 (996.05); Kannada F. 1 (3.95)
	Telugu	1,921 *1,000*	1,298 *1,000*	Yerukala/Yerukula M. 1,162 (604.89); F. 983 (757.32); English M. 431 (224.36); F. 88 (67.80); Tamil M. 190 (98.91); F. 178 (137.13); Urdu M. 64 (33.32); F. 5 (3.85); Kannada M. 38 (19.78); F. 20 (15.41); Hindi M. 23 (11.97); F. 14 (10.79); Oriya M. 8 (4.16); F. 5 (3.85); Marathi M. 1 (0.52); F. 3 (2.31); Sanskrit M. 2 (1.04); F. 1 (0.77); Lamani/Lambadi M. 1 (0.52); F. 1 (0.77); Malayalam M. 1 (0.52)
	Urdu	1 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 1 (1,000.00)
	Yerukala/Yerukula	17,300 *1,000*	17,180 *1,000*	Telugu M. 16,762 (968.90); F. 17,012 (990.22); English M. 365 (21.10); F. 13 (0.76); Kannada M. 112 (6.47); F. 118 (6.87); Tamil M. 28 (1.62); F. 19 (1.11); Urdu M. 21 (1.21); F. 15 (0.87); Hindi M. 8 (0.46); F. 1 (0.06); Oriya M. 2 (0.12); F. 2 (0.12); Malayalam M. 2 (0.12)

STATEMENT VIII.12—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 SPEAKERS OF MOTHER TONGUE SPOKEN BY SCHEDULED TRIBES IN HE STATE WHO ALSO SPEAK ONE OR MORE SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Name of the Mother Tongue	No. of persons speaking a language subsidiary to Mother Tongue: Males	Females	Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Tribes not known .	Gujarati	2 *1,000*	2 *1,000*	English M. 2 (1,000.00); F. 2 (1,000.00)
	Koya	3 *1,000*	3 *1,000*	Telugu M. 3 (1,000.00); F. 3 (1,000.00)
	Lamani/Lambadi	5 *1,000*	7 *1,000*	Telugu M. 5 (1,000.00); F. 7 (1,000.00)
	Paradhi	1 *1,000*	..	Urdu M 1 (1,000.00)
	Parikala	2 *1,000*	..	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00)
	Paki	2 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	Telugu M. 2(1,000.00); F. 1(1,000.00
	Tamil	4 *1,000*	1 *1,000*	English M. 4 (1,000.00); F. 1 (1,000.00)
	Telugu	38 *1,000*	27 *1,000*	Yerukala/Yerukula M. 16 (421.05); F. 8 (296.30); English M. 10 (263.16); F. 5 (185.19); Koya M. 5 (131.58); F. 8 (296.30); Hindi M. 3 (78.95); F. 3 (111.11); Kannada M. 2 (52.63); F. 2 (74.07); Urdu M. 1 (26.32); F. 1 (37.04); Tamil M. 1 (26.32).
	. Yerukala/Yerukula	2 *1,000*	19 *1,000*	Telugu M. 2 (1,000.00); F. 19 (1,000.00)

44. It is interesting that the members of certain Scheduled Tribes as Gadabas, Gouds, Jatapus, Kondhs, Koyas, Savaras, Sugalis (Lambadis), Yerkulas have claimed Telugu as mother tongue while their normal tribal dialects of Gadaba, Gondi, Jatapu, Kondh, Koya, Savara, Lambadi, Yerukula, etc., are reported as subsidiary languages spoken by them. This shows the very strong influence of the local major language of the area, *viz.*, Telugu, which seems to have absorbed a part of the tribal population within its linguistic fold and has forced them to reduce their original language or dialect into a subsidiary language. Among Bagatas it comes as a surprise that more women spoke a subsidiary language than men. So also among Kotia Bentho Oriyas. Telugu is obviously the chief subsidiary language spoken by the tribals who have a mother tongue other than Telugu. The tribals of some Telangana districts as the Gonds, Koyas, Pradhans, etc., have also picked up other languages current in the area as Urdu, Marathi, Hindi, etc., and sometimes even English for communication with outside world.

APPEN

THE TERMS USED IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES WHICH ARE EQUIVALENT

Words/ Phrases of Test List	Gurumukhi	Banjari	Gadde Bhasha	Kuruva Kannadam	Pittala Bhasha	Pardhi	Godagali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One	Ek	Ek	Ondi	Ondu	Ek	Ek	Guttako
Two	Do	Di	Rendi	Yeddu	Be	Be	Doota
Seven	Sat	Saat	Yeg	Yelu	Sath	Sat	Sathagada
Twenty	Vih	Bis	Eddi	Eppathu	Ees	Is	Pancha, Puncha
Ear	Kan	Kaan	Sarayi	Kivi	Kan	Kan	Kanno
Eye	Akh	Ankh	Kaunu	Kannu	Dolo	Dodo	Ankhi
Hand	Hath	Haath	Kiyyi	Kayyi	Hath	Hat	Haththo
Tongue	Jib	Jib	Nalika	Nalika	Jeeb	Jeeb	Jibbu
Tooth	Dand	Daanth	Pellu	Allu	Dath	Danth	Danthonune
Ass	Kheta	Gadhi	Khada	Kaththe	Gadedo	Gadhedu	Godo
Cow	Gau	Gaavidi	Madu	Pasuvu	Gai, Dando	Gai	Gayi
Tiger	Sher	Janavar	Puli	Vuli	Veg	Vag	Bhago
I	Main	Main	Naan	Nanu	Me	Me	Meeyi
You	Tusi, Tu	Tu	Nivvu	Neevu	Tho	Too	Thiyyi
He	Voh	Vu	Nivvu	Avunu	Hoe	Hina	Sevata
We	Asi	Ham	Aadderuvunde	Naavu	Hame	Hame	Ammalle
Wife	Wahuti	Goni, Thandri	Pondi	Yendithi	Bauvan	Bavan	Maipo
Husband	Gharwala	Gharvod	Manago	Gauda	Bauri	Baori	Manapo
Daughter-in-law	Muh	Baadi	Mirmag	Sose	Ho	Hov	Bosani
Brother Younger	Chotta Bhra	Bhai	Thambi	Thamma	Bhayi	Nano bhai	Bayi
Elder	Wadda Bhra	Bhaiya	Anno	Anna	..	Mota bhai	Nanna
Fire	Ag	Angaar	Nerupu	Kichchu	Aag	Aag	Jayi
House	Ghar	Ghar	Voodi	Mane	Ghar	Ghar	Ghero
Salt	Loon	Nun	Uppu	Uppu	Meet	Meet	Noonu
Tree	Darakhat	Jhad	Chedi Marro	Gida	Jhad	..	Gechcho
Water	Paani	Pani	Thanni	Niru	Pani	Pani	Pani
We went	Ase Gaye	Ham Gey	Vaivarike	Navu Pothivi	Hame Gaya	Hame gaya	Ammalla gollatho
He went	Voh gaya	Vu gaya	Adi Ekkida	Avunu Hooda	Hoyi gayo	Hene moklia	Sevata galla
They were	Voh San	Voh Thache	..	Avuru Iddam	Oh the	Hunietha	Sachche Aththe
I ate	Main khada	Main khaldo	Naan thindire	Nanu thindanu	Mai khadho	My khado	Nemmi Khaili
You (singular) came	Tusi Aye, Tu Aya	Tu Ayo	Vunde	Neevu Vande	Tho Aayo	Me aya	The Aa

D I X—A

TO WORDS AND PHRASES PRESCRIBED IN THE TEST LIST

Hudiya Bhasha	Bare language	Balbond	Dorasattapu	Budabukkala	Gaudi Prakrutha (Konkani)	Ojji	Words/ Phrases of Test List
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
Gatika	Ek	Ek	Varrati	Ek	Ek	Ek	One
Doota	Dunni	Dee	Rendu	Donu	Doni	Doa	Two
No	Seth	Sath	Yedu	Sath, Dam	Sath	Sath	Seven
Kudiakata	Fes	Vees	Iruvai	..	Bees	Bees	Twenty
Kan	Khan	Khan	Kevvu	Kanu	Kan	Kan	Ear
Semki	Dora	Aankhe	Kandu	Dola	Dolo	Ankhe	Eye
Hath	Hath	Hath	Kayyi	Hath	Hath	Hath	Hand
Angala	Jeeb	Jeep	..	Jeebu	Jeeb	Moo	Tongue
Dath	Danth	Dhan	Pallu	Danth	Danth	Danthi	Tooth
Goddu	..	Gaddu	Gadida	Gadav	Gaddav	Guldha	Ass
Gai	Door	Davudi	Goddu	Gai	Gai	Gaya	Cow
Bitti bariyadi	Vag	Vahin	Duv	Vag	Bag	Bag	Tiger
Mi	Meen	Me	Nanna	Mi	Aan	Maich	I
Thoo	Thumi	Tho	Nimma	Tho	Thoo	Tocho	You
Theno	Than	Ho	Ond	Theba	Tho	Oache	He
Sagale	Aanvi	Yee	Mainma	Ham	Ammi	Ham	We
Maipo	Baiyela	Nonel	Muththi	Baiko	Baila	Bailay	Wife
Bathara	Naira	Dhanee	Muthpal	Dalla	Bammunu	Mansawoo	Husband
Boyini	Soon	Dodi	Yenge	Soon	Noonu	Salu	Daughter-in-law
Dada bhai	Dada bhai	Bai	Thammi	Bavu	Davu	Bhai	Brother Younger
Suri bhai	Nana bhai	..	Anna	Dada	Anna		Elder
Aaggu	Hiththi	..	Kissu	Ustha	Uj	Agee	Fire
Guhar	Gher	..	Lonu	Ghar	Ghar	Ghar	House
Noon	Meet	..	Vovvari	Meet	..	Nown	Salt
Jhad	..	..	Mara	Jhad	Ruku	Ruk	Tree
Pani	Pani	..	Yeru	Pani	Uddar	Pani	Water
Mijachchai	Hame Jannu	Hame Jath	Mamma Athoor	Ayi Javutha	Ammi Odthachi	Ham gaihan	We went
Hotajathe	Then Jallu	Hu Jathi	Ond Athond	The bajatha	Th thunklo	O gaihan	He went
Vami jalauthu	Tho Vothi	..	Or Athoor	Then ith	Thanni chilakdan-chi	O rahai	They were
Mi khathis	Min kalu	Me kath	Thithina	Mi khillo	Aan khathachi	Maikhahoo	I ate
Tho pait thele	Thuj alsu	Ek Aathe	Nimma Vaththin	Tho Alo	Thanni ainalchi	Toach	You (singular) came

APPEN

THE TERMS USED IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES WHICH ARE EQUIVALENT

Words/ Phrases of Test List	Patkari Bhasha	Vadia	Shikari language	Dravidam	Are	Toti Language	Dandasi language
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
One	Ek	Gatti	Ek	Onnu	Ek	Gutrippa	Gotaki
Two	Don	Dera	Bar	Rendu	Doni	Diva	Doota
Seven	Sath	Sathra	Khath	Yedu	Sathu	Sattara	Sathuta
Twenty	Bees	Kude	Veekh	Yiruvadi	Eesu	Kude	Kode
Ear	Kan	Kanno	Kan	Kanu	Kanu	Konno	Kanu
Eye	Dollo	Anki	Dolo	Kannu	Dole	Anki	Anki
Hand	Hath	Aththo	Hath	Kayyi	Hathu	Atto	Aathu
Tongue	Jeepu	Jibbo	Jeep	Naku	Jeebu	Jippo	Jibu
Tooth	Datha	Dantho	..	Pallikalu	Danthu	Danto	Dathu
Ass	Gadudu	Goddo	Gaddedi	Kadada	Gavar	Guddo	Gadida
Cow	Gayi	Gai	Gai	Yadu	Gai	Gye	Goro
Tiger	Vag	Bag	Vag	..	Vagu	Bago	Bagu
I	Me	Miye	Ma	Nanu	Manu	Me	Aame
You	Thu	Yeko	Thum	Neeyyi	Thu	Me	Thi
He	Thine	Theke	Aach Admi	Avanu	Thu	Cheyaka	So
We	Hame	Aama	Hanche	Namgallu	Meesu	Anmeka	Aame
Wife	Ladi	Naipo	Bhamani	Aavemdadu	Baiko	Nyepu	Naipo
Husband	Lado	Gogitha	Bavuri	Avaru	Dolla	Goyita	Goyita
Daughter-in-law	Voovudi	Vadina Maradalu	Vahu	Yachchuni	Menivi	Vadina	Bovadin
Brother Younger	Dayiko bha	Abbai	Nahanku bhai	Periyathamenaru	Dada Bavu	Bye	Bye
Do Elder	Dado bhai	Anna	Vaddil bhai	Shiriyathamenu	..	Anna	Badanna
Fire	Ishtho	Niya	Aag	Nerupu	Ishto	Niyya	Joyi
House	Ghar	Goral	Ghar	Ullu	Gharru	Guro	Geru
Salt	Meet	Nunno	Khari	Vurishe	Meetu	Nunno	Noon
Tree	Jhad	Gobbo	Jhad	Chedi	Jhadu	Gocho	Gasu
Water	Pani	Pani	Pani	Jalari	Pani	Pani	Pani
We went	Hame gayese	Aamani kalla Jillinbo	Hame Jayich	Namgallu Ponuyu	Havi Jalo	Ame Jiyambo	Ame geyilamu
He went	Thine gayese	Che Jees	Ye Jayich	Avanu Ponanu	Thana gela	Che Jayaci	Sogelove
They were	Thine gayas	Che Abbi	Aa Admi Jayich	Avaru Ponanu	Thavi Jaya thal	Seyyaka	Se Achithul
I ate	Me Jeyisu	..	Ma Khavus	Namgallu shautayu	Mi Jala	Me Kayinchi	Ame Kailam
You (Singular) came	Thumi Ala	Tho Ayisu	Ma Aaj	Avaru Vemdanu	Tho Alasu	Me Ayinchi	So Asolo

DIX A—*Contd.*

TO WORDS AND PHRASES PRESCRIBED IN THE TEST LIST

Kankani language	Atkari Basha	Multani	Chachati	Kshatriya	Pattapu Bhashat	Jagannathu language	Words/ Phrases of Test List
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
Aek	Oundu	Hik	Gutte	Aek	Ondu	Gootagu	One
Doni	Yeradu	Deo	Deta	Do	Rendu	Dvi	Two
Sath	Yelu	Sath	Sath	Sath	Yelu	Sath	Seven
Vis	Capathu	Bees	Iruvayu	Eas	Iruvadu	..	Twenty
Kan	Kiwi	Kan	Kannu	Kan	Chevu	Kan	Ear
Dolo	Kannu	Ankh	Anki	Doda	Kannu	Chonku	Eye
Hatu	Keye	Hath	Hathu	Hath	Kaiyi	Hath	Hand
Jib	Nalke	Zaban Jeeb	Jibbs	Jibb	Naku	Nalik	Tongue
Danth	Nalu	Dand	Dantho	Data	Pallu	Danth	Tooth
Gaddav	Kathi	Gadha	Gotta	Gadado	Gadida	Godu	Ass
Gay	Akada	Gai	Gai	Gai	Pachimad	Gayi	Cow
Vagu	Ulli	Janawar	Bago	Vag	Puli	Bag	Tiger
Ham	Naanu	Main	Mai	Mai	Nanu	Me	I
Thoo	Nenu	Too	Thu	Too	Neeyi	Thi	You
Tho	Atha	Ooh	Oche	Thine	Aamve	Thi	He
Ammi	Navu	Asaa	Me	Hame	Nambailu	Me	We
Bayal	Handathi	Rau	Naipo	Bayil	Pondati	Maipu	Wife
Bammunu	Ganda	Marad	Goyito	Lado	Aamida	Bathar	Husband
Soonu	Sosi	Noo	Mobu	Voli	Marumagu	Bahu	Daughter-in-law
Bavu	Thomma	Chota Bhara	Bai	Bai	Thambi	Bhai	Brother Younger
Anna	Anna	Wadda Bhara	Anna	Dada	Anna	Bada Bhai	Do Elder
Ujjo	Benkki	Bha	Nya	Ishto	Nerupu	Aaggum	Fire
Gar	Mani	Ghar-Jhuggi	Garo	Ghar	Uodu	Guhar	House
Meet	Uppu	Noodh	Nunnu	Meet	Uppu	Noon	Salt
Rook	Gida	Jhad	Gocho	Jhad	Chedi	..	Tree
Uddek	Neeru	Pani	Pani	Pani	Thauni	Fani	Water
Amicham kalechi	Navu Ogivi	Asagiyai	Mella baru dancho	Hame gaya tha	Nanguponu	Mi jachchi	We went
Thuchum kalo	Athavu ogeru	Oagiaya	Che Jonna bari Jeiji	Tine gese	Aamve vodi pona	Tijachchi	He went
Tanya sachi	Avasu	Oona aai	Chitta gachche	Thine sob	Aanve Yiranda	Vairasan	They were
Aam khellem	Nanu uta magini	Man Khagedhi	Me Khayanchi	Hame Jayase	Nanu Thindotem	Mi Bhaisam	I ate
Thomvayilo	Neevu bandiruliya	Too Aain	Aayinchi	Too Aayis	Neevarande	Thi asisu	You (singular) came

APPEN

THE TERMS USED IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES WHICH ARE EQUIVALENT

Words/ Phrases of Test List	Golla Bhasha	Sabari	Thapa language	Sale	Kathrotu	Jogi Bhasha	Desiotha
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
One	Aakata	Gutti	Ek	Ek	Ek	Ek	Ek
Two	Dutta	Dera	Do	Don	Don	Don	Don
Seven	Duvannda	Sathra	Sath	Sath	Sath	Sath	Sath
Twenty	Kureka	Kude	Bees	Eees	Eees	Eees	Vees
Ear	Kana	Kanno	Kan	Kan	Kan	Kan	Kan
Eye	Chouki	Aanki	Aank	Dole	Dola	Dole	Dole
Hand	Hath	Aththo	Pakhuro	Hath	Hath	Hath	Hath
Tongue	Chate	Jibbo	Jibro	Jeeb	Jeeb	Jeeb	Jeeve
Tooth	Dathuni	Dantho	Danth	Dath	Dath	Dath	Danth
Ass	Gadida	Gado	Khota	Gadudu	Gadad	Gado	Gadada
Cow	Guru	Gayyi	Gai	Gai	Gai	Gai	Gai
Tiger	Boddu Bag	Bago	Cheetka	Vagh	Vagh	Vagh	Vagh
I	Meyi	Meyi	Thimi	Me	Mai	Mad	Me
You	Thiyi	Thu	Tho	Tho	Thoo	Tho	Thu
He	..	Seyyo	Kuha	Thane	Thine	..	Tho
We	Sommum Jathathesi	Hamme	Ma	Hame	Ma	..	Ami
Wife	Maipo	Naipo	Khashti	Bayal	Ladi, Bail	Baiko	Baile
Husband	Gothithe	Gayito	Lagatha	Dalla	Dallo	Mard, Dalva	Dalla
Daughter-in-law	Boo	Boo	Buhari	Soon	Hoidi	Soon	Soone
Brother Younger	Bhai	Budanna	Kancha	Bhai	Datto	Tharanook	Bahu
Elder	Nanna	Bayyee	Thulduyi	Dada	Dada	Gakkanook	..
Fire	Anguli	Niyya	Aag	Ubda	Ishto	Ishto	Vishto
House	Gora	Guro	Gharj	Ghar	Ghar	Ghar	Ghere
Salt	Noonu	Nunno	Thun	Meet	Meet	Meet	Meete
Tree	Gachcha	Gochcho	Rukh	Jhad	Jhad	Jhad	Jhade
Water	Pani	Pani	Pani	Pani	Pani	Pani	Pani
We went	Dathesi	Hamme Jayancho	Mo Janthu	Hame gerem	Mai Jathosi	Me devundale	Amegelo
He went	Datheki	Sajesi	Yo gayo	Thane gela	In jathosa.	Gaval gyala	Thogela
They were	Dathehi ratharuse	Thenkeachche	Vaha tha	Thime Haith	Inse	..	Theni
I ate	Jathakayyesu	Mikainchi	Mai Khaya	Me Jolu	Khajethese	Mai Khale	Me khalo
You (singular) came	Thi Athaihi	Thu aiyisu	Ao yo	Tho Aayi	Tho Aavothose	..	Thumi Aala

DIX A—*Concld.*

TO WORDS AND PHRASES PRESCRIBED IN THE TEST LIST

Pamulavari Bhasha	Jogala Bhasha	Khetri	Wani	Golla Bhasha	Nakkala Bhasha	Pamidi Language	Words/ Phrases of Test List
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	1
Vondur	Okati	Ek	Vindu	Aakati	Ek	Ako	One
Dondu	Rendu	Thee	Yedyo	Dutta	Be	Dui	Two
Hasta Dondu	Yedu	Sath	Oyodo	Dunvanda	Khath	Satho	Seven
Hastam Hastam	Yiruvai	Vees	Yiptho	Kureka	Eek	Baro	Twenty
Kevu	Nadam	Kan	Kivi	Kan	Kan	Kano	Ear
Nayanalu	Kannu	Duvayo	Kanno	Choki	Dolo	Aki	Eye
Keyyi	Cheyyi	Hath	Keti	Hath	Hath	Hatho	Hand
Nalikki	Naluka	Geep	Niyalki	Chate	Jeeb	Jebo	Tongue
Korapalu	Pallu	Danth	Hathoo	Dathoni	Dhath	Dantho	Tooth
Nadava	Gadida	Gadho	Kuthhi	Gadida	Gadha	Goddo	Ass
Badisam	Aavu	Gaye	Aakdod	Guru	Gai	Ghai	Cow
Puli	Puli	Cheetha	Khadgaya	Bodda Baga	Vag	Bago	Tiger
Padikam	Nenu	Me	Nanoo	Meeyi	Mai	Me	I
Nivvu	Nivu	Thoo	Nuno	Theyi	Tho	So	You
Lagadari	Vadu	Theyo	Aava	..	O	Soo	He
Appa'agari	Memu	Hami	Yallor	Sommam jadathesi	Ham	Ame	We
Masgoti	Mamdilam	Noori	Aanthi	Maipo	Jor	Bharja	Wife
Manago	Mamkodu	Noora	Ganda	Gaththe	Hadmi	Ninpo	Husband
Kodalo	Kodalu	Vavoo	Surgi	Boo	Vahu	Bhori	Daughter-in-law
Pinkoda	Thammudu	..	..	Bai	..	Bhai	Brother Elder
Netlodu	Anna	Chota	Nahnoo	Nanna	Nanobai	Anna	Younger
Nirupu	Nippu	Isthoo	Bhiyaki	Anguni	Aag	Joi	Fire
Karava	Illu	Ghar	Minni	Gora	Gher	Geri	House
Metem	Uppu	Meet	Oopo	Noonu	Meet	Luno	Salt
Chedetam	Chettu	Jhad	Gada	Gacheha	Jhad	Gocho	Tree
Pancharu	Neeru	Pani	Seetha	Pani	Pani	Pani	Water
Lagaru Poyinga-voru	Memu vellinamu	Hame gayo	Nanoo Hoyada	Daththesi	Ham jayas	Somasthe gelu	We went
Lagadar Pongaru	..	Thoo gayo	Ava hooder	Daththehi	Ojayas	So gellu	He went
Lagadarlu Unga-vrlou	Vallu Undinaru	Tho meyh.	Yellor	Vatharoose	..	Somasthe.	They were
Talikam Kypinam	Nenu mesa	My Khayo	Huthoor	Bath Kayyesu	Ham Khathi	Me Khaile	I ate
Nivva jogiram	..	Thoo Aayo	Nanoo	Thi Aaththesi	..	Te Khailisi	You (singular) came

APPENDIX B

DEVELOPMENT OF TELUGU LANGUAGE

(By Sri B. Sivasankara Sastry, Research Assistant of Census Office, Andhra Pradesh)

India, the land with a hoary past, is endowed by providence with various features that distinguish her in more ways than one. This ancient land has its own glory and grandeur, its distinctive character and culture. Its unity is preserved by its definite frontiers, the chain of the Himalayas on the North, the Hindu Kush on the North West, the seas on the East and West. This unity has taken shape into a national consciousness permeating the veins of the people whose love of the land of their birth has been an indissoluble cementing bond of a strong socio-religious and cultural nature. The common adulation and awe that the people of India have for the pristine beauty of the snow-capped Himalayan ranges, the craggy and rugged imposing hills of the frontiers, the exquisite scenic splendour of Kashmir, the tremendous ebb and tide of the seas and the gracious flow of the waters of the rivers, are the measures of the fundamental unity of India.

The Sanskrit language and the Brahmi script which did much for the modern Indian languages like Hindi, Bengali, Telugu etc., contributed no mean share to the fundamental unity of India. In the light of this any linguistic and parochial tendencies should be deprecated. In this chapter, 'the origin and development of the Telugu script and language' is attempted in the light of historical and evolutionary forces at work.

The word 'Andhra' applies to the Andhra country, people and their language. An extraordinary feature is that the language of the Andhra Desa is spoken of by two names Andhram and Telugu. For this a reason is to be assigned. From the Vedic times, Andhras as a race are known. The Itereya Brahmana gives the following passage about Andhras.

"Tassaha Visvamitra Sthika Satam Putra Asuhu
Panchasat Aka Jyayamso Madhuchchandasaha Panchasat Kaneyamsaha
Tadvai Jyayamsonate Kulam Menere Tan Anuvyaja Haranu Tanvaha,
Prajabhakshi Sthetita A Tendhraha
Pundraha, Sabaraha, Pulinda Mutiba Etyu Damtya
Banavo Bhavamti Vaisvamitra Dasyunam Bhuistha"

Which means that the Andhras were the progeny of sage Visvamitra and treated as Dasyus along with Pundras, Sabaras, Pulindas and Mutibas. Due to the curse of Visvamitra the Andhras originally an Aryan race living in Northern India migrated to the South of the Vindhyas and later on intermixed with the Non-Aryans of the South. They moved still further South and occupied the hinterland of the Krishna and the Godavari and established a well organized kingdom. The people formerly living there were known as Telungulu and their language, Telugu. This language is described as Dravidian by Philologists both Indian and foreign. Later on the Andhras cast off their Prakrit language and took to the Telugu language. As a result of the empire building activities, power and splendour of the Andhras, the country originally inhabited by the Telungus and the language spoken by them got the name 'Andhra'. In the Puranas there is a mention of Andhras in the two words Andamdhra (అందంధ్ర) and Andhra. The Asokan edicts mention Andhras. In the Girnar edict 'Andha Pirimdeshu' and in Shabajugadi inscription 'Bhoja Pithinikeshu Andhra Pulideshu' are mentioned. The Hathi Gumpha inscription mentions the third Andhra king Yagnasri Gautamiputra Satakarni in his 27th regal year. Thus these evidences prove that the Andhras were Mlechchas and that they spread to the South from the Vindhyas.

According to one school of thought, the word 'Telugu' is derived from Trilingam. The country enshrined by the three holy Saiva Pilgrimage centres—Draksharamam, Sri Sailam and Kalahasti, is called Trilinga Desam, later on called Telugu Desam. The ruler of Kuntala, Racha Malla Deva had the title Delagalamari (దెలగలమారి). Another assumption is that as the Telugu language is as sweet as honey the word Telugu is derived from the two words (తేనె + అను (Honeyed); still another school of thought says that as Telugu is an easy and simple language, it is derived from the two words తేలిక + అను = తెలికయను (easy to be learnt). But the last two arguments are nothing but gratuitous presumptions.

While the modern Indo-Aryan languages with the exception of Simhalese had not found literary expression at the time of the Muslim invasion, the Dravidian languages had been flourishing for centuries. Four of these languages have separate scripts and written literatures—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Some Philologists believe that the Dravidian languages are remotely related to the Finnougrian Group. But Dr. Basham says that Dravidian is virtually an independent group of languages with a distinctive character. Its sound system is rich in retroflex consonants, which give it a crisp flavour and its varied vowels (including and 'ê','ô' not present in Sanskrit) distinguish it from the Northern languages where the vowels 'a', 'ā' predominate. Like Sanskrit, it has a complicated system of euphonic combination. The earliest Tamil literature contains comparatively a few Sanskrit loan words which are adapted to the Tamil phonetic system. As Telugu and Canarese are spoken further North, they are more strongly influenced by Sanskrit. A controversy rages round the origin of the Telugu language. Two divergent schools of thought, one supporting the Sanskrit-Prakrit origin of Telugu and the other Dravidian

origin make the issue still a matter of conjecture. Prof. Rosk declared that the South Indian Tamil, Andhra and Canarese languages, and the North Indian languages Malto, Ku, Brahui are Malabaric languages completely different from Indo-European Languages. Max Muller called these languages Tamulic, and Dr. Caldwell called them Dravidian languages. Dr. Chilukuri Narayana Rao preferred to trace the origin of these Dravidian languages to Prakrit-Sanskrit. Ketana pronounced that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages (సర్వ సంస్కృతంబె యెల్ల భాషలకును). Srinatha declared the same opinion: (జనని సంస్కృతంబు సర్వభాషలకును). Dr. Ch. Narayana Rao firmly opined that Telugu originated from Paisachi-Prakrit and became an independent language in about the 10th century A. D. But the consensus of opinion refutes this argument. Highly advanced literature in Tamil and Canarese dates back prior to 10th Century A. D. Inscriptions in Telugu appear in the Andhra Deasa from 700 A.D. Korada Rama Krishnaiah, Kala Prapurna V. China Sita Rama Sastry and Prof. G. Somayaji endorsed Caldwell's Dravidian origin of Telugu by trying to disprove Dr. Ch.N.Rao's theory. According to Caldwell (1) Tamil (2) Malayalam (3) Telugu (4) Kanarese (5) Tulu (6) Kudagu (7) Tuda (8) Kota (9) Gond (10) Ku bhasha (11) Orayam and (12) Raj Mahalo are the Dravidian languages. Grierson included Bruhli in the Dravidian group.

The Telugu language is a member of the family of Dravidian languages. In the pre-historic times, people south of the Vindhyas spoke only one language with minor regional variations and this is called the Dravidian language which is no longer heard. This language was subjected to centuries of changes and the tissue therapy of the language was destroyed and rebuilt again and over again. Time sprouted many off-shoots of the tree of the Dravidian language and these took seed and growth. Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam etc., took different courses, making now their common birth unrecognizable. A student of comparative languages would do well to investigate the inter-relationship of the Dravidian languages. That the root words are common to the Dravidian languages can be seen from the following table.

Telugu	Tamil	Kanarese	Malayalam
నీరు	నీర్	నీరు	నీరు
తిను	తిన్	తిన్ను	తిన్ను
వెల	విల్లై	బెలె	విల
వాయి (నోరు)	వాయ్	బాయ్	వాయ్
ఒకటి (ఒండు)	ఒన్ఱు	ఒన్ద	ఒణ్ణు
అన్న	అణ్ణన్	అణ్ణ	అణ్ణన్
అమ్మ (తల్లి)	అమ్మై	అమ్మ	అమ్మ

The Indo-Aryan languages can be divided into three groups (1) Ancient Indo-Aryan (2) Middle Period Indo-Aryan and (3) Modern Indo-Aryan. The Vedic and the Laukika Sanskrit belong to the first group. The Pali and the regional varieties in the Asokan Edicts like Sauraseni, Maharashtri, Magadhi belong to the second group. The modern languages in use in Northern India, Nepal and Ceylon like Punjabi, Hindi, Rajasthani, Simhalese etc., belong to the third group.

The Indo-Aryans might have settled in the Punjab between B.C. 4000-2000 and got into contact with the Mongoloids and Dravidians already settled in Northern India. As a result of this contact, the language of the Aryans underwent changes besides their manners. This changed language is called the ancient Indo-Aryan language. In this Vedic-Sanskrit was written the Rigveda around B.C. 1500. The Vedic-Sanskrit period might have lasted upto B.C. 500. The Vedic language spread to different parts of Northern India and many regional varieties came into existence. Around 700 B.C. the Vedic language was reconstituted and popularised and this came to be known as Laukika Sanskrit. Out of this sprung up the Prakrit language. The Prakrit language had 3 periods—(1) the Asokan inscriptions of the Pali Period, (2) the period from 200 A.D. to 600 A.D. in which time the Jaina literature flourished and the language was systematised and (3) the third period saw the face of the language taking innumerable changes and finally resulting in the birth of the modern Aryan languages like Hindi, Bengali, Assamese etc.

Even before the advent of the Aryans into the country, the ancient Dravidian language was in use by the natives. Telugu must have enjoyed the status of a separate language some centuries before the Christian era. It means that this synchronised with the birth of Prakrit from the ancient Aryan language. The Telugu and Kanarese territories came under the hegemony of the Andhra rulers as early as the third century B. C. The Andhra rulers were patrons of the Prakrit language. The royal patronage intertwined the Telugu and Prakrit languages. The Salankayanas and Vishnukundins who ruled the Andhra country after Satavahanas extended patronage to Sanskrit and so Prakrit was relegated to the background. The Ikshvakus followed suit after the Vishnukundins. Buddhism lost its favour with the people and so also its vehicle of preaching, Prakrit. In the Andhra country Prakrit inscriptions are found upto 400 A.D. only. Thus the *Raja Bhasha* (State language) and the *Mata Bhasha* (Religious language), Prakrit had its sway over the Andhra country more than 6 centuries from 300 B.C. to the middle of 400 A.D. The Prakrit language had its influence on Telugu but it was more on vocabulary and not so much on Grammar. One can also say that Telugu indirectly affected the Prakrit. In support of this argument Hemachandra's *Desi Nama Mala* may be cited wherein some Prakrit synonyms are given for Telugu words:

Telugu	Prakrit
పడ్డ	పడ్డి
ముద్ది	ముద్ది
పసిడి	పసిండి

When Prakrit reigned supreme in the Andhra country, many of its words were incorporated in the Telugu language. But now they are almost extinct. The Telugu inscriptions of Pre-Nannaya's time contain Prakrit words like అచ్చెర్వు, కమ్మరి, దోసంబు, కొట్టంబు, కొమర.

Telugu succumbed to the all-pervading influence of the Sanskrit language from 400 A. D. onwards. By Nannaya's time the mistaken opinion that the Telugu language originated from Sanskrit took deep roots and even Ketana and Peddana were guilty of this misconception.

The *Andhra Sabda Chintamani* of Nannaya says that the Telugu and Prakrit languages have a relationship.

"ఆద్యప్రకృతిః ప్రకృతిశ్చాద్యే
ఏషాతయోర్భవేత్‌వికృతిః"

It means that the first thesis and the second thesis are Sanskrit and Prakrit and the synthesis of these is Andhra Bhasha. But many scholars are of the opinion that the influence of Prakrit and Sanskrit on Telugu was not much. The Christian missionary scholar Dr. Caldwell emphatically declared that there is no influence of Sanskrit on the origin of Dravidian languages like Telugu. Dr. Ch. Narayana Rao did not like the stubborn stand of Dr. Caldwell. That the Desya forms of Telugu words have their Prakriti forms in Prakrit, is a point to be considered. Dr. Caldwell based his argument on the following points. Firstly he pointed out that in the Dravidian languages the majority of words are more non-Sanskrit than Sanskrit. Dr. Ch. N. Rao refutes this argument by declaring that the Non-Sanskrit part in the Dravidian language group is really Prakrit which can be known by examining the Desya forms in Telugu which are the 'Vikritis' of Prakrit. He also cites examples in support of his theory:

Pali or Prakrit	Telugu
బొందీన	బొండి
ఒడ్డేత్వా	ఒడ్డి

In *Gadhasaptasati* of Hala, the 17th King of the Sata Vahanas one can know that the Telugu and Prakrit words had a close relationship.

Pali or Prakrit	Telugu
వర్ద	ఎద్ద
త్యక్త	చెత్త
ప్రచండ	ఎండ

Secondly, Caldwell pointed out that the pronoun forms, gender, number and construction of sentences in the Dravidian languages are completely at variance with the Sanskrit. Dr. Rao says that this variance is to be assigned to the fact that the Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from the common source, the Indo-Iranean language group, underwent changes later on independent of each other. Thirdly, Caldwell declared that just because Sanskrit words are numerous in the Dravidian language group, these are not to be deemed as derived from Sanskrit since these words are classified as Desyas. But Dr. Rao says that these Desyas are the corrupt forms of Sanskrit and Prakrit words. Fourthly, Dr. Caldwell pointed out that there are many obsolete words of Sanskrit-Prakrit origin in the Dravidian languages which can be completely left out without affecting the beauty of the language. But Dr. Rao is firmly against their removal. For instance there are words like ముఖ్యము, కత్తి, అప్ప, మామ, అత్త, బావ which cannot be done away with.

From the Pali Grammarian Moggallanu, one finds the derivative corrupt forms of Telugu words of the Pali origin :

Pali	Telugu
అంగ	ఏగు
గీతి	(ఎం)గితి
కుస	గుసగుస
దుల	తూల(చు)

But whatever may be the diametrically opposed theories on the origin of the Telugu language, one fact clearly emerges out of the shroud and entangled question and that is the Telugu language enjoyed a separate existence for some centuries and later on assumed myriad forms under the influence of Prakrit, Sanskrit, Islamic and English languages.

The study of the development of the Telugu language is not to be attempted from the times of Nannaya (*Ahdhra Bhasha Vaginu Sasanudu*) and his Mahabharata though his great masterpiece is rich and useful in its content as a valuable source of information about the Telugu language. The development of the Telugu language is to be studied under 3 periods.

(1) Pre-Nannaya period
(2) Nannaya's period
(3) Modern language period

The first inscription in Telugu is found to belong to the last decade of the 600 A. D. Any inscription of written literature prior this date is not found so far. The inscriptions of the Chola and Chalukya kings give an insight into the Telugu language from 700 A.D. onwards. These inscriptions are in prose and even in verse form. The inscriptions in Prakrit and Sanskrit of the period from 100 A.D. to 600 A.D. found in the Andhra country mention the names of the Telugu villages which fact reveals the state of the Telugu language. These inscriptions give the following names to connote a village పల్లి, కొల్ల, చెఱువు, పల్లి, వాడ, చేడు. The much used letter in the Dravidian languages "అ" also found expression frequently in Telugu. Even words begin with that letter like తేగొన్టమ్, అగుంబలు etc. The inscriptions prior to the 9th century are in prose only. But from the 9th century onwards the Telugu inscriptions assumed prose and also verse form. The Addanki inscription of Pandu Ranga (848 A.D.), the Commander-in-Chief of Gunaga Vijayaditya is in verse form of the *Taruvoja* Metre. The Kandukuru and Dharmavaram inscriptions belonging more or less to this time are in verse of the *Seesam* (సీసము) Metre. During this period "అ" was in use. In the Bezwada inscription of Yuddha Malla (beginning of 10th century A.D.) there is a collection of verses in *Madhyakkara* Metre. In the Viriyala Kamasani Gudur inscription of *circa* 1000 A.D. there is verse in *Champakamala* and *Utpalamala* Metres. All these inscriptions are donative, delicative or commemorative in character and hence do not throw much light on the language and literature of the period. Even in the time of Nannaya డు, ము, వు, లు—ప్రథమాదిభక్తి ప్రత్యయములు have been formed. The words representing numerals are as following :

ఒణ్ణు, ఒక, ఒకటి, ఇరు, రెణ్ణు, మున్ను, మూణ్ణు, నల్వురు, నళ్వొద్దది, ఏను, పదేన్దంబు, అఱు, ఆరు(భది), ఏఱు, ఎణ్, ఎణు, బోన, (తొంబ), పదినూఱు, పేయి, కోటి, గోళకోటి.

In prose of the period there are usually clauses which end abruptly without verbs like ఇచ్చిన, స్థిత్తి, వక్రంబు, వచ్చు, వన్ను etc.

A study of the inscriptions of pre-Nannaya's time thus reveals the indigenous content of the Telugu words. The Sanskrit words which assumed the *Tatsama* form later appeared in verse inscriptions. But the corrupt forms of Prakrit words are numerous in the inscriptions of pre-Nannaya's time.

Thus these overwhelming evidences go to corroborate the fact that Telugu attained individual status many years before the Christian era.

Nannaya's Period

The Mahabharata of Nannaya blazed a new trail and ushered in a new era which gave a shape, a system and a standard to the Telugu language. The Mahabharata paved the way for imitators, successors and original geniuses to mould the language to their purpose and contribute to the development of Telugu literature. Thus from Nannayya to Chinnaya, the Telugu language made giant and rapid strides in its growth, rich content and popularity for a period of nine hundred years.

Nannayya was the court poet of the Chalukya king Raja Raja Narendra whose capital was Rajamahendravaram on the banks of the holy Godavari. At the request of the King, Nannaya translated Vyasa's Mahabharatha into Telugu. The following verse of the poet in the prelude to the great epic indicates that his work was appreciated by the learned for its profound meaning and by the others for its harmonious diction.

సారమతిం గవీంద్రులు ప్రసన్న కథాకలితార్థయుక్తిలో
నారసిమేలు నా నితరులక్షరరమ్యత నాదరింప నా
నారుచిరార్థసూక్తి నిధి నన్నయభట్టు తెనుంగునన్ మహా
భారతసంహితారచనబంధురుడయ్యె జగద్ధితంబుగా.

The Telugu language was systematised and moulded by Nannaya. The language rules and traditions of Sanskrit were applied to the Telugu language. The following were the important changes introduced by Nannaya. The letter "అ" was left off. The words with "ఉ" were put into use. Previously the denotion of plural gender was represented by the letter "ళ్ళు" but Nannaya substituted the letter "ల" for "ళ్ళు". The *Tatsama* form was used very much in his works. Tikkana used the *Desya* form to a large extent in his works. Thus the Telugu language from its rudimentary stage was set right and standardised by the *Tatsama* usage of Nannaya and the *Desya* usage of Tikkana. There were also certain changes in the language after Nannaya. The component joint forms of words were used with అ, ఏ. The long vowels with a letter omitted like ముత్యములు —ముత్యాలు, మీసాలు, రోసాలు were used.

Some Prakrit words also were incorporated in the Telugu language like the honourable suffix "ఆయ్యా" derived from the Prakrit "ఆర్య". The Muslim influence also introduced some Persian and Arabic words into the Telugu language like వాకుము, దర్బారు, ఖాకు, పితూరీ. The English language also introduced some words like ట్రైము,నవల,కోటు,కేసు, రోడ్డు, బస్సు వగైరా. The Portuguese words also joined in the Telugu language like బొత్తాము, కాజా, మేన.

(3) *The Modern Period*

This period is also the period of cataclysmic changes—an age of '*Vyavaharikam*' (use of understandable day-to-day language uninhibited by prosody and set rules). The influence of western education and the rich content of its tradition, scientific and technological advancement and the rule of reason in the 20th century have a preponderating effect on the Telugu language. The rigid orthodoxy, and the superstitions are condemned whether be in language or religion. Social, political and democratic ideas and ideals of the 20th century have changed the language. The spirit of inquisitiveness and thirst for knowledge crept in and kept the minds of men trying to tread on pastures unknown and unexplored. The early decades of the 20th century saw the launching into full gear of the Modern Andhra Movement (ఆధునిక ఆంధ్రోద్యమము).

Gidugu, the *Pidugu* of Andhra hurled thunderbolts at the conventional and rigid style of the language and became the beaconlight of the new poets, novelists and essayists showing them the beauty, the appeal and the niceties of the ordinary day-to-day language shorn of the rigid dogma. Language is a growing, living process. It cannot be stifled or shackled. Poets and other humanists cannot live in an ivory tower. The language of Nannaya's time was the '*Vyavaharikam*' of those times. As times move, as generations succeed and as years roll on, language changes, adjusts and adopts to suit to the people. The '*Vyavaharika*' becomes '*Grandhika*' for the succeeding generation and this generation's '*Vyavaharika*' becomes '*Grandhika*' for another generation and so on. This wheel of language thus moves on. The appeal of poets and novelists is to people not of one period but to all people of all times. That appeal is to be couched in free, easy and flowing style that can be easily imbibed and digested by people. Knowledge of the events of our globe like the Test Ban treaty, Laos crisis, Indo-Sino dispute, etc., cannot be understood by all people if the news were to be in pedantic and ornate style. Democracy with its attendant universal suffrage

involves election meetings and propaganda from the newspapers, platform and the radio. So the *Vyavaharika* is the only way for the thought and feelings of any one to be understood by others.

Telugu literature can be divided into 5 periods (1) Purana yugam or Translation period (2) Srinatha yugam or Kavya yugam (3) Prabandha yugam (4) Dakshinandhra yugam and (5) Adhunika yugam (Modern period).

(1) The *Purana yugam* lasts from 1100 A.D. to 1400 A.D. During this period great epics Bharata and Ramayana, and some Puranas were translated into Telugu and hence the other name Translation period.

Nannaya translated Vyasa's Sanskrit Bharatam into Telugu and only completed Adi, Sabha and some portions in Aranya Parvas. After 150 years Tikkana completed the gigantic work of Telugu Bharata except the unfinished Aranya Parva. Erra Pragada completed the Aranya Parva. He also wrote Nrisimha Puranam, Hari Vamsam and Ramayanam. He had the titles of 'Sambhu Dasu' and 'Prabandha Parameswara'. These three poets are commonly called '*Kavi Trayam*.'. In this period mention may be made of Marana, Buddha Reddy, Vinnakota Peddana, Nachana Somanadhudu. Adharvana, a great poet belonging to this period wrote Bharata but it could not be found. Two centuries elapsed since the beginning of Mahabharata by Nannaya and the completion of it by Errana. This lapse was due to the political conditions of the Andhra country during this period. The beginning of 1200 A.D. saw Basavesvara establishing Veera Saiva sect in the Kanarese country which gradually dominated the Andhra country. Veera Saiva poets sprung up in the Andhra Desa. Among them Nanne Choda, Mallikarjuna Panditaradhya, Palkuriki Somanadha were important.

(2) *Srinatha yugam*— (1400 A. D. to 1500 A. D.) This period is also known as Kavya yugamu because Srinatha and other poets translated many Sanskrit Kavyas into Telugu. Srinatha is the arch-pillar of this age. Among his works Marutharatcharitra, Salivahana Sapta Sati are translations; Panditaradhya Charitra is extinct and Sringara Naishadham, Bhima Khandam, Kasi Khandam, Hara Vilasam, Kridabhiramam and Palnati Charitra are available. Bammera Pothana, a contemporary of Srinatha wrote Bhagavatam, Bhogini Dandakam and Virabhadra Vijayam. Among others of this period mention may be made of Gaurana, Singana and Pillalamarri Pina Virabhadrudu. The last mentioned was the author of Jaimini Bharatam. He proudly declared that the Goddess of learning was his sweet heart (వాణీ నాకాణీ).

(3) *Prabandha yugam*—(1500 A.D. to 1600 A.D.) Upto this period, most of the works were translations from Sanskrit. But during this period stories were taken from the Puranas and these were made aesthetic and sublime pieces of art with *Sringara* as the main *Rasa*. These are called Prabandhas.

This age of Prabandhas is gloried as the Golden Age of Telugu literature. Among the Prabandhas mention may be made of Manusambhavam of Peddana, Parijatapaharanam of Nandi Timmana, Rajasekhara Charitra of Mallana, Sri Kalahasti Mahatmyam of Dhurjati and Amukta Malyada of Sri Krishna Deva Raya, the doyen of the Prabandha age. Tenali Ramakrishna, the comedian - poet of the Vijayanagara Kings wrote Panduranga Mahatmyam. From the womankind also famous poetesses sprung up. Athukuri Molla wrote Ramayana and dedicated it to Sri Rama himself. Thimmakka wrote the Dvipada Kavya—Subhadra Kalyanam. The most famous of all who had hallowed His name with immortal devotional songs was Annamacharya.

(4) *Dakshinandhra yugam* (1600 A.D. to 1800 A.D.) During this period the Nayaks of Madhura, Tanjavore and Mysore extended enlightened patronage to Telugu poets. As this period was marked by nonchalant approach to the language rules, obscene and licentious description of '*Sringara Sannivesas*' and also poor imitation of Prabandha style of the predecessors, it was called a lurid age. But this fulmination is unjust. The Nayaks of Gollavamsa were the first patrons of the Telugu language. In this period developed the various types of Telugu literature like prose, verse, *Yakshaganam* and *Geyam*. Raghunatha Rayalu stands out pre-eminent in this period. By his own right he is a poet and author of 100 works, the most outstanding among them being Sringara Savitri and Nalacharitra. Chemakura Venkata Kavi heads the list of the great poets in the court of this illustrious ruler. Venkata Kavi wrote Sarangadhara Charitra and Vijaya Vilasam, both Prabandhas. Vijaya Raghava, the son of Raghunatha was a chip of the old block and himself wrote 50 poetical works among which Raghunathabhyudayam and Paduka Sahasram are *Dvipadakavyas*. His eminent contribution was on Yaksha Ganamulu. The Nayaks of Madhura also patronised the language later on. During this period the master musician-poets, Kshetrayya and Tyagaraju enriched the Telugu literature by their *Keertanas* and *Padamulu*. Their musical compositions are noble, sublime and pre-eminent. The Nayaks of Madhura and the rulers of Pudukkota extended royal patronage to the Telugu language. Among the poets of Andhra Desa reference may be made to Damerla Vengala Nayaka, author of Krishna Charitram; Kuchimanchi Timma Kavi, author of Rukmini Parinayam, Rajasekhara Vilasam and Kukkutesvarasatakam; Enugu Lakshmana Kavi, author of Rameswara Mahatmyam and Subhashita Ratnavali; Surakavi, author of Ramalingeswara Satakam and Andhra Chandralokam. By the end of the 19th century, the Telugu literature chiefly consisted of translations poorly done.

(5) *Adhunika yugam*— This period starts from A. D. 1800. It is marked by 5 different styles of writing (1) Traditional classical style (2) Bhava Kavita style (3) Neo-classical style (4) National Kavita style and (5) Progressive and Revolutionary style.

The most remarkable event of this period is the bringing out of Andhra Bhasha Vyakaranam (Treatise on Grammar) by Chinnaya Suri. The close of the

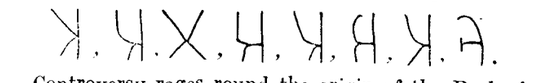
19th Century and the beginning of the 20th form a period of transition in Telugu modern literature. In the words of Chenchiah and Bhujanga Rao, "writers during the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries were excessively preoccupied with art and technique, to the neglect of life when life within and without clamoured for artistic expression!". The writers were not attracted by the picturesque beauty of the rural side and the ingenuous and simple manners of the country folk. They borrowed threadbare romantic themes from Sanskrit and were satisfied to cast them in musical medium.

The impact of English literature on the fervent minds of the progressivists of Andhra had led to the disappearance of classicism and creation of new themes. Veeresalingam, the father of the modern movement in Telugu literature is the author of the first Telugu novel Rajasekhara Charitram in 1887 modelled on Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield' and subsequently translated into English by an Englishman under the title 'Fortune's Wheel'. Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth and other famous English poets exercised tremendous influence on the thought of the young poets of the early decades of the 20th century. As a result 'Bhavakavitodyamam' (భావకవితోద్యమము) became the feature of the day. Gurazada led the march of the new school of thought. The 'Malapalli' of Unnava Lakshminarayana created a sensation in those days. Many poets and novelists of today thus write in a style that at once suits the public taste. The following are some of the famous poets and novelists of today. Visvanadha Satyanarayana, Tummala Sita Rama Murty, K. Kutumba Rao, Chalam, Muni Manikyam, D. Krishna Sastry, Arudra and Sree Sree.

The Telugu Script

All the modern Indian scripts evolved out of Brahmi with the exception of Urdu. The people of Harappa had a script which is not deciphered. From the time of the fall of Harappa about 1550 B.C. to the middle of 300 B.C. no Indian written material has survived. The Asokan inscriptions are the earliest sources of information about the scripts of India. It is generally thought that the scripts had many years, perhaps many centuries of development before Asoka. The Asokan edicts employ two scripts. The most important used everywhere in India except the North-West was Brahmi. Most Indian authorities opine that the Brahmi was derived from that of the Harappan pictographic script.

Even regarding the date of the origin of writing in India, there is a controversy. The tradition of both the orthodox and the heterodox sects of India ascribes the invention of writing to the creator, Brahma. The former view is found in Narada Smriti and in Brihaspathi's Varttika on Manu as well as in Hiuen Tsang. This is also corroborated by the representation of Brahma at Badami of *Circa* A.D. 580 where the deity holds in one of his hands a bundle of palm leaves. Beruni says that the Hindus had forgotten once the art of writing and through divine inspiration it was rediscovered by Vyasa, the son of Parasara. Accordingly the history of Indian alphabets would begin with the Kaliyuga in B.C. 3101. The Lalita Visthara mentions 64 scripts even in the time of Lord Buddha. The Vasistha Dharma Sutra among the Vedic works offers evidence for the use of writing in the Vedic period. The character of Asokan edicts proves that writing was no recent invention in the 3rd century B.C. Th eletters A, Ā show many variant ofrms in inscriptions like



Controversy rages round the origin of the Brahmi script. Cunningham says Brahmi was derived from indigenous Indian Hieroglyphics. Weber tries t derive it from the ancient Phoenician characters. Deecke's derivation is from the Assyrian cuneiform characters. Halevy says that the origin is from a mixture of Aramaic, Kharosthi and Greek letters of the last quarter of the 4th Century B. C. Halevy's opinion can be dismissed as wrong because a look at the variant forms of the same letters in the Asokan edicts would confirm the earlier date of Brahmi. The Semetic origin is considered because the great majority of the Brahmi letters agree with the oldest types of North Semetic signs which are found in the archaic Phoenician inscriptions and on the stone of Mesa incised about B.C. 890. But the opinion of Cunningham about the indigenous origin of Brahmi finds favour with Indian scholars.

The first scholar who read in 1936 the inscriptions in the oldest Brahmi characters was Harsen. But the whole alphabet was deciphered by J. Prinsep in 1837-1838.

The Brahmi is skilfully adopted to the sounds of Indian languages. The vowels are expressed by modification of the basic letter. Thus the Brahmi letter " + " is not K but Ka. Other vowels are indicated by ticks attached to the top or the bottom (serifs) F, Kā, F ki. F kī. tku, tkū, Fke, Fko. Two consonants were expressed by placing one under another thus + Ka and ⊥ ya combined to form ⊥ Kya.

Local variations of the Brahmi script are evident even at the time of Asoka. In the following centuries, these differences developed further until distinct alphabets evolved. Before the beginning of the Christian era, engravers in the North, no doubt following the custom of scribes began to add little ticks (serifs) to the letters and to employ flourishes of various kinds. The tendency to ornamentation increased with the centuries until in the medieval period the serifs at the tops of letters were joined together in an almost continuous line to form the Nagari (also called Deva Nagari) in which Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi are written at the present day. Local variations led to the development of individual scripts in the *Punjabi, Oriya, Bengali, Gujarati and others.*

Meanwhile in the Deccan, scripts had been growing even more florid. In Central India a script evolved which substituted square boxes for the serifs of the Northern scripts and introduced several her elabora

tions. The scripts of the Southern Deccan and Ceylon became more and more circular in form until in the middle ages they approximated to those of the present day. The Tamils evolved an angular script known as the Grandha script. It was from the South India that the people of South East Asia learnt the art of writing. The earliest surviving South East Asian inscriptions found in Borneo and Malaya which date back to 4th and 5th centuries are in fairly correct Sanskrit and in a script resembling that of the Pallavas. Every South East Asian Script except Arabic and Roman scripts can be traced back to Brahmi.

The older Maurya alphabet was used over the whole of India and it seems to have found its way into Ceylon in about B.C. 250. In the writing of Asokan edicts there are 2 scripts—one Northern and the other Southern variety. The Southern variety is strongly expressed in the Girnar and Siddapura edicts by the differences in the signs of A, ā, Kha, Ja, Ma, Sa. The Dravidi of the relic caskets of Bhattiprolu contain besides various characters agreeing with the Southern variety of the Asokan edicts, 3 signs Dh, D, Bha in the position of the writing from the right to left, 3 signs C, J and S which are more archaic than of Asokan edicts and of the Eran Coin, two signs L, L derived from the Semitic, one new sign Gn. The Dravidi alphabet separated from the main stock of Brahmi long before the Eran Coin was struck (500 B.C.).

The writing of the western Deccan and Konkan in the caves of Nasik, Junnar Karle, Kanheri shows 3 varieties, a retrograde type, a more advanced type with traces of Southern peculiarities and an ornamental variety. The first two appear in the inscriptions of the Saka Ushavadatta, the son-in-law of the Kshatrapa Nahapana. The Karle inscription offers the retrograde type which comes close to the oldest of the Andhra inscriptions. The Nasik inscriptions of the Andhra King Gautami Putra Satakarni contain neatly made letters (ornamental).

In the Krishna district a still more ornamental alphabet found in the Jaggayapeta inscriptions from the time of the Ikshvaku King, Srivira Purusha Datta as well in some Amaravati inscriptions was developed out of the ornamental variety in 300 A. D.

The Southern alphabets have developed out of the characters of the Andhra period and used since about 350 A.D. The most important characteristics are:

(1) The retention of the ancient forms open at the top of Gha, Pa, Pha, Sha, Sa;

(2) The retention of the long stroke on the right of La which is usually bent towards the left;

(3) The Da with the round back and

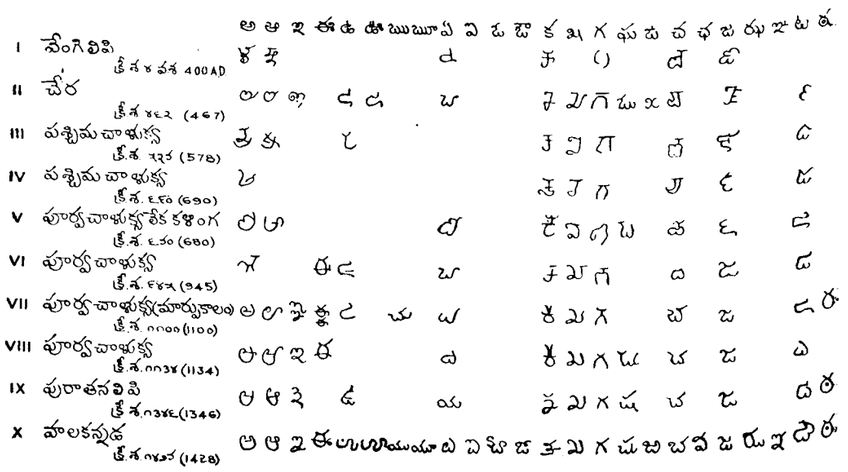
(4) The medial Ra (ర) with a curled curve on the left.

Buhler divides the Southern scripts into the following varieties:—

(1) The western variety which being strongly influenced by the Northern alphabets, was the ruling script between 400 A.D. to 900 in Kathiawad, Gujarat, the western portion of Maharashtra and in the Konkan.

(2) The Central Indian script which in its simplest form closely agrees with the western variety but in its developed form (Box headed alphabet) shows greater differences and which from the end of 4th century is common in Northern Hyderabad, Central Provinces occasionally South of Maharashtra and even Mysore.

(3) The script of the Kanarese and Telugu districts of the Deccan, the Southern Maratha territories of Sholapur, Bijapur and of the Southern territories of Dharwar, Karwar and of the districts of Andhra *viz.*, Vizag, Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore which appears first in the Kadamba inscriptions of the 5th and 6th Centuries, and after a long development led to the very similar and temporarily identical Kanarese and Telugu round-head.

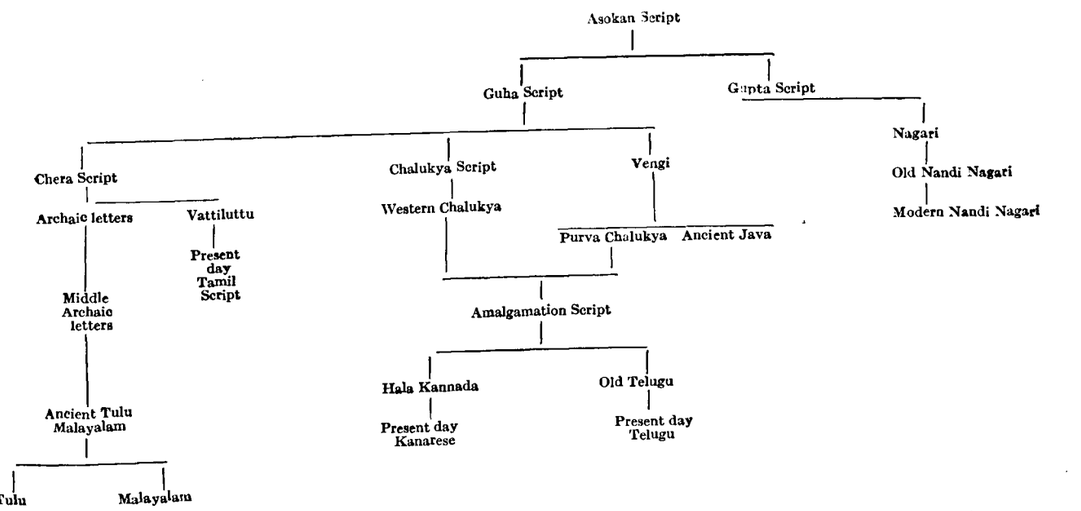


(4) The later Kalinga alphabet of the North East Coast of Andhra Pradesh between Srikakulam and Orisas which is strongly mixed with the Northern letters and in later times with Grandha and Kanarese-Telugu characters and which occurs in inscriptions of the 7th and 12th centuries.

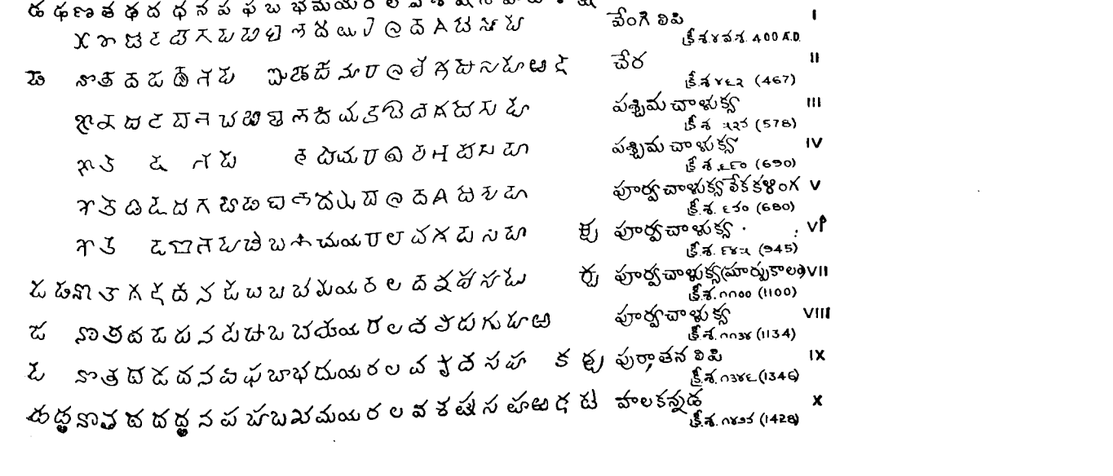
(5) The Grandha alphabet of the East Coast of Madras, South of Pulicat which first appears in the Sanskrit inscriptions of Pallava dynasty and its varieties the Malayalam and the Tulu. The Tamil alphabet is derived from a Northern script imported in 4th or 5th century but modified by the influence of the Grandha.

The following chart explains the evolution of South Indian scripts from the Asokan script.

SOUTH INDIAN SCRIPTS



The present Telugu alphabet is derived from the Asokan script Brahmi. The following chart traces the origin of every letter in the present Telugu alphabet to its corresponding letter in Brahmi in various stages of development.



APPENDIX C

INTRODUCTORY NOTE OF SHRI R. C. NIGAM, LINGUIST OF R.G'S OFFICE

(Part I and II and the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan Branches of Part III)

The recording of mother tongue of individuals was for the first time undertaken on an all-India level during the Census of 1881. The practice of making periodic estimates of population was, however, older in different provinces, although the first synchronous all-India census carried out on relatively modern lines was that of 1881 only when the entire country except Kashmir and a few small and remote tracts was covered. A decision in favour of recording the mother tongue was, however, not so much on its merits as for other reasons. The committee which sat in the year 1878 to consider the suggestions for the general census of India in 1881, hoped that the information on mother tongue in combination with that of birth place might serve as an indication to the nationality or race of the foreigners or those of mixed blood and recommended that in the enumerator's returns two sub-columns under nationality should be provided where language of birth and place of birth should be filled in. Language, therefore, made an entry into the all-India census by way of secondary importance only inasmuch as it was required for solving the more important problems of migration and nationality or race of certain types of citizens.

Before the Census of 1881, the census returns for some provinces, *viz.*, Island of Bombay (1864), Madras Presidency (1871) and Bengal (1872) did indeed contain a few direct or indirect references to some languages, their strength of speakers or the area where spoken, etc. One even comes across remarks on linguistic affinities of some language names. But these observations were of a casual nature and perhaps meant as such. There is no evidence to show that the subject of language in general attracted any serious attention. The general report on the Census of 1881 consists of only notes on languages which were listed in the descending order of their numerical strength. The information supplied was mostly culled from provincial reports and the discussions dealt with the facts of area covered by the speakers of languages or their numerical returns. In some cases, like Canarese, a mention of historical background of the country was made. The question of language and dialect was left over for the authors of provincial volumes to discuss, if they considered necessary, while discussions on linguistic affiliations, etc., were almost totally avoided.

Authors of the provincial reports for the Census Report of 1881, however, evinced interest in linguistic discussions and some of them spared no pains indeed in writing on languages, dialects and their classification, etc., in great detail. Notable among them were authors of reports of Punjab*, North-West Provinces†, Madras‡ and Bengal§.

The authors seemed well aware of the prevailing linguistic or philological literature in respect of classification of languages and they made good use of the works of reputed linguistic scholars in the line, like Caldwell, Hoernle, Beames, Maxmuller, Cust and others.

Thus by 1883, although information on Indian languages from the philological point of view was not systematized on the all-India level, yet on the provincial level, the general run of the provincial reports reflected the trend of the times as it were. There is plenty of indication in their reported material on language statistics that an important section of the Government was becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of understanding the language situation of the country more correctly and on stricter philological grounds.

Some observations on the contemporary state of philological studies in India on modern Indian languages, therefore, appear to be opportune at this stage.

1786 will go down in the history of modern philological science as one of the most remarkable years as it was in that year that Sir William Jones happened to discover Sanskrit and thereby opened new avenues of historical and comparative studies of classical languages for the West by telling them of the affinities between Sanskrit, Greek and Latin. The reader will recall in this connection his famous statement in his Third Anniversary Discourse delivered to the Asiatic Society of Bengal on February 2, 1786. For a long time thereafter and almost till the end of the first half of the 19th century, western scholars devoted themselves to working out in detail the historical problems connected with classical languages including Sanskrit on the one hand and contemporary European languages on the other as adumbrated by Sir William Jones. In India, however, until the end of the first half of the 19th century, no such studies were pursued nor did any notable publication on language studies appear although some individual scholars devoted themselves to studies in specified areas and their special problems. The year 1853 saw a notable publication by Jir Erskine Perry who in his famous paper "On the Geographical Distribution of the Principal Languages of India and the feasibility of introducing English as a *lingua franca*", in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was almost the first to give a correct estimation of the linguistic situation in India. Three years later, in 1856, was published Bishop Caldwell's monumental 'Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages'. Here again for the first time a group of Indian languages was treated in a systematic manner which in fact stimulated another great study of another family of languages by John Beames. Beames had commenced his work in 1866 but the results of his researches were published in book form only in 1872 when the first volume of his great work entitled 'A Comparative Grammar of Modern Indian Languages' was published. But the year 1872 happens to be remarkable for another significant event in the history of Indian Philology. This was the publication of the first instalment of Rudolf Hoernle's 'Essays in aid of a Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages' in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* which later received more elaborate treatment in the shape of his great work (1880)† and subsequently formed the basis of the theories of Grierson on the classification of the Aryan vernaculars in the Linguistic Survey of India. Beames presented the first comprehensive account of the development of the Modern Aryan Languages of India which he completed in three volumes (I 1872, II 1875, III 1879)‡.

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* Ibbetson, D.C.J. . . Report on the Census of the Punjab taken on the 17th February 1881, Vol. I, Chapter V.

† White, E. . . Report on the Census of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh taken on the 17th February 1881, Section XV.

‡ McIver, L. . . Imperial Census of 1881. Operations and Results in the Presidency of Madras, Chapter X.

§ Bourdillon, J.A. . . Census of Bengal 1881 (Report), Vol. I, Chapter X.

* Hoernle, A.F.R. . . Essays in aid of the Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. XLI, Part I, 1872, page 120, XLII, Part I, 1878, page 59, XLIII, part I, 1874, page 22.

† Hoernle, A.F.R. . . A Grammar of the Eastern Hindi compared with the other Gaudian Languages, London (1880).

‡ Beames, J. . A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, 3 Vols. London (1872-1879).

Ernest Trumpp's Sindhi Grammar and John Platts' Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language also appeared in 1872 and with the publication of these two works the authors became almost pioneers in the etymological studies of the Indo-Aryan vernacular forms though they confined themselves to the individual languages they studied. Hoernle's Essays continued to appear for further three years. In the year 1876 another great work, S.H. Kellogg's, 'A Grammar of Hindi Language', appeared which contained detailed account of various languages which he considered as dialects of Hindi. It was quite a comprehensive survey of languages and dialects spoken between the Himalayas in the north to the Narmada River and Vindhya mountains in the south and between Punjab, Sindh and Gujarat in the west to Bengal in the east.

In 1875, quite a significant and systematic work 'The Jammoo and Kashmir ' by Frederick Drew was published on the languages of Jammu and Kashmir. The author described thirteen languages and dialects and was aware of the possibility of omission of several significant dialects from his purview.

Mention should be made here of the first Indian name among the pioneers of Modern Indo-Aryan studies. R.G. Bhandarkar, in the year 1877, delivered his Wilson Philological Lectures before the University of Bombay which were published in instalments in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in its 16th and 17th volumes (1883-85 and 1887-89). Here was a brilliant exposition of the historical development of modern vernaculars from the original Sanskirt through all the stages of development.

In 1878 appeared the famous compendium, ' A Sketch of Modern Languages of the East Indies ' by R. N. Cust. Although Cust himself very modestly disclaimed credit by saying that it was " essentially a compilation, not a word or line is my own", it had its use, as here in one place was put almost all about the current information on the languages of the East Indies. As Grierson observed, Cust's was a tentative work to stimulate further inquiry. For the first time the Indian Government as well as European Scholars were made to see, as a result of Cust's work and his personal efforts, how little had been done on the Indian language situation and how much yet remained to be done. Hoernle's famous work, ' Comparative Grammar of Gaudian Languages with special reference to Eastern Hindi ' was published two years later (1880). This grammar, although it covered the same field as Beames', added new material and propounded his own new basis of classification of Indo-Aryan vernaculars. Sir George A. Grierson who had joined the Indian Civil Service in 1873 had commenced his studies and started publishing them about this time. By the year 1881 seven of his articles and one Handbook were published.

As will appear from the brief account given above, the stage was set on the eve of the census operations for the year 1881. Signs were visible of greater and greater awareness of the language situation of the country through either the great philological studies of pioneers like Caldwell, Beames or Hoernle or through the illuminating work and great efforts of Cust or Grierson. I must hasten to add that I have not mentioned the names of scholars like B.H. Hodgson, Rev. W. Robinson, Professor Maxmuller, George Campbell, W.W. Hunter, L.D. Skrefsrud or E.T. Dalton and their share of contribution to Modern Indian Language Studies. There is not the slightest intention to belittle the worth of their efforts. A detailed survey of the entire language situation is proposed to be given in another publication in which I propose to speak at greater length of this important contribution while here for limitations of space, only the most notable works relevant to the point have been taken into account.

In the early eighties of the last century the efforts of Cust and Grierson, as well as of other reputed scholars, bore fruit in the shape of regional studies and inquiries although not much work was done on the all-India level. Grierson was of the opinion that it was Cust's work which evoked all the interest and in the memorable year of 1886—almost exactly a century after the famous address by Sir William Jones—The Oriental Congress at Vienna passed a resolution urging upon the Government of India to undertake a systematic survey of the languages of India. The proposal was moved and supported by reputed scholars like Buhler, Weber, Hoernle, Maxmuller, Monier Williams Grierson and Cust.

The proposal, though enthusiastically acclaimed, does not appear to have made much headway even as late as 1894. Meanwhile the time had come for another decennial census in 1891. The officers concerned with the Indian census, however, appear to have been convinced of the value of Comprehensive Linguistic Survey such as was suggested by the participants of the Vienna Congress. They were also aware of the role of the census as a vehicle of actively pursuing such a survey. Thus the official aim set on the eve of the 1891 Census of collecting information on languages spoken as parent tongue in India was not the finding out of nationality or race of individuals as had been adumbrated in the Census of 1881 but to " serve as an aid to future philological inquiry"*. The author of the 1891 Census report records† with satisfaction that the attempt to collect parent tongue information and compare the same with accepted scientific nomenclature was successful since after the analysis of Census data a very fair delimitation was obtained of the various language fields of the country. This information could serve, to quote the author, " as an aid towards getting a complete and scientifically conducted survey of the whole field of investigations". J.A. Baines‡ went on to say " An operation of that description can only be conducted by a skilled Philologist who knows exactly the lines on which information should be collected, so that the results may be susceptible of comparison over the whole of India. It is hardly necessary to add that he must have a practical knowledge too, of the country and its inhabitants, and should not work from books alone. Then again, an enquiry of this sort should be commenced, if taken in hand at all, without further delay". The remarks of Baines appeared in 1893 and the question of a Linguistic Survey of India came within the field of practical politics by 1894 when discussions started on the feasibility of the Survey on Government level. Baines's recommendation set the ball rolling. Census officers, therefore, have had their share of contribution of no mean order towards furthering the knowledge of Indian Languages. J.P. Marten, the Census Commissioner for Census of India 1921 wrote " As with the ethnography so also in the case of the languages of India much of the pioneer work has been done in connection with the decennial census and the interest in the subject, which led to its complete and systematic treatment under an expert director, is largely due to the contribution made by census officers in their reports"§. This may seem a tall claim but considering that the same procedure was adopted in 1961 and the present writer held extensive correspondence with each State Census Superintendent and the Registrar General's Census Tabulation Office and had the benefit of detailed discussion by extended visits to each State Census Office, Marten could not have exaggerated the claim made in the passage I have quoted. Such intimate collaboration and exchange in an atmosphere of mutual respect is capable of producing nothing but the utmost good. Sir George A. Grierson, the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey Operations, was also simultaneously associated with the decennial Census of 1901 for which he analysed the data and wrote the report. Throughout his task in connection with the Linguistic Survey of India, Grierson continued to draw heavily from the decennial census operations. As Marten has recorded in his report for Census 1921, the copies of reports of Census Superintendents were sent to Grierson for use in his work. In his first volume of the Linguistic Survey, Grierson has constantly compared 1921 figures with his survey estimates. The other side of the picture is no less significant. In so far as the schemes of classification of languages in the Indian Censuses were concerned they were based on 1901 and in all subsequent censuses upto 1931, on the classification proposed by Grierson in 1901 and later in his Linguistic Survey. This effort seeks to continue the Indian tradition of re-examination of the linguistic structure of India in the light of the results of the decennial census of 1961.

* Baines, J.A. . Census of India 1891. General Report, Page 130.

† Ibid . . Page 131.

‡ Ibid . . Page 131.

§ Marten, J.T. . Census of India 1921, Vol. I, Part I, Report Chapter IX, page 192.

This brief account is intended to bring out the very intimate complementary roles of the Indian Census and Linguistic Survey of India. In a country where a population of more than 400 millions is involved embracing as many as four entire families of languages with all their sub-families and branches, it is only reasonable that the results of the census should be made to feed a scientific survey while the conclusions of such a survey should help in the calibration of census results and be guided in future census operations.

It would, however, appear there were no language reports for 1941 and 1951. The last census report on languages was that of 1931* which also followed the Grierson's Classification. The Linguistic Survey conducted by Grierson was, restricted to certain areas while there were technical limitations in the author's methods of conducting the survey†. The field of language investigation in India has widened of late. There has also been rapid development in methodology in linguistic researches. A tendency has thus grown in certain quarters to under-estimate the value of Grierson's monumental work although no comparable work of architecture has yet been attempted. There certainly is plenty of scope to substantially improve or change the Grierson Classification. But it is often grudgingly acknowledged or not acknowledged at all that almost every new programme of research on any of the Indian languages has to fall back upon informations contained in the Linguistic Survey. Professor Jules Bloch, one of the senior most authorities in Indian linguistics very correctly assessed the value of this great work when in one of his lectures‡ he remarked " No other large portion of the earth can boast of any so extensive and methodologically uniform description as the one you see collected in the volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India. That will long give a basis and a frame to linguistic studies in India". Lest this opinion expressed in 1929 should be dismissed as an expression of prompt congratulation on so great a work completed as recently as 1927-28, one would do well to recall Prof. M.B. Emeneau's recent tribute. Although generally critical of Grierson's techniques, Emeneau in his Presidential Address delivered to the American Oriental Society at Toronto on April 20, 1955, observed that while the materials collected for the Linguistic Survey of India were inadequate for either descriptive or comparative purposes " yet, an amazing amount of the gross features come through, and the Survey does roughly map out language and dialect areas which can be visited to produce more adequate treatment"§. In yet another more recent publication£ J. J. Gumperz and C. A. Ferguson have recorded " Almost all the work in South Asian dialectology published since Grierson has been based on his work with only a very meagre amount of original investigation and Grierson's volume remain by far the most important source of data for the social scientist concerned with the distribution of dialect diversity of South-Asian Languages." They further commented, that " in noting that Grierson did little or no dialect atlas work, we have no intention of belittling his tremendous achievement. The L.S.I. remains one of the world's major productions of linguistic scholarship and Grierson himself was fully aware of the necessary limitation of his project."

In the light of the situation and considerations as have been stated above, it was, therefore, only appropriate that following a gap of two decennial censuses *viz.*, 1941 and 1951, it should have been decided that the language data collected during 1961 Census should undergo scientific scrutiny with reference to Grierson's Classification and later literature on Linguistics.

A few remarks at this point on the scope of the 1961 Census operations in the collection of information on mother tongue or bilingualism seem opportune. The 1961 Census questionnaire included two questions to be put to each citizen of the country. The enumerator was required to ask first the mother tongue of the person enumerated and then, secondly, whether the person knew any other language(s). These questions were for universal applications and the operations were almost synchronous.

It is an accepted principle in census operation to record the answers to census questions as returned by the person enumerated. So far as mother tongue is concerned there should ordinarily be no difficulty. In the rural areas all persons should know the accepted name of their mother tongue which they would have uniformly returned. In pockets of linguistic border there may be some difficulty but even there each citizen is expected to know his own mother tongue. In the urban areas especially in large towns due to a variety of mother tongue the enumerator may have some difficulty in writing the mother tongue in the enumeration record as returned by the citizen. This is especially the case in large urban cities, where migrants are numerous. To quote an example, it has been observed that the mother tongue of some of the South Indians in Delhi has been returned as ' Madrasi ' instead of the actual tongue, *viz.*, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada. There might also be some error in the transliteration into English of the mother tongue usually written in the regional language in enumeration record at the time of sorting and tabulation. But it has been found that the mother tongue returns generally conform to the classified languages except in the case of a small minority where unusual returns are made. This consists of a variety of returns but the number of persons under each is usually very small, about one or two. This is further explained below.

It has already been stated that even during the earliest regular Census of 1891, when language enquiries were done for their own sake, the scrutiny of data revealed that in the language field the accepted scientific nomenclature was in accordance with the usage of the masses to a very great extent and as such this verbal testimony recorded in response to census enquiries did have a fair amount of reliability. Grierson, the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India, who was himself the Director of the language census of 1901 and the author of its language report found the census data quite useful for technical considerations and all through his editorial work of the volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India he found the results of Census of 1911 and 1921 comparable to the results of the Linguistic Survey. The Census data of 1931 could also be usefully scrutinised on the background of the Linguistic Survey of India. The results of a preliminary scrutiny of 1961 mother tongue data could also be briefly cited here in support of our argument. On a shifting of the entire mass of 1961 mother tongue returns and after scrutinising all names with regard to their spelling variations and vagaries of transcriptions, it was found that out of a total of 1,652 mother tongue names recorded from all over the country, there were 1,549 names which referred to mother tongue names of Indian origin and 103 names referred to those of foreign origin. Further scrutiny showed that out of 1,549 names of mother tongue 572 names were such as could be directly attested in the Linguistic Survey of India. This alone makes up a percentage of about 37. Preliminary scrutiny has further led us to consider 527 names out of the full total of 1,652 names as unclassified. But these 527 cases very possibly include quite a large number of cases which even after investigations could not be brought under any of the recognised classifications. The number of speakers involved in many such cases is as small as two or one. The elimination of these cases will make the comparison of scrutiny of census data with Linguistic Survey of India still more favourable. If the strength of speakers indicated by the mother tongue areas delimited by these 572 names attested in the Linguistic Survey of India could be supposed to provide some clue then the figures thus obtained are quite revealing. As will be seen, the 572 names which have been attested in the Linguistic Survey of India account for as large a population as 436,224,545. This tends to show that only a fraction of India's population have returned their mother tongues which are not attested according to the prevailing technical nomenclature. This will, however, be elaborated later.

In view of the fact that the vast majority of mother tongue returns for the 1961 Census conformed to the pattern of classified

* Hutton, J.H. . Census of India 1931, Vol.I, Part I Report. Chapter X.

† Grierson, G.A. . Linguistic Survey of India Vol. I, Part I, Page 194.

‡ Jules Bloch . Some Problems of Indo-Aryan Philology. Forlong lectures for 1929. Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London. Vol. V (1928-30) pp. 750-751.

§ Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol. 75, No. 3 (July-Sept. 1955), page 152.

£ Ferguson, C.A. and Gumperz, J.J. Linguistic Diversity in South Asia (1960), page 8 and page 18.

languages/dialects it was decided by the Registrar General that the mother tongue returns of the 1961 Census should be taken up for detailed study by the Linguist of this office. Linguistic knowledge having far advanced since Grierson's time and since Grierson's classifications were not all-embracing, account was taken in this present examination of subsequent researches and authoritative up-to-date opinion in the Indian Linguistic field.

But Grierson's classification as formulated in the Linguistic Survey of India has still been followed in the main. It may be relevant to make a brief reference here about Grierson's work.

Grierson, Sir George Abraham (1851-1941) born in Dublin, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873 and sailed to India where he was appointed to the Bengal Presidency. He devoted the next twenty-three years to the active duties of a member of the Indian Civil Service. In 1898 he was designated Superintendent of the newly sanctioned *Linguistic Survey of India*. He was interested in Indian Folklore and Languages from the very beginning and published his studies on Indian Folklore, Language and Literature beginning with the year 1874 onwards almost in an unbroken series. During the eighties of the last century, Grierson's attention was mainly focussed on the languages and dialects of Bihar where he was posted as an officer. By elaborating the theory of Hoernle on the Indo-Aryan language groupings, Grierson made a major contribution to linguistic studies. Through his continuous application to linguistic studies and personal efforts, he succeeded in initiating a resolution in the Congress of Orientalists at Vienna in 1886 through Buhler, Weber, Cust, Monier Williams and others on the desirability of conducting a Linguistic Survey of India. This work was started in 1898 and the last volume of the Linguistic Survey of India-the whole work consisting of XI octavo volumes of which five volumes are in 14 parts—was published in 1927. All through these years Grierson continued to be in charge of the Survey and to edit his monumental work. Some of the other notable works of Grierson may be listed below :

1. Seven grammars of the Dialects and Sub-Dialects of the Bihari Languages (eight parts) 1883-1887.
2. Bihar Peasant Life (1885).
3. Padmavati of Jaisi (in collaboration with Sudhakara Dwivedi) (1896).
4. Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan, JASB (1889).
5. Translation of Emile Senart's "The Inscriptions of Piyadasi"—Indian Antiquary (1888).

The Linguistic Survey Conducted by Grierson was primarily to be a collection of specimens of every known speech through the translation of a standardised running text and the listing of words and sentences. But the languages/dialects had to be arranged in some order or the other and this necessitated groupings and classifications on the basis of certain theories or principles of classifications. With Grierson the main principle of classification of language was that languages must be classed according to their grammars*. In accordance with the prevailing accepted principles of Comparative Philology, Grierson considered vocabulary alone as untrustworthy guide. Similarly on considerations of 'independent' language and dialect Grierson attached greater importance to the grammatical structure of the speeches compared than to the factor of inter-communicability between the speakers of the compared speeches. Another factor which Grierson considered significant in the differentiation of languages was that of 'nationality' which according to him becomes stronger if the nationalities thus distinguished developed independent literatures*. After receiving specimens of speeches which ran into thousands, Grierson organised the data and brought the results out into the form of grammatical description of speeches and detailed discussions on their classifications, etc. There are two appendices to the Linguistic Survey of India volumes which are specially devoted to the lists of language names as were either discussed in detail through the pages of the Linguistic Survey of India, or such as even occurred in the volumes. Appendix I† gives a classified list of languages discussed in Linguistic Survey of India. 878 languages have been given classified numbers in this appendix. Appendix II contains an index of all language names mentioned in the pages of Linguistic Survey of India. This index also contains names of other languages as were collected by the author from other sources like the old census reports, etc. This index has a total of 2,700 entries‡.

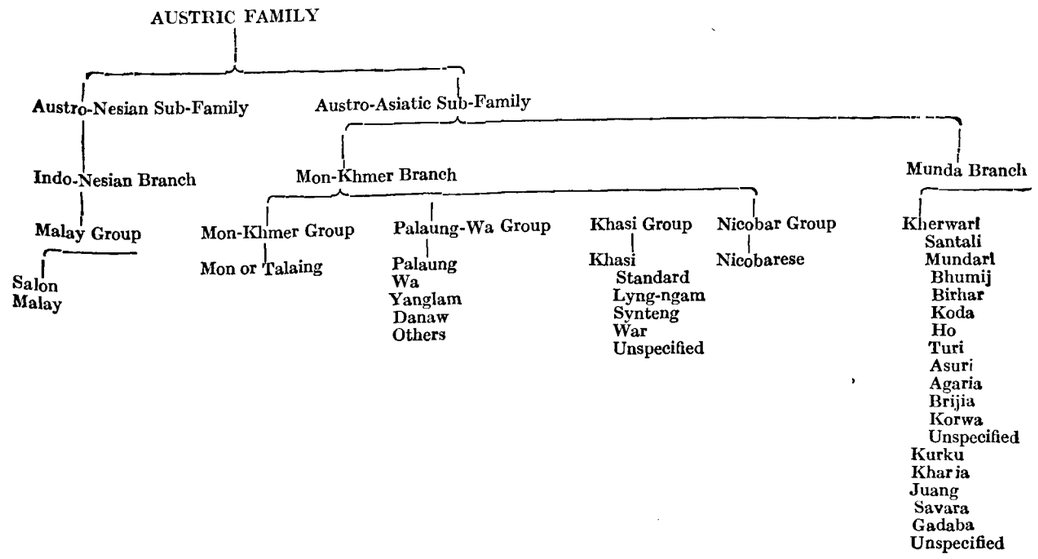
By the time Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India was launched, linguistic classifications by units of Language Families and Branches, etc., were already well known in the field of philological scholarship. The person hitting upon this idea for the first time was Sir William Jones who had thought that Sanskrit, Greek and Latin were derived from a common source and that Germanic Gothic and Celtic belonged to the same Group. Further development on this idea was done during the 19th century and Grierson also established his classification on grammatical or structural considerations taking note of mutual agreements etc., among compared languages/dialects according to the historical and comparative method. He set up units of descriptions in more or less geneological order. The smallest unit was the sub-dialect while the broadest or all-inclusive one was known as the Family. The intervening units were, from sub-dialect onwards, dialect, language, group, sub-branch, branch and sub-family. The names of the families of languages as were established in India were : Austric, Karen, Man, Tibeto-Chinese, Dravidian and Indo-European. The main bulk of speeches was, however, found to be included in the four large families leaving Karen and Man. Grierson was in the habit of taking into acount all the available literature on relevant topics and went into detailed discussions on matters of controversy. Between the publication of first volume (1903) and the last in the series (1927), the author had many occasions of amending conclusions he had held before. Detailed notes on all such changes have been included in the concluding volume§ of the Linguistic Survey of India.

The limitations of space would not permit a summary of Grierson's discussions on the classification of languages as adopted in the Linguistic Survey of India. The interested reader could refer the relevant volume on his own. It is, however, proposed to give in the following diagrammatic charts the different families of languages of India down to the details of dialects as have been established in the Linguistic Survey of India. The reader is invited to make a further reference to the Classified List of Grierson given in Vol. I, Part II—C (ii)—Language Tables, India as Appendix I.

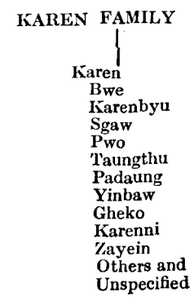
* Grierson, G.A. Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I page 22.

* Ibid, . . page 24.
† Ibid, . . pages 389—410.
‡ Ibid, . . pages 425—517.
§ Grierson, G.A. . Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I

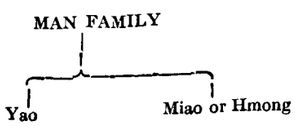
I AUSTRIC FAMILY



II KAREN FAMILY



III MAN FAMILY



IV TIBETO-CHINESE

TIBETO-CHINESE

- Siamese-Chinese Sub-Family
  - Tai-Group
    - Lao
    - Siamese
    - Lu
    - Khun
    - Daye
    - Shan
      - Aiton
    - Ahom
    - Khamti
      - Khamti Proper
      - Phakial
      - Tai-rong
      - Nora
- Tibeto-Burman
  - Tibeto-Himalayan Branch
    - Tibetan Group
      - Bhotia
        - Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan
        - Bhotia of Baltistan or Balti
        - Bhotia of Purik
        - Bhotia of Ladakh or Ladakhi
        - Bhotia of Lahul or Lahuli
        - Bhotia of Spiti
        - Bhotia of Upper Kanawar or Nyamkat
        - Bhotia of Tehri Garhwal or Jad
        - Bhotia of Garhwal
        - Sharpa Bhotia
        - Bhotia of Sikkim or Da-njong-ka
        - Bhotia of Bhutan or Lhoke
        - Kagate
        - Bhotia of Khams
        - Other Dialects (Unspecified)
    - Pronominalized Himalayan Group
      - Western Sub-Group
        - Manchati or Patni
        - Chamba Lahuli
        - Bunan
        - Rangloi, Gondla, or Tinan
        - Kanashi
        - Kanauri
        - Rangkas
        - Darmiya
        - Chaudangsi
        - Byangsi
        - Janggali
      - Eastern Sub-Group
        - Dhimal
        - Thami
        - Limbu
        - Yakha
        - Khambu
        - Rai or Jimdar (Khambu Dialects)
          - Bahing
          - Balali
          - Sangpang
          - Lohorong
          - Lambichhong
          - Waling
          - Chhingtang
          - Rungchhenbung
          - Dungmali
          - Rodong or Chamling
          - Nachhereng
          - Kulung
          - Thulung
          - Chaurasya
          - Khaling
          - Dumi
        - Vayu or Hayu
        - Chepang
        - Kusunda
        - Bhramu
        - Thaksya
        - Unspecified
    - Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group
      - Gurung
      - Murmi
      - Sunwar
      - Magari
      - Newari
        - Newari Proper
        - Padhi, Pahri, or Pahi
      - Rong or Lepcha
      - Kami
      - Manjhi
      - Toto
  - Assam-Burmese Branch
    - Naga Group
      - Naga-Kuki Sub-Group
        - Mikir
          - Standard
          - Bhoi Mikir
          - Amri
          - Rengkhang
        - Sopvoma or Mao Naga
        - Maram
        - Miyangkhang
        - Kwoireng or Liyang
        - Tangkhul
          - Tangkhul Proper
          - Phadang
          - Khangoi
        - Maring
        - Naga Unclassed
      - Kachin Group
        - Kachin
          - Chingpaw
          - Singpho
          - Others
      - Kuki-Chin
        - Meithei Sub-Group
          - Manipuri, Meithei, Kathe or Ponna
        - Northern Chin Sub-Group
          - Thado
            - Khongzai
            - Langtung
            - Jangshen
            - Sairang
            - Unspecified
          - Sokte
          - Siyin
          - Ralte
          - Paite
        - Central Chin Sub-Group
          - Shunkla or Tashon
            - Shunkla Proper
            - Zahao or Yahow
          - Lai
            - Haka
            - Tlantlang
            - Yokwa
            - Lakher, Mara, or Tlongsai
            - Others and Unspecified
          - Lushei or Dulien
            - Fannai
            - Ngente
          - Banjogi
          - Pankhu

FAMILY

FAMILY

- Sub-Family
  - North Assam Branch
    - Aka or Hrusso
    - Abor
    - Miri
    - Dafla
    - Mishmi
  - Assam-Burmese Branch
    - Naga Group
      - Bara or Bodo Group
        - Bara, Bodo, or Plains Kachari
          - Bodo Proper
          - Mech
        - Lalung
        - Dima-sa or Hills Kachari
          - Standard
          - Hojai
        - Garo
          - Achik or Standard
          - Abeng
          - Atong, Ating, or Kuchu
          - Awi
          - Chibok
          - Dalu
          - Ruga
          - Unspecified
        - Koch
          - Harigaya
          - Satpariya
          - Dasgaya or Banai
          - Wanang Tintekiya
          - Unspecified
        - Rabha
          - Rangdania
          - Maitaria or Matrai
        - Tipura or Mrung
        - Chutiya
        - Moran
      - Western Naga Sub-Group
        - Angami
          - Tengima
          - Dzuna
          - Kehena
          - Nali or Mima
        - Sema
          - Simi
          - Zhimomi
        - Rengma or Unza
          - Unza
          - Mayi
        - Kezhama
      - Central Naga Sub-Group
        - Ao or Hatigorria
          - Chungli or Zungi
          - Mongsen
        - Lhota or Tsontsu
        - Tengsa Naga
        - Thukumi
        - Yachumi
      - Eastern Naga Sub-Group
        - Angwanku or Tableng
        - Tamlu or Chingmegnu
        - Banpara
        - Mutonia
        - Mohongia, Borduaria or Paniduaria
        - Namsangia
        - Chang or Mojung
        - Assiringia
        - Moshang
        - Shangge
      - Naga-Bodo Sub-Group
        - Empeo or Kachcha Naga
        - Inzemi
        - Sengima
        - Yema or Jema
        - Kabui or Kapwi
        - Khoirao

FAMILY—*Concld.*

Sub-Family—*Concld.*

Branch—*Concld.*

Group

- Old-Kuki Sub-Group
  - Hrangkhol, Rangkhol or Hrangchal
    - Hrangkhol Proper
    - Bete
  - Hallam
    - Hallam Proper
    - Khelma
    - Sakajaib or Shekasip
  - Langrong
  - Aimol
  - Chiru
  - Kolhreng or Kolren
  - Kom
  - Kyau or Chaw
  - Hmar
  - Chote
  - Muntuk
  - Karum
  - Purum
  - Anal
  - Hiroi-Lamgang
  - Vaiphei
- Southern Chin Sub-Group
  - Chinme
  - Welaung
  - Chinbok
  - Yindu
  - Chinbon
  - Taungtha
  - Khyang or Sho
  - Khami, Khwe-myi, or Kumi
  - Anu
  - M'hang
- Unclassed Kuki Chin
  - Kuki (Unspecified)
  - Chin Unclassed and (Unspecified)
- Burma Group
  - Maingtha
  - Szi or Atsi
  - Lashi
  - Maru
  - Mru
  - Burmese
  - Arakanese
  - Taungyo
  - Intha
  - Danu
  - Tavoyan
  - Chaungtha
  - Yanbye
  - Others
- Lolo-Mos'o Group
  - Lolo
  - Mo-s'o
  - Lisu
  - Aka
  - Kwi
  - Others
- Sak (Lui) Group
  - Lui
    - Andro-Sengmai
    - Chairel
  - Kadu
  - Daingnet
  - Ganan
  - Sak or Thet

V DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

- **Dravida Group**
  - Tamil
    - Standard and Unspecified
    - Korava
    - Yerukala
    - Irula
    - Kasuva
    - Kaikadi
    - Burgand
  - Malayalam
    - Standard and Unspecified
    - Yerava
  - Kanarese
    - Standard
    - Badaga
    - Kurumba or Kurumvari
    - Golari or Holiya
  - Kodagu or Coorgi
  - Tulu
  - Toda
  - Kota
- **Intermediate Group**
  - Kurukh or Orao
  - Malhar
  - Malto or Maler
  - Kui, Kandhi, or Khond
  - Kolami
    - Kolami Proper
    - Bhili of Basim
    - Naiki
  - Gondi
    - Standard
    - Gattu
    - Koi
    - Maria
    - Parji
    - Unspecified
- **Andhra Language**
  - Telugu
    - Standard and Unspecified
    - Komtau
    - Salewari
    - Golari
    - Beradi
    - Vadari
    - Kamathi
    - Dasari
- **North-Western Language**
  - Brahui
- **Semi-Dravidian Hybrids**
  - Ladhadi
  - Bharia

VI INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY

INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY

- **Aryan Sub-Family**
  - **Eranian Branch**
    - **Persian Group**
      - Persian
      - Dehwari
      - Badakshi
    - **Eastern Group**
      - **Afghanistan Baluchistan Sub-Group**
        - Pashto
          - North-Eastern Dialect
          - South-Western Dialect
          - Unspecified Dialect
        - Ormuri or Bargista
        - Balochi
          - Western Dialect
          - Eastern Dialect
          - Unspecified Dialect
      - **Ghalchah Sub-Group**
        - Wakhi
        - Shighni
          - Sarikoli
        - Ishkashmi
          - Ishkashmi Proper
          - Sanglichi
          - Zebaki
        - Munjani or Mungi
        - Yudgha
  - **Dardic or Pisacha Branch**
    - **Kafir Group**
      - Bashgali
      - Wai-ala
      - Wasi-veri or Veron
      - Ashkund
      - **Kalasha-Pashai Sub-Group**
        - Kalasha
        - Gawar-bati, or Narsati
        - Pashai, Laghmani or Dehgani
          - Eastern Dialect
          - Western Dialect
        - Diri
        - Tirahi
    - **Khowar Group**
      - Khowar, Chitrali or Arniya

VI INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—*Contd.*

INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—*Contd.*

- **Aryan Sub-Family—*Contd.***
  - **Dardic or Pisacha Branch**
    - **Dard Group**
      - **Shina**
        - Gilgiti
        - Astori
        - Chilasi
        - Gurezi
        - Dras Dialect
        - Brokpa of Dah-Hanu
        - North-Western Dialect
      - **Kashmiri**
        - Standard
        - Kashtawari
        - Mixed Dialects
        - Unspecified
      - **Kohistani**
        - Garwi or Bashgharik
        - Torwali or Torwalak
        - Maiya
  - **Indo-Aryan Branch**
    - **Sanskrit**
    - **Outer Sub-Branch**
      - **North-Western Group**
        - Lahnda or Western Punjabi
          - Standard
          - Multani
          - Khetrani and Jafiri
          - Thali or Jatki
          - North-Western Dialect, or Hindko
          - North-Eastern Dialects
          - Unspecified Dialects
        - Sindhi
          - Vicholi
          - Siraiki Sindhi
          - Thareli
          - Lasi
          - Lari
          - Kachchhi
          - Unspecified
      - **Southern Group**
        - Marathi
          - Standard or Desi
          - Konkan Standard
          - Dialect of Berar, the Central Provinces, and the Nizam's Dominions
          - Konkani
          - Marathi Unspecified
        - Singhalese
          - Standard
          - Mahl
      - **Eastern Group**
        - Oriya
          - Standard
          - Mixed Dialects of the North
          - Bhatri
          - Unspecified
        - Bihari
          - Maithili
          - Magahi
          - Bhojpuri
        - Bengali
          - Central or Standard
          - Western
          - South-Western
          - Northern
          - Rajbangsi
          - Eastern
          - South-Eastern
          - Unspecified
        - Assamese
          - Standard
          - Western
          - Mayang
          - Jharwa
          - Unspecified

VI INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—*Contd.*

INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—*Contd.*

- **Aryan Sub-Family—*Contd.***
  - **Indo-Aryan Branch—*Contd.***
    - **Mediate Sub Branch**
      - **Mediate Group**
        - Eastern Hindi
          - Awadhi, Kosali or Baiswari
          - Bagheli, Baghelkhandi, or Riwai
          - Chhattisgarhi, Laria, or Khaltahi
    - **Inner-Sub-Branch**
      - **Central-Group**
        - **Western Hindi**
          - Hindostani
          - Bangaru etc.
          - Braj Bhakha or Antarbedi
          - Kanauji
          - Bundeli or Bundelkhandi
        - **Panjabi**
          - Standard
          - Dogra or Dogri
          - Unspecified
        - **Gujarati**
          - Standard
          - Nagari
          - Bombay Dialect
          - Gamadia
          - Surati
          - Anawala or Bhathela
          - Dialect of Eastern Broach
          - Parsi Gujarati
          - Charotari
          - Patidari
          - Vadodari
          - Gamadia of Ahmedabad
          - Pattani
          - Khathiyawadi
          - Vhorasai
          - Kharawa
          - Patanuli
          - Kakari
          - Tarimuki or Ghisadi
          - Unspecified Dialects
        - **Bhili**
          - Bhili or Bhilodi
          - Ahiri
          - Anarya or Pahadi
          - Baori
          - Barel
          - Charani
          - Chodhari
          - Dehawali
          - Dhodia
          - Dubli
          - Gamati
          - Girasia
          - Habura
          - Konkani
          - Kotali
          - Magari
          - Mawchi
          - Nahari or Baglani
          - Naikadi
          - Nori
          - Panchali
          - Paradhi and Takankari
          - Pawari
          - Ranawat
          - Rani Bhil
          - Rathavi
          - Siyalgiri
          - Wagadi

VI. INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—*Concld.*

INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—*Concld.*

Aryan Sub-Family—*Concld.*

Indo-Aryan Branch—*Concld.*

Inner Sub-Branch—*Concld.*

Central Group—*Concld.*

- Khandesi
  - Standard
  - Kunabau
  - Dangi
  - Rangari
- Rajasthani
  - Marwari
  - Central-Eastern Rajasthani
  - North-Eastern Rajasthani
  - Malvi
  - Nimadi
  - Banjari or Labhani
  - Gujari
  - Unspecified Dialects

Pahari Group

- Eastern Pahari, Khaskura, or Naipali
  - Standard
  - Palpa
- Central Pahari
  - Kumauni
  - Garhwali
- Western Pahari
  - Janusari
  - Sirmauri
  - Baghati
  - Kiuthali
  - Satlaj Group
  - Kulu Group
  - Mandi Group
  - Chamba Group
  - Bhadrawah Group
  - Unspecified
- Unspecified Pahari

UNCLASSED LANGUAGES

UNCLASSED LANGUAGES

- Burushaski or Khajuna
  - Standard of Hunza-Nagar
  - Warshikwar or Biltum of Yasin
- Andamanese
- Gipsy Languages
  - Beldari
  - Bhamti
  - Dom
  - Garodi
  - Gulgulia
  - Kanjari
  - Kolhati
  - Ladi
  - Macharia
  - Malar
  - Myanwale or Lhari
  - Nati
  - Odki
  - Pendhari
  - Qasai
  - Sasi
  - Sikalgar

The charts giving the details of language families will show that the Survey was fairly comprehensive. But it had its limitations. The following were the main handicaps as the author himself admitted. Firstly, large areas of the country like the provinces of Madras and Burma and states of Hyderabad and Mysore were excluded from the Survey. Secondly, there is no reference to the important subject of phonetics in the pages of the Survey Volumes. When the Survey work began at the turn of the last century, the science of phonetics was only in its infancy, so the association of trained phoneticians with the Survey work was out of question.

The Survey was mainly exploratory in character and the materials supplied to the Editors for analysis were prepared by Government officials who were far from being uniformly competent or qualified. The number of specimens scrutinized by Grierson himself reached several thousands and, as the Survey testifies, he had a large choice of selection in most languages. Again, there were often no objective tests for choosing one particular specimen and rejecting the other except that Grierson's method as he himself admitted was "subjective".* This again in the context of modern conditions of linguistic work would be difficult to accept. Moreover, as one turns the pages of Linguistic Survey of India, specially those dealing with the Tibeto-Chinese Family, Austric Family and Dravidian Family languages and their materials one comes across case after case—they are more than one hundred—when editors have confessed that the materials or specimens were either 'untrustworthy' or 'unsatisfactory' or 'very meagre' or 'insufficient' or even were to be taken with 'reserve', etc.

* Grierson, G.A. Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I, Page 197.

II

All this would show that George Griersons's Linguistic Survey of India although a great and monumental achievement, yet stands in need of comprehensive revision in the light of modern methods of linguistic science. Almost a decade ago at the 23rd International Congress of Orientalists held in August 1954 at Cambridge a resolution to institute a new Linguistic Survey of India as adumbrated by the Committee of the Conference of linguists and educationists was unanimously supported* and recommendations to the same effect were forwarded to the Government of India.

The conference of linguists and educationists which met in Poona during May 1953, suggested the setting up of a project for a new Linguistic Survey of India to achieve the following objects.

(*a*) Basic descriptive analysis of the languages and dialects to be found in India

(*b*) Recording of all the available materials in each language and dialect such as folk songs, folk literature, proverbs, stories, fables, etc.

(*c*) For literary languages with a continuous history (*i*) critical edition of texts (*ii*) historical grammars (*iii*) modern descriptive analysis of the literary standard and of the spoken varieties of the same.

(*d*) Typology of material culture from a material point of view.

(*e*) Dialect geography and atlases of individual regional languages and dialects.

(*f*) Adequate description of primitive languages.

(*g*) A complete record of the full vocabularies of each dialect.

As could perhaps be but expected, the conditions for the launching of such a tremendous undertaking on a countrywide scale have not been favourable so far and the time when these resolutions of Linguists and Orientalists could be given some practical shape is yet to come.

The Census Operations of 1961 were conducted in the meantime and replies to the traditional mother tongue and bilingualism questions were received as a result of a nationwide enquiry. These returns needed scrutiny and organization of findings. It is at this stage that the Language Division was created in the Office of the Registrar General and was entrusted with the work of this scrutiny. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India was accepted as the basis. As might normally be expected, census information could at best help to provide a delimitation of speech areas which could later be approached for detailed filed investigations for dependable data, their analysis and results. If a provisional delimitation of speech areas was possible as a preliminary to a proper language survey, then in the opinion of the writer, a census might well serve this objective. It is hoped that the present effort will show that this is possible.

The Census of 1961 was taken in March, while the Language Division in the Office of the Registrar General was established in August 1961. It was during the Third Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held in Delhi between the 1st and 7th February 1962, that the writer was called upon by the Registrar General to explain the proposed functioning of the Language Unit and the methods to be followed towards processing the census language data which would be received from State Superintendents. It was the most significant day for the Language Division when during the Conference the Superintendents offered their assurance of full suport and assistance to the writer. The deliberations of the Conference concluded with instructions from the Registrar General to State Superintendents that mother tongue and bilingualism returns should be forwarded to the Language Division at a very early date

* Proceedings of the 23rd International Congress of Orientalists 1954, page 947.

The language returns—mother tongues and bilingualism—started flowing in from various States and Union Territories and the staff (linguistic as well as statistical)* of the Division busied itself with the preliminary screening. In respect of each State/Union Territory it was found necessary to prepare a complete index of language names and collect all relevant information about them from the records of the Linguistic Survey of India, the Census Reports 1881 to 1951, District Gazetteers and Census Hand-Books and other philological or linguistic literature. This being completed, the returns were scrutinized one by one and the names not borne out in any of the sources mentioned above were screened out and kept for further work. All names not immediately identifiable with Grierson's inventory were listed separately along with the strength of their speakers, wherever available, down to the tehsil or thana level. A similar listing had already been advised in 1959-60 in respect of language returns of 1951 to prepare the background for the 1961 work. These names were to be given a check which would normally lead us to the source which eventually was the enumeration slips where such names were recorded and where other details like full name of speakers, the place of birth, religion, occupation whether tribal etc. were simultaneously recorded. But this presented a genuine obstacle. As stated above, sorting operations were almost over by the end of 1961 in almost all States and it was hardly feasible to do the resorting once again. Here again extremely helpful suggestions were offered by some of the Superintendents of Census Operations—SCO, Kearla, taking the lead—who undertook the sorting of sample slips bearing obscure or dubious entries. This was welcome since even a very small number of slips could give a fairly dependable idea of the language/dialect involved. The way to to do this was to sort the slips of non-workers first and take out the concerned slips, then with the help of these slips to trace the household to the household record in the household schedule and then again to the slips of workers belonging to the household. In some States like West Bengal, the information was taken from the compiler's posting statements which were prepared for each tract. The tract contianing particular mother tongue names provided an easy clue to the sorter to track down the relevant slips and separate them for further scrutiny. The work of ensus tabulation having been in different stages in different States and Union Territories, language lists or C-V tables, were not received in the Linguist's office all at once. This helped to stagger the inquiry into stages with different States. Once the cases unattested in Griersons's Linguistic Survey of India or in any other published literature were brought to the notice of an SCO, he set upon not only resorting of slips from those cases but went into further details on these names, trying to collect whatever local information was possible from the places from where those names were returned. Reports were either called for from local official or obtained by sending the SCO's own staff for a spot check. In several States and Union Territories like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachala Pradesh, Orissa, some specimens of speeches were also collected and kept for record. It was at this stage that the writer undertook personal tours to the States and held elaborate discussions with the SCOs on each and every language return. The SCOs in turn would also arrange to put the writer in touch wherever possible with the individuals who returned the particular speeches and also other scholars or academicians of the State who would be considered well versed on matters of language etc. The discussions on language returns in respect of each name went into great detail and in most of the cases ended in a visit to and interview by the writer with the language speakers at convenient centres of the States. Enumeration slip details were also discussed and tentative decisions taken. To name some of the

* During scrutiny and processing of data, the language unit consisted of the following staff.

Linguistic	Statistical
1. Dr. M.R. Ranganatha	1. Shri M.N. Kaul
2. Shri O.P. Srivastava	2. Shri S.N. Mukherjee
3. Shri R.A. Singh	3. Shri D.P. Mukherjee
4. Shri J. Neethivanan	4. Shri P. Majumdar
5. Smt. K. Nag	
6. Shri M.S. Thirumalai	Typing
7. Dr. P.K. Jain	1. Shri R. Ranganathan
8. Shri A. Pradhan	2. Shri R.N. Sinha

States where the writer had the occasion to visit language speakers in the interior and take short specimens of their speeches are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura Madhya Pradesh and Goa. In Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, a large number of speech specimens were collected by the SCOs and put to the scrutiny of the writer. It is undoubtedly true that a Linguist cannot place reliance on specimens collected in this fashion but if broad questions whether it was Telugu or Kannada or Oriya or Bhili were under discussion, then certainly even these strictly 'unreliable' specimens could provide much affiliatory indication. This, in brief, was the method generally adopted by the writer for most States. The sorting of slips was kindly undertaken by almost all SCOs which immensely facilitated ultimate scrutiny. Many of the difficult or strange sounding names were found to have been due to the enumerator not having properly recorded the mother tongue returns. In several other cases mistakes crept in during transcription from local script to Roman. In still other cases which did not offer satisfactory solution on the spot the SCOs offered to make further local inquiry and report to us. The writer was able to make a complete round of these conferences and investigations in all States except Rajasthan. In the case of Rajasthan, however, since the difficult cases were resolved through correspondence with the SCO of that State, a visit was dispensed with. The number of returns being small and difficult cases being very few in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, L.M. and A., Pondicherry, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and NEFA, the writer did not visit them either. As for Andaman and Nicboar Islands, and NEFA, apart from the fact that SCOs concerned supplied detailed informations on mother tongues returned, the writer relied largely on his own earlier experience of linguistic investigations in them. The writer's tours to States and Union Territories and conferences with the officers and other interested scholars—the writer took care to contact local linguistic scholars —had the additional purpose of exploring and assessing the requirements of undertaking further linguistic investigation.

A word in explanation of the rationale of the arrangement in this volume seems indicated at this point. Even though everyman's choice of a name of his own mother tongue is of great importance with the census it is essential that the particular mother tongue may be on technical grounds, put in its proper place of relationship or affiliation with other languages so that an organsied picture of the languages of the country may be presented. Thus although presentation of facts and figures of mother tongues or languages was the aim of this particular census publication, the process of organisation of data during scrutiny did bring about linguistic considerations of the problems even as upto 1931, as without a theoretical framework no decision on language groupings or affiliations or classifications is feasible. While opinion has as far as possible been avoided on topics of controversy where no fresh spot survey data are available, it was desirable to revert to the Grierson frame as it stands modified in the light of established research since his time. But wherever additional raliable information was available and there were reasons to modify the Girerson Classification, a tentative classification or reclassification was called for and specially noted as such.

The 1961 language data will provide some idea of the difficulties of the task. One and the same name of mother tongue is often spelled in certain cases in 9 different ways in the same State. Then there are different spellings of the same mother tongue in different States or Union Territories. Apart from obviously mistaken entries on enumeration slips in the transcription stage the mistakes multiplied owing to transcription from Indian language scripts to Roman. All these raw returns as were prepared in the first instance would add up to mother tongue returns of the country to more than 3,000. It was, therefore, considered necessary in the first instance to undertake a scrutiny and rationalization of spellings of mother tongue names in respect of each State and Union Territory. Once the spelling of a particular name was standardized one saw to it that the same was adopted in all States and Union Territories. In rationalizing the names of mother tongues care was taken to restrict the process only to spellings. Further, the rationalizations were made only after due examination of enumeration slips, and in cases wherever necessary through collection of local information. As such there was no possibility of clubbing together any mother tongue return which was outside the spelling game. These variations of spellings have also been given through a form of note* to the flyleaf which was prepared by this office in respect of the language table of each State and Union Territory. For standardization of spellings the Linguistic Survey of India was mostly adopted as the standard reference. Where equivalent names did not occur in those volumes, either the accepted Government or official version of spelling was adopted or the local vogue was followed or the spoken form transcribed through phonetic symbols was introduced. There are certain names for which owing to recent changes in accepted standards, the spellings of Linguistic Survey of India could not be followed.

There are again cases where though the Linguistic Survey of India spellings seem more correct changes were made for purposes of convenience of interpretation in the Roman script. As for instance, Oraõ of Linguistic Survey of India has been adopted as Oraon and Kiũthali of Linguistic Survey of India as Kiunthali. In the table below are detailed all such cases as have been given a different spelling from that of Linguistic Survey of India of Grierson.

Spelling adopted by Linguist, 1961	Names of Language with spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India (diacritic marks omitted)
Agarwali	Agarwala
Banarasi	Banarasi
Betuli	Malva of Betul
Dhangri	Dhangari
Dhanagari	Dhanagari
Dhedgujari	Dhed Gujari
Dukpa	Dukpa Bhotia
Dungari	Dungari
Gojri	Gujuri of Kashmir
Gujjari	Gujari of the Plains
Hallam	Halam
Haokeep/Haokup	Hangkoop
Hindustani	Hindostani
Jamatia	Jamaita
Kannada	Kanarese
Karnataka	Carnatic
Khariboli	Khari Boli
Khortha/Khotta	Kortha
Kipgen	Keepgen
Kiunthali	Kiuthali
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	Konkani (2)
Kongar	Konga or Kongadi
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orao
Lushai/Mizo	Lushei
Malpaharia	Mal Paharia
Mao Naga	Mao
Mogh	Maghi
Nagauri	Naghori
Panchpargania	Panch Pargania
Saurashtra	Saurashtri
Tripuri	Tipura

It was also found during scrutiny that one and the same language is equally well known by more than one name and that all these have been returned as mother tongues. In such cases alternative names have been for the sake of uniformity put in oblique and the numbers of speakers against each have been clubbed together even where none or not all occur as alternative(s) at all in a State or Union Territory. In one or two cases of tribal mother tongues, the name of the tribe as spelt in the President's Order of 1959 was placed beside the rationalized spelling as an alternative and for better clarification, particularly where the difference was negligible. Following are the names of rationalized mother tongues from the complete inventory of mother tongue returns of India which have been shown as alternatives with the help of obliques :

Abor/Adi	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
Aka/Hrusso	Bodo/Boro
Bharmauri/Gaddi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha
Bhuiya/Bhuyan	Chulikata/Idu
Bilaspuri/Kahluri	Coorgi/Kodagu
Dakani/Musalmani	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
Deswali/Hariani	Kuruba/Kurumba
Gamti/Gavit	Kurukh/Oraon
Haijong/Hajong	Lamani/Lambadi
Hangseen/Hansing	Lushai/Mizo
Haokeep/Haokup	Magahi/Magadhi
Irula/Iruliga	Manipuri/Meithei
Khampti/Khamti	Monsang/Mongsen
Khond/Kondh	Pnar/Synteng
Khortha/Khotta	Sadan/Sadri
Koda/Kora	Yenadi/Yanadi

* Refer to note 5 of the flyleaves at Appendix II part II-C (ii)—Language Tables, Vol. I, India.

A similar treatment has been attempted for mother tongues of foreign origin. It has, however, to be remembered that there was not much scope for a thorough scrutiny and organization of data regarding foreign mother tongues, since the enumeration slips did not supply much information on foreigners. Their places of birth signified only the names of countires or even continents. Beyond this little was possible with the result that there were many mother tongues which indicated only names of continents like European, African or Australian. As such no classificatory information on foreign names of languages could be provided. It will be found that in some cases of foreign mother tongues more than two or three alternative names have been put together and following the principle enumerated above, all the alternatives have been repeated in each State/Union Territory irrespective of whether they actually occurred or not. Following is the list of all foreign mother tongue names which have been represented with their alternatives :

Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/ Pashto/Pathani	Hebrew/Jewish
Annamese/Annamite	Irani/Iranian
Arabic/Arbi	Javanese/Java
Balochi/Baluchi	Mahl/Maldivian
Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan
Chinese/Chini	Mangolian/Mongolian
Czech/Czechoslovakian	Siamese/Thai
	Turkish/Turkistani

Scrutiny also revealed that although a particular mother tongue name was returned from more than one State/Union Territory, yet the language actually involved was not one and the same everywhere. This was ascertained through local inquiry. Though the explanation should normally suffice in the flyleaf to the State/Union Territory C-V Table where all the classifications or linguistic affiliations are explained, still this would present difficulties of representation of mother tongue names in the all-India Table where the principle of one entry for one language only was to be adopted. It was, therefore, decided to indicate the affiliation or grouping name of a particular language against the particular mother tongue return with an intervening hyphen after the latter. For instance, Nagari mother tongue has been returned from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal States and from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Tripura Union Territories. This would go wholly unexplained unless the reader were told that Nagari returns from Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura signified that the language spoken or meant was Hindi ; Kannada if returned from Andhra Pradesh; Malayalam when returned form Kerala; Marathi from Madras, while in Andaman and Nicobar Islands the return could only be treated as unclassified since no information on speakers was available. In order to clearly specify these differences, therefore, it was considered expedient to represent Nagari in the following manner :

Nagari	In Andaman and Nicobar Islands (which meant unclassified category)
Nagari-Hindi	In Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura
Nagari-Kannada . .	In Andhra Pradesh
Nagari-Malayalam . .	In Kerala
Nagari-Marathi . .	In Madras

The following is the full list drawn up on the above principles:

Adibhasha-Bhotia	Madari-Nati
Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	Madari-Telugu
Adibhasha-Munda	Mahajani-Rajasthani
Adibhasha-Nagesia	Mahajani-Western Pahari
Adivasi-Bhili	Majhi-Korwa
Ahiri-Hindi	Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon
Bagri-Rajasthani	Lohari-Malpaharia
Bhoi-Khasi	Lohari-Marathi
Bhoi-Marathi	Lohari-Munda
Bhotia-Unspecified	Lohari-Rajasthani
Bori-Abor/Adi	Lohari-Santali
Chang-Naga	Meluri-Rengma
Chettibhasha-Kannada	Mirdha-Kharia
Chettibhasha-Konkani	Mirdha-Koda/Kora
Chin-Unspecified	Munda-Unspecified
Dhelki Oriya	Muria-Hindi
Golari-Kannada	Naga-Unspecified
Jangnli-Korwa	Nagari-Hindi
Jatki-Punjabi	Nagari-Kannada
Kachari-Bengali	Nagari-Malayalam
Kamari-Santali	Nagari-Marathi
Khatri-Saurashtra	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi
Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	Nagpuri-Marathi
Kisan-Bhumij	Naiki-Banjari
Kisan-Santali	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba
Koli-Gujarati	Naiki-Kolami
Kora-Banjari	Pahari-Unspecified
Korama-Kannada	Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
Koshti-Bundeli	Parsi-Bhumij
Koshti-Marathi	Pasi-Abor/Adi
Kshatriya-Gujarati	Purbi-Maithili
Kshatriya-Marathi	Roman-Hindi
Kuki-Unspecified	Roman-Malayalam
Kurmi-Hindi	Siraji-Inner Siraji
Kurmi-Kannada	Siraji-Kashmiri
Mathuri-Banjari	Solaga-Kannada
Madari-Kannada	Teli-Marathi

It would be noticed in the above list that there are six names *viz.*, Bhotia, Chin, Kuki, Munda, Naga and Pahari against which the word 'unspecified' has been recorded after a hyphen. Since these names indicate only groups of languages and since even after scrutiny it was not definite as to which specific names were included in the numbers of particular language speakers it was considered necessary, in order to be clear about each mother tongue return with regard to its linguistic affiliations, to qualify each group name by the word 'unspecified' with an intervening hyphen. These two principles were uniformly followed in drawing up final lists. The finalised lists were communicated to States and Union Territories for adoption. The Language Unit, however, set upon the task of linguistic classification in respect of each return. The all-India total of rationalized mother tongue returns came to 1,652 out of which 103 were foreign mother tongues, while the rest, *i.e.*, 1,549 were Indian mother tongues.

* The language data are presented herewith a two-fold object. Firstly, as is normally required according to census traditions and standards, it should supply full and detailed information on the strength and area of speakers of language/dialects and secondly, it should present an organized linguistic picture of the country by providing a suitable place to each language/dialect in a technically acceptable scheme of classification. In either of the cases adoption of a system through which the entire data could be analysed in sections—the area of the country and number of returns being much too vast—becomes necessary. For numerical and areawise requirements, therefore, it was decided first to make a table containing statistics of the 14 languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. A second table should provide information on all languages spoken by more than 5 lakhs each. This table would be arranged in numerically descending order of speakers. A third table would present languages spoken by 100,000 to 499,999 persons in all-India. Quite a large portion of the entire inventory of mother tongues of India would thus be listed in these three tables. In order to complete the inventory of languages a fourth table, divided into suitable sections, would give the numerically weak mother tongues

A fifth table would give a complete alphabetical presentation of all mother tongue or language returns.

But the language tables as described above will present an imperfect picture of the language situation in the country unless the delimitation of areas covered by the languages is accurately made. Such a delimitation will suffer inaccuracy, if the varieties of languages within the areas are not taken into account or recognized. The assessment of degree of variation in respect of a language, however, is still a tricky question in the field of linguistics and notwithstanding several kinds of theoretical approaches made in this direction no precise operational design has yet emerged. The matter is made more complex through the involvement of extra-linguistic factors *viz.* social, cultural or political. Various criteria have been advanced *e.g.* mutual intelligibility or similarity of phonological or grammatical structure or direction of historical development or the nature and amount of literary activity but it is difficult to agree on a satisfactory composite index. As for example, one would find mutual intelligibility very low between Punjab and Assam but they are connected with a series of intervening varieties which provide a gradual transition and linguists would be inclined to regard them as varieties of one language only. This brings one to the traditional nomenclature of Language and Dialect. Though the traditional habit of looking upon dialect as a somewhat ' inferior ' or ' sub-standard ' variety of language is now discouraged, yet one still comes across the use of the term dialect as indicative of hierarchical relationship. But in linguistics the term is used to indicate 'variety' only without any value judgement. That is, all varieties of a language are dialects of which the standard variety is called the standard dialect. There is, however some amount of over simplification involved in this statement, too, since not all varieties of language may be classified as many dialects.

Grierson's method in differentiating languages was based on the difference in historical development. According to generally accepted and rigorous methods of historical reconstruction languages are considered to be different if they differ in treatment of certain phonological and morphological features of the historical reconstruct. Further, as has been stated earlier, Grierson adopted the criterion of grammatical similarities between varieties and distinguished dialects or even sub-dialects from language. Grierson built up the structure of his classification on the tradionally accepted units of language, dialects and sub-dialects. Since in the context of modern trends in linguistics the criteria precisely defining Indian speeches as languages, dialects or sub-dialects have not yet been satisfactorily worked out, we shall avoid the use of these terms in our note and tables. Under the circumstances the term language will more often be used as language/dialect wherever groupings are to be indicated or discussed. It may, however,be reiterated that these groupings of languages/dialects have been done in the absence of any definitive work necessitating a departure, on the broad frame-work of Grierson's Linguistic Survey alone. But since there were many cases of mother tongues on which information was not available in the Linguistic Survey of India we had to have recourse either to available published reseraches if any, or to tentative character of our own collection of information. This accounts for the groupings or affiliation. Wherever a departure has been made from Grierson, a suitable explanation has been offered. A clearer picture of the country would certainly emerge if this large number of 1,549 Indian mother tongues—languages/dialects could be represented through suitable classifications. For this purpose it was found necessary to provide each table with a supplement. In each supplement only those languages/dialects are listed which are for classification purposes grouped with the mother tongue name—language/dialect given in the table. Specific tables are described at the end of this note. [See Vol. I India, part II-C(ii) Language Tables, page CCXXVII].

The groupings shown in the supplements could be placed under three categories. To the first category belong such languages/dialects as could be attested in Grierson's classifications. In the first variety there are such languages/dialects/sub-dialects as Grierson classified and distinguished by including them in his Classified List* where each entry has a classification number. The second variety includes those names of languages/dialects/sub-dialects which although provided with their classifications in the Linguistic Survey were not included in the Classified List. Such names were indicated as affiliated to one or another name in Classified List that had a classified number. For example, Bachadi is not included in the Classified List. But it is considered affiliated to Malvi which in turn has a classified number in the list *i.e.* 760. So in order to indicate affiliation of Bachadi in the supplement, the Malvi number has been put within brackets *i.e.* (760) while against Malvi itself only 760 has been indicated. This principle has been uniformly adopted in all supplements.

To the second category belong those languages/dialects which in the first place find no mention in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India but which have been grouped and affiliated on the basis of our own knowledge and local investigation. These classifications are yet provisional and as such a name to this category of languages/dialects has been given as ' tentatively classified ' with short form T. The third category includes those names on which we had good reasons to differ from Grierson despite the information available in Linguistic Survey of India. Such cases have been given the name ' tentatively reclassified ' with short form TR. All through this note, tables, supplements and appendices, therefore, the markings T, TR and Grierson's Classification Numbers will appear.

Each State/Union Territory has published its mother tongue returns in Table C-V. The principle of classification is uniform for all States/Union Territories although language groupings are not shown in the way they are treated here. The requirements of statistics in respect of mother tongue returns being different at State/Union Territory level, the C-V Tables are different also. It was considered necessary to provide linguistic information in greater detail for the States. The tables contain only the rationalized names of mother tongues in which the names of foreign tongues are printed in italics. On the left hand side of the table two types of indications are provided. An asterisk (*) mark indicates that the mother tongue could not be traced to Grierson. If it was possible to tentatively classify any mother tongue marked with an asterisk (*) a dagger (†) mark was put in addition. Where, however, a mother tongue, though traced to the Linguistic Survey has been tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable on re-examination, it bears a dagger (†) mark only against its name. Further, as already explained above, wherever certain names occur against certain mother tongues after a hyphen, they indicate linguistic groupings made in 1961. A footnote explaining all these markings has been provided to C-V Table in respect of each State/Union Territory.

In order to explain the linguistic affiliations of mother tongue returns and the rationalized presentation of the C-V Table, it was decided to add a flyleaf consisting of 5 notes and one appendix to each table. These notes and flyleaves have been brought together and represented in this volume. The following procedure was adopted.

Note No. 1 of each flyleaf consists of all names traced to Grierson. It has three columns. Column 1 gives the names of mother tongues which find place in the Classified List of Grierson. Against such names placed in column 1 is posted the number on the Classified Grierson List in column 3. Column 2 gives the spelling of the language/dialect as standardized in the Linguistic Survey. Again where there are other mother tongues affiliated to the name given in column 1 then these names are also entered in column 3 against that particular language next to its Classified List number. In this way all names which can be traced to the Linguistic Survey find a place in note 1, affiliated to some language or the other of the Classified List. There were, however, two cases which could not be affiliated to just one language and no more of the Classified List. Kewati was returned from Maharashtra with total number of speakers as 3,468. Our information tallied the Linguistic Survey and it was found that the speakers returning Kewati consisted of Bagheli (Classified No. 559) and Nagpuri-Marathi (Classified No. 478) speakers. But since the exact number of speakers in either language could not be ascertained, Kewati had to be shown affiliated to both *i.e.* Bagheli/Nagpuri-Marathi. Similarly Kisan (Total 50,378—Orissa 49,316, Assam 1,061, Maharashtra 1) returns were found to consist of a mixutre of

* Grierson, G.A.—Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I, Appendix I pages 389—410.

Koda/Kora (Classification No. 19) and Kurukh/Oraon (Classification No. 305). Since the speakers could not be separately shown against each language, Kisan returns were affiliated to both.

There were a few names of mother tongues which though traced to the Linguistic Survey had neighter any place in the Classified List nor were included in any language/dialect of the Classified List. Such names were either of old-classical languages like Sanskrit or well-known middle Indo-Aryan like Ardhamagadhi, or were such as could be equated only to a Language Group, Branch or Family like Dardi, Kol or Dravidam. A list of such names is given below which although occurring in column 1 of Note 1 in the relevant flyleaves do not bear any classification numbers against them in column 3 of Note 1.

Ardhamagadhi	Matu
Chin-Unspecified	Munda-Unspecified
Dardi	Naga-Unspecified
Dravidam	Pachhimi Pahari
Kangri Pahari	Pahari-Unspecified
Kashmiri Pahari	Pali
Kol	Poi
Konyak	Prakrit
Kuki-Unspecified	Sanskrit
Madrasi	Thar

It will be seen in Note 1 of the flyleaves of some C-V Tables that certain mother tongue names have been listed in this note either in column 1 or 3 with additional reference to Note 2 of the flyleaf. These are names regarding which we had good reasons, which we shall discuss later, to differ from the Grierson Classification. We reclassified these languages/dialects and mentioned them in Note 2 of the flyleaves and indicated the manner in which the reclassifications have been done.

Note 2 of the flyleaf depicts those mother tongue names which firstly are not attested in the Linguistic Survey of India and which have been investigated and classified by us. Such names have been treated in the category of ' Tentatively Classified ', denoted by a T attached to mother tongue names in cloumn 1 of Note 2. Where, however, our information did not make possible an affiliation to a particular language, we sought affiliation to a larger Language Group or Branch or even Family. A judgement on affiliations depended, therefore, upon the extent of information available on the particular mother tongue. This note also includes names of mother tongues which though they had occurred in Note 1 were referred to Note 2 on the ground that the affiliation given in the Linguistic Survey needed revision. Such cases have been relegated to the category of Tentatively Reclassified with mark TR against the particular mother tongue. Since the information available on a particular language/dialect in this Note 2 does not agree with what is given in the Linguistic Survey of India, the mother tongue is treated as a ' Tentatively Reclassified ' case. The affiliation suggested by us is entered in the second column of the note against the mother tongue. There is a total of 50 ' Tentatively Reclassified ' cases. An attempt has been made to affiliate each T or TR to one of the classified names or to a Group, Branch or Family of the Linguistic Survey. In two cases, however, the number of speakers belonging to more than one Classified Language were mixed up rendering it impossible to affiliate the return to one language only. Mahasu Pahari in Himachal Pradesh was returned with 25,668 speakers. The speeches on enquiries were found to be actually Handuri, Siraji and Sirmauri. There being no way of ascertaining figures separately, Mahasu Pahari was Tentatively Classified to all the three languages. Again Tharu was returned from Uttar Pradesh. It was found attested in the Linguistic Survey which further suggests that Tharu is affiliated at different places with different languages *viz.*, Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Braj Bhakha. Yet inquiry revealed that the Tharu returns of Uttar Pradesh included Kumauni and Awadhi speakers. Tharu was, therefore, Tentatively Reclassified and affiliated to Avadhi and Kumauni. Detailed notes on these cases are proposed to be given later. There are, however, three cases of mother tongues *viz.*, Chang (Andhra Pradesh), Khatri (Maharashtra) and Nagari (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), which although attestable in the Linguistic Survey left us without a clue. We were thus unable to support the Linguistic Survey affiliations. As such they were shown in the Tentatively Reclassified category but we were unable to give any affiliations to them either. These three names, therefore, remained Unclassified by us. The total number of cases of Tentatively Reclassified category on which we were able to offer affiliations on all-India level amounted to be 50.

Note 3 of the flyleaf depicts foreign mother tongue names. As already explained, due to the absence of relevant information from the enumeration records no detailed work on these mother tongue names regarding their linguistic affiliations was possible. It was decided that in the case of these foreign tongues indication may only be given of the continents or large geographical areas like Oceania to which the mother tongues could be assigned. Thus the following divisions were made. 1. Other Asian countries, 2. Africa, 3. America, 4. Europe and 5. Oceania.

Alternatives signifying same language/dialect were put with intervening oblique marks and once the name of a mother tongue was rationalized, it was put in the C-V Table lists of all the States/Territories even though all the alternative names of a certain mother tongue were not returned in that State/Union Territory. Thus a total of 103 foreign mother tongue names were returned for all-India.

In Note 4 are depicted those mother tongue names for which no information was available. These names were found unattested in Grierson either. They could be treated only as 'Unclassified' for the present pending further enquiries. The total number of such mother tongue names is 527. Spot verification alone can be of some help in these cases. It is possible that a large number of these names are spurious being either misrepresented by individuals or wrongly recorded by enumerators. The possibility of error at the transcription level cannot be ruled out either. It was found on scrutiny that out of these 527 names there were 210 cases spoken by 2 or 1 person each. It is curious that the largest number of Unclassified cases are from Maharashtra alone where the number is 121. Unfortunately resorting of slips was not possible in Maharashtra which went by default on this score.

Transcription into Roman script presented another source of error. There were spelling variations of other types from State to State. In a few cases phonetic peculiarities of particular areas or regions were responsible for different types of transcription. Since such spelling variations are likely to be repeated with regard to names of mother tongues in future censuses as well the Registrar-General thought that it would be proper to list all such variations of spellings and depict them in a separate note appended to each C-V Table of States/Union Territories. This was done and Note 5 as flyleaf to each C-V Table gave an account of these variations.

In the next place, the Registrar-General decided that a summary of all informations provided in Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the flyleaf should be given in an Abstract to the flyleaf. The totals of all mother tongues of various categories, *viz.*, (1) those attested in the Linguistic Survey, (2) Tentatively Classified, (3) Reclassified, (4) Foreign tongues or (5) Unclassified names, etc., are given in this Abstract. This should facilitate acquaintance of the language situation of the State/Union Territory at a glance. Since Note 1 of the flyleaf bears references to numbers in the Classified List of Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, it was considered useful to print a copy of the full Classified List of the Linguistic Survey also. In this volume it is printed as Appendix I. (See Vol. I, India-Part II C (ii) Language Tables).

Groupings or linguistic affiliations of language/dialects as depicted in the flyleaves of C-V Tables of State and Union Territories have been built up to the all-India level and been adopted for Tables A, B, C, D and E and their supplements. As far as questions of groupings of languages/dialects are concerned, the combined information supplied through all these 5 tables should cover all mother tongue returns except of course the foreign and the Unclassified ones. These groupings, however, relate only to the affinities up to language/dialect level. In the mother tongue returns names like Bhotia, Chin, Kol, Kuki, Munda, Pahari were found with considerably large numbers of speakers against each of them. These names are indicative of Language Groups which according to Grierson's schemes included several independent languages. Efforts were made during scrutiny to separate the figures from these which could be ascribed to the

languages included in the group. A good number still remained unexplained. In the interest of rational presentation these mother-tongues indicative of groups were qualified with the word 'Unspecified' which was put against them with a hyphen. In order to impart some usefulness to these unspecified mother tongue names, it was considered necessary to prepare a separate table which should indicate the groupings or Language/dialect affiliations with reference to the Language Groups as they occurred in the geneological order of Grierson's Classifications. There were many other mother-tongues which needed to be depicted in some order with reference to their classification, otherwise it would not be easy to assess their proper position and usefulness in the language picture of the country. These mother tongues had not fallen consistently under any groupings depicted in the supplements already described. We have, therefore, adopted group names such as 'Himalayan', 'Mon-khmer' and North-East Frontier, although they have not been returned as mother-tongues, because a very large number of mother tongues fall geographically within them and are conveniently placed in the broad schemes of language Families. Similarly Kuki-Chin was not returned but Kuki and Chin were returned separately. A combination of both having been adopted as a Group name by Grierson, we also considered it proper to combine both the names and represent all the languages/Dialects under them. It will be remembered that Grierson's classifications include a total of 29 groups and 16 sub-groups of languages in the scheme of 6 Language Families of the Indian Sub-continent. A very large number of well-known languages was already depicted more or less clearly with its language/dialect affiliations in the Tables A, B, C and D and their supplements. We, therefore, decided to make a residuary Table F, such as we are discussing in this paragraph which includes among others, names which could not be precisely placed in their geneological order with reference to groups or branches of families because many of them were not attestable in Grierson and were tentatively classified by us. Table F contains details of nine groups as follows:

1. Bhotia Group, 2. Bodo Group, 3. Himalayan Group, 4. Kuki-Chin Group, 5. Mon-Khmer Group, 6. Munda Group, 7. Naga Group, 8. North-East Frontier Group and 9. Pahari Group.

It will at once be seen that the Bodo, Kuki-Chin, Naga and Pahari Groups agree with the names given in Grierson. In the course of depiction of groupings within these group names, it was found that the language/dialect as specified in the Linguistic Survey under these group names equate favourably with the names and areas of languages/dialects included by us under these groups. For other groups, however, a few explanatory remarks will be in order since opinion may differ. For example, in deference to the current wide-spread usage of Bhotia as against Tibetan we have adopted the name Bhotia Group against the preferential name of Tibetan Group in the Linguistic Survey. The name Himalayan Group was adopted by us in indication of the combined Pronominalized Himalayan and Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Groups of Linguistic Survey. The Mon-Khmer Group is the same as that of Linguistic Survey but we have found it more convenient to equate it with the broader category, *viz.*, Mon-Khmer Branch of Linguistic Survey which has made it possible to include Khasi and Nicobarese in it. Similarly our Munda Group is equivalent to the Munda Branch of the Linguistic Survey of India since in the latter scheme Munda Group as such has not been specified. The North-East Frontier Group is a new name adopted by us. It could be equated with North Assam Branch of the Linguistic Survey of India. This name was considered appropriate in the current context of NEFA being treated as Union Territory. It is, however, necessary to make it very clear at this point that we have no suggestion yet for the amendment of the basic structure of the Grierson Classification. But minor changes have been made in Grierson's scheme for the sake of convenience and orderly presentation. Grierson's Group names or Branch names, to which equivalency or equation has been attempted, have always been put in brackets.

III

We shall now attempt an overall assessment of the language situation of the country on the basis of the information contained in the tables. It will be convenient to do this on the lines of family-wise linguistic classifications. Any geographical study is likely to present complications, since the areas of spread of many languages/dialects are in several cases quite vast and scattered. Moreover, State Superintendents themselves will discuss their respective State data. Out of six families of languages mentioned by Grierson in the Linguistic Survey of India the names of two *viz.*, Karen and Man can be skipped over since Karen, which alone has been returned, has been treated as foreign language. The four remaining families of languages *viz.* Austric, Tibeto-Chinese, Dravidian and Indo-European cover almost all Indian languages.

* * * * * *

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Tamil

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue found traceable in LSI	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arava	242	1	Adi Dravida	95
2	Burgandi	1,938	2	Kallar	1
3	Irula/Iruliga	4,124	3	Kaspar	8
4	Kaikadi	8,456	4	Kasturi	9
5	Kongar	902	5	Kosavan	41
6	Korava	5,792	6	Madari Kuruva	6
3	Korchi	372	7	Madurai	10
8	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula	89	8	Parikala	81
9	Solaga	3	9	Pattapu Bhasha	1,113
10	Tamil	30,465,442	10	Udaiyarmoli	4
11	Yerukala/Yerukula	73,975	11	Valluvamoli	3

Such names as could be attested in the Linguistic Survey of India lists have been given in Col. 2. Known names like Tamil and Yerukala/Yerukula and Kaikadi and those which have been directly serialized in the classified list of languages of the Linguistic Survey like Korava do not need any comment here. Arava and Solaga known to be Tamil forms only have been classified with Tamil while Kongar being the name of the speech of people who are by Kannada speaking people called Kongadi or Kongar meaning Tamil-speakers is also classified with Tamil. Korchi being another name of Korava has been classified with Tamil.

In Col. 5 of the table are listed the names of mother tongues as have been affiliated tentatively with Tamil. In most of the cases reference to individual slips was made. Wherever considered necessary local information was additionally collected. Adi Dravida was returned with 95 speakers from Kerala. On a reference to slips it was found that the people were from Madras State and were Tamil speakers. So Adi Dravida was classified with Tamil. There was only one speaker of Kallar reported from Delhi. This slip was traced and the details showed that he was of Kallar Caste of Madras and a Tamil speaker. Kaspar was returned from Madras with 8 speakers. Individual slips were scrutinized; it was found that it was a transcription mistake from Tamil to English where Kosavan was meant. And since all Kosavan slips showed Irula, Kaspar was grouped with Irula and affiliated to Tamil. Kasturi with 9 speakers form Madras was found to be returned by a sub-caste of Tamil speaking Mondi. So it has been classified with Tamil. On examination of individual slips Kosavan with 41 speakers from Madras was found to be the speech of the Iruliga and has been classified with Tamil. Madari Kurava was found to be the same as Korava and was classified with Tamil. Madurai was found to be returned by Tamil speakers from Madurai,—10 of them had returned their mother tongue as such. So Madurai was classified with Tamil. Parikala was returned by 81 speakers from Andhra Pradesh known by the same name. They were found to be a section of Yerukala caste who were Tamil speakers. So Parikala has been classified with Tamil. Pattapu Bhasha was returned by 1,113 speakers from Andhra Pradesh. Short specimens of speech from the speakers were collected. The language in the main appeared to be Tamil with some mixture of Telugu. So this has been classified with Tamil. In the case of Udaiyarmoli (4 speakers) and Valluvamoli (3 speakers) scrutiny of slips pointed to Tamil. So both of them have been classified with Tamil.

A total of 36 mother tongues has been found to be affiliated with Telugu. Of these 11 mother-tongue names have been traced to the Linguistic Survey of India while as many as 25 cases were offered tentative classifications. The details of these mother tongues are given in the table below.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Telugu

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue found traceable in LSI	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	30	1	Budabukkala	28
2	Beradi	122	2	Dakkala	7
3	Chenchu	228	3	Ekidi	4
4	Dasari	26	4	Godari	51
5	Dommara	963	5	Jogala	19
6	Golari	2,591	6	Kammara	64
7	Kamathi	153	7	Kashi Kapadi	10
8	Telugu	37,642,439	8	Kodua	1
9	Vadaga	235	9	Kongkoi	6
10	Vadari	20,654	10	Madari-Telugu	10
11	Yenadi/Yanadi	240	11	Mala Bhasha	63
			12	Mathanga	1
			13	Mijai	1
			14	Mondillu	4
			15	Nagli	19
			16	Noor	2
			17	Ottanmoli	2
			18	Padmashali	16
			19	Palwali	1
			20	Pichakuntla	26
			21	Pomla	41
			22	Samagara	2
			23	Theevari	2
			24	Vaidu	63
			25	Valmiki	8

There are 11 mother tongues including Telugu which have been listed in Col. 2 of the above table and which are attested in the Linguistic Survey. Of these only three have been returned in considerable numbers leaving of course the main language Telugu. They are Vadari with 20,654 speakers which is a widely spoken variety of Telugu. Golari with 2,591 speakers, also known by the name Golar, is a known variety of Telugu. Dommara, returned by 963 speakers, is a known variety of Telugu spoken by people known by the same caste name. Kamathi returned from Maharashtra and Gujarat is the speech of the community known by the same caste or occupational name but are Telugu speakers. Andhra is only another name of Telugu, Beradi is returned from Maharashtra and Mysore whose speakers speak a variety of Telugu. Dasari is returned from Maharashtra and Mysore. On the basis of the Linguistic Survey it is although considered a variety of Telugu, a check would still be necessary to ensure whether it is Kannada or Telugu. Chenchu is a variety of Telugu spoken by a tribe of the same name in Andhra Pradesh.

In Col. 5 of the table there are these 25 mother tongues listed which have been tentatively classified under Telugu. Out of these 25 mother tongues there are only 5 which have been returned by more than 40 speakers. They are Godari—51 speakers, Kammara—64 speakers, Mala Bhasha—63 speakers, Pomla—41 speakers, and Vaidu—63 speakers. The rest of them have been returned by small numbers of speakers—4 of them being with one speaker each while four are with 2 speakers each. All the cases were examined with reference to individual slips or further local information.

Budabukkala has been returned by 28 speakers enumerated in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. Local investigation

showed that the Budabukkala community can be divided into 3 categories: Budabukkala who are Marathi speakers; Turaka-Budabukkala who are Urdu speakers; and the third Sayani or Chakala-Budabukkala who are Telugu speakers. Since the scrutiny of slips indicated that the 28 speakers involved belonged to the category of Sayani or Chakala Budabukkala, Budabakkla was classified under Telugu. Godari as mother-tongue was returned by speakers who are cobblers by profession. They were found to be Telugu speakers. Jogala returned by 19 speakers was found to be a caste name with Telugu as their language. Kammara was returned by 64 speakers by a community of blacksmiths of Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. Their language was found to be Telugu. Mala-Bhasha with 63 speakers has been returned from Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh by a community of the same caste name. The language was found to be Telugu. Nagli with 19 speakers was returned from Maharashtra. A reference to Nagli was traced in Thurston's work* and it was found that Nagli was a sub-caste of Reddi and their speech was Telugu. So Nagli has been affiliated on the basis of this information. Similarly regarding Padmashali with 16 speakers—which has also been returned from Maharashtra—a reference was made to Russell and Hira Lal's work† according to which the community belongs to the weaver caste with Telugu as the language. Pichakuntla was returned by 26 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and local information put it under Telugu. Pomla has been returned from Maharashtra with 41 speakers. The affiliation to Telugu has been decided on the evidence of Thurston's work* according to which it was found resembling Telugu. Vaidu was also returned from Maharashtra with 63 speakers. In accordance with the information of 1951 Census and from information in the office of the S.C.O., it was tentatively decided to classify Vaidu under Telugu. The classification is, however, open to verification. In the above details only those mother tongues have been discussed against which the number of speakers is more than 15. The remaining mother-tongues with lesser number of speakers *viz.*, Dakkala, Ekidi, Kashi Kapadi, Koduva, Kongkoi, Madari-Telugu, Mathanga, Mijai, Mondillu, Noor, Ottanmoli, Palwali, Samagara, Theevari and Valmiki are not being discussed separately. It may, however, be stated that notwithstanding the negligible numbers against these mother-tongues the tentative classifications were decided on each one of them on the same type of evidence as were collected for those mother-tongues which were returned with larger number of speakers.

Kannada: The third principal language of the Family is Kannada with 17,415,827 speakers. There were 32 mother-tongues found in need of affiliation with Kannada. Out of these 32 mother-tongues 11 were found traced to the Linguistic Survey regarding which we adopted the same conclusions. Fourteen could not be attested in the Linguistic Survey on which we have offered tentative classifications, while in 7 cases we had reasons to differ from Grierson and make tentative reclassification. The details are given in the table below.

* Thurston, E.—Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol. V, page 135.

† Russell, R.V. and Hira Lal—Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces, Vol. III, page 582.

* Thurston, E.—Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol. IV, page 347.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Kannada

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI classification	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue reclassified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adviehanchi	17	1	Atavika	3	1	Budubudike	14
2	Badaga	85,463	2	Chettibhasha-Kannada	711	2	Koracha	3,467
3	Bijapuri	2	3	Haliyan	2	3	Korama-Kannada	845
4	Golari-Kannada	307	4	Kadubhasha	688	4	Nagari-Kannada	2
5	Haranshikari	191	5	Katunaicken	1	5	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba	1,167
6	Holiya	3,093	6	Konavar	2	6	Solaga-Kannada	1,931
7	Kannada	17,305,629	7	Kuruva Kannadam	215	7	Vani	12
8	Karandi	37	8	Lingayati	49			
9	Karnataka	75	9	Madari-Kannada	3			
10	Kuruba/Kurumba	8,798	10	Manglorese	325			
11	Urali	1,078	11	Mochi	6			
			12	Montadenchetty	1,690			
			13	Mysore	1			
			14	Pallakkal	3			

Eleven mother tongues including Kannada are listed in Col. 2 of the above table all of which are attested in the Linguistic Survey. Well-known and numerically strong communities which are known to be speakers of one or the other variety of Kannada, like Badaga (85,463), Kuruba Kurumba (8,798) and Urali (1,078) have been enumerated returning their mother tongues after their own names. Advichanchi is known to be a variety of Kannada spoken by a wandering tribe of Mysore. Bijapuri with only two speakers was found to be returned by Kannada speakers from Delhi. Golari referred to here were found to be Kannada speakers. In order to distinguish them from Telugu speaking Golar, the word 'Kannada' was added. Haranshikari has been returned by a Kannada speaking tribe of Mysore. Holiya is returned by 3,093 speakers from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh where they were found to be not different from Kannada speaking Golar. As such Golari, Kannada and Holiya would refer to the same speech. But since the possibility of different findings on actual field investigation is not ruled out, both the mother tongue returns have been retained. Karandi and Karnataka possibly refer to the same name and Karnataka has come to be known as another name of Kannada, hence both these mother tongues in Col. 1.

In Col. 5 there are 14 mother tongues on which tentative classifications have been done. Out of these 9 mother tongues have returns below 50 while 8 are with less than even 10 speakers. In case of Atavika, however, in Andhra Pradesh a speech specimen was collected and the speech was found to be Kannada. Chettibhasha returns from Madras State were examined and local information was also collected in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. The speakers were found to be Kannada, so these returns were affiliated to Kannada. In Kerala also Chettibhasha speakers were enumerated but these were found to be Konkani speakers. So to distinguish both the names of languages indicating affiliations were added to both returns. For Haliyan with two speakers only from Madras State, enumeration slips were scrutinized and the speakers were found to be Kannada. Kadubhasha has been returned by 688 speakers. Information collected showed the individuals enumerated were members of

Kadukuruba tribe who were found to be speakers of a variety of Kannada. Kattunaicken with one speaker only was returned from Madras. The slip showed Kurumba, so it was classified with Kannada. Konavar again with 2 speakers only was returned from Madras. The slips were sorted and it was found that the name came up by a transcription mistake only. Kannada was actually meant. Kuruva Kannadam was returned from Andhra Pradesh by 215 speakers. A speech specimen was collected from individuals and it turned out to be a variety of Kannada. Lingayati was returned from Maharashtra with 49 speakers. The individuals were found to be Kannada speakers only. Three Madari speakers from Mysore were found to be Kannada speakers. Since there were other Madari returns in other States with different linguistic affiliations, this Madari return was rationalized into Madari Kannada. Manglorese returns were obtained from Gujarat and Maharashtra where the individuals had given the name of the city while the mother tongue was found to be Kannada. Mochi was returned from Andhra Pradesh. The return was given by the tribe of the same name whose language was found to be Kannada. Montadenchetty was returned from Madras where individual slips were scrutinized. This and the information collected showed Kannada speakers. Mysore was returned by one individual from Gujarat where the language was meant Kannada while Pallakkal with 3 speakers only was returned from Madras. Scrutiny of slips revealed Badaga. So it was classified under Kannada.

Those mother tongue names have been given in Col. 8 on which classifications different from those of Linguistic Survey of India have been suggested. Seven such cases have been noted. Budubudike was returned from Mysore by 14 speakers. According to the Linguistic Survey it was said to be a form of Marathi. But information on these individuals from Mysore revealed that they spoke Kannada. So it has been affiliated with Kannada. Koracha was classified in the Linguistic Survey of India as another name of Korava, *i.e.*, of Tamil affiliation. This mother tongue has, however, been returned from Mysore by 3,467 individuals. Our information showed that this was returned by individuals belonging to the caste of same name and that their language was Kannada and not Korava. As such this mother tongue was to be tentatively classified with Kannada. Like Koracha, Korama also has been mentioned as another name for Korava in the Linguistic Survey. We had, however, same reasons as in the case of Koracha to reclassify Korama with Kannada. Nagari was returned by 2 individuals in Andhra Pradesh. The slips indicated Kannada individuals from Mysore State. As such these speakers were to be considered as Kannada-speaking. In the Linguistic Survey Nagari being considered only for Hindi and Gujarati this also had to be a case of reclassification. Naiki was returned from Madras by 1,167 speakers. Scrutiny of slips revealed that the individuals who returned this mother tongue were Kurumba. Since in the Linguistic Survey Naiki is mentioned to be affiliated with either Banjari or Kolami reclassification had to be done in this particular case and the name of the mother tongue rationalized to Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba in order to distinguish it from other Naiki returns which had other affiliations. Solaga was returned from Madras by 1,931 speakers. From the reports collected from the areas concerned the speakers were found to be speaking a variety of Kannada. According to the Linguistic Survey the affiliations were for Tamil. It was, therefore, reclassified with Kannada. Vani has been given as another name of Marwari in the Linguistic Survey. In Andhra Pradesh the mother tongue has been returned by 12 speakers. The individuals enumerated were again contacted. It was revealed that Vani was the name of a community of Lingayats and the language spoken was Kannada. Hence this reclassification.

The remaining principal language of Dravidian Family is *Malayalam*. Fourteen mother tongues including Malayalam were found to be classified under this principal language. Out of this number 5 names were traced to the Linguistic Survey. Seven cases were tentatively classified. Since reference regarding the remaining 2 cases was not traceable in the Linguistic Survey they were reclassified. The details are being given in the table below.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Malayalam

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI Classification	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue reclassified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Laccadive	45	1	Keral	4	1	Kumbar	4
2	Malabar	472	2	Kurukal	2	2	Nagari-Malayalam	161
3	Malayalam	16,994,919	3	Mallayakka	1			
4	Pania	5,221	4	Oda	10			
5	Yerava	14,927	5	Roman-Malayalm	6			
			6	Travankorian	1			
			7	Vettuva	9			

All the 4 names listed in Col. 2 are fairly known as referring to one or the other variety of Malayalam. Laccadive, returned from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, was found to involve only Malayalam speakers while Pania reported in the Linguistic Survey as another name of Malayalam in Madras has been returned from Madras and Kerala. In Madras, however, Pania (bania?) is used mostly for traders from North India and in Kerala it is used for a caste name.

Yerava was returned from Mysore and Maharashtra by individuals belonging to the tribe of the same name.

There are 7 mother tongues listed in Col. 5 which have been tentatively classified. None of the mother tongues has, however, been returned by more than 10 individuals. Kerala is returned from Gujarat and Delhi where the individuals speaking Malayalam returned the name of the State as mother tongue. Kurukal is returned from Andhra Pradesh. The slips showed Malayalam. Malladakka from Madras, on scrutiny, was found to be a case of transcription mistake. On the enumeration slip Malayalam was meant. Oda was returned from Kerala by 10 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and information collected showed Malayalam speakers only. Roman was retuned by individuals who were Malayalam speakers. So the mother tongue name was rationalised in order to distinguish the name from other Roman returns*. Scrutiny of slips of Vettuva returns showed Malayalam speakers while the only one return of Travankorian from Delhi was found to be given by a Malayalam speaker.

There were two cases of reclassification as given in Col. 8. According to the Linguistic Survey Kumbar refers to the Coorg name for Kannada but in this particular case the speakers were from Kerala and from information collected they were found to be Malayalam speakers. Nagari-Malayalam turned out to be interesting. In Trichur District almost an entire village community—Brahmins—decided to return their mother tongue as Nagari—161 speakers. Local investigation revealed that

* Roman Malayalam. Presumably a knot of Malayalam speakers who are Roman Catholics or use the Roman script.—A.M.

all were Malayalam speakers but the pursuit of scholarship mainly Sanskrit by the inhabitants of the area made them choose Nagari only as their mother tongue. Hence the suggestion of reclassification by us *.

In the foregoing remarks the four principal languages *viz.*, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam have been described along with those mother tongues that have been considered as affiliated to one or other language and thus the numbers of speakers returning these names have been clubbed with the figures of appropriate langflages. Thus out of a total of 153 mother tongues classified in the Dravidian Family, 104, grouped in four principal languages, have been dealt with so far. Forty-nine mother tongues now remain for discussion. As discussed earlier, according to the Linguistic Survey the Dravidian Family is to be divided into three groups *viz.*, Dravida Group, Andhra Group and the Intermediate Group. In the Dravida Group, besides Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada which have already been described, there are four more languages which have been included in it and which have been considered independent. These languages are Tulu, Coorgi/Kodagu, Toda and Kota. All these have been returned as mother tongues in the census and there are some more mother tongues which have been considered after scrutiny as varieties of Tulu or Kota and have thus been classified with the appropriate language.

Tulu has been returned by 934,849 speakers, its maximum concentration being in the State of Mysore where 850,474 Tulu speakers were enumerated. Koraga, considered to be a form of Tulu, has been returned from Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. The total number of speakers returned was 192. Similarly Malekudi with 2 speakers and Parava with 48 speakers reported to be only caste names, have been classified with Tulu in deference to the Linguistic Survey which puts the language as Tulu. Udipi returned from Maharashtra and Mysore, by a total of 17 speakers was found to be Tulu. As such the mother tongue not traced in the Linguistic Survey has been tentatively classified with Tulu.

* It is possible that this is not very different from the urge to return Sanskrit as mother tongue under the Eighth Schedule.—A.M.

Serial No.	Name of language		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Kurukh/Oraon		1,132,931
2	Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	T	2,101
3	Adibhasha-Nagesia	T	2
4	Dhangri		4,377
5	Dhanwari		23
6	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon		102
7	Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	T	707
8	Malhar		77
9	Nagesia	T	1,484

There are two main languages *viz.*, Kurukh/Oraon and Malto. The names of mother tongues below each of these languages are found to be varieties of the same language and have been put at appropriate places. There are four mother tongues under Kurukh/Oraon which have been tentatively classified and have been marked T. The names not bearing T are all attested in the Linguistic Survey of India lists. Dhangari, Danwari and Malhar being reported to be other names for Krukh/Oraon have been classified with the language on the basis of the Linguistic Survey. One hundred and two Kisan returns from West Bengal showed that they belonged to the tribe of Oraon. So the name of the mother tongue was rationalized to the name of Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon and classified accordingly. Similarly 2,103 individuals in West Bengal were found to have returned their mother tongue as Adibhasha of whom it was found that 2,101 were Oraon tribals while 2 were Nagesia. So the two mother tongues were rationalised *viz.*, Adibhasha, Kurukh/Oraon and Adibhasha-Nagesia and were tentatively classified with the language. Again in West Bengal 709 individuals returning their mother tongue as Lohari were found to belong to Oraon tribals with the same language. So Lohari was also tentatively classified with Kurukh/Oraon and rationalized accordingly. Nagesia was returned by 1,484 speakers of which 1,483 were from West Bengal. All the Nagesia being found to belong to the Oraon tribe and Kurukh also being entered within bracket on their slips after the name of the mother tongue, this mother tongue, was tentatively classified with Kurukh/Oraon.

Another language in the Group is Malto. It has been returned by 88,645 speakers. Sauria returned by 31 speakers being known as another name for Malto has been classified with it.

There are 25 mother tongues which are considered classifiable in the newly constituted group called Central Dravidian. Out of these 25, seven could on scrutiny, be classified under one or the other of the seven main ones. The names of the seven mother tongues are as follows:

1. Gondi, 2. Kui, 3. Khond/Kondh, 4. Koya,
5. Parji, 6. Kolami, 7. Konda.

Coorgi/Kodagu has been returned from as many as 12 States and Union Territories. The maximum number of speakers *i.e.* 78,202 were enumerated in Mysore State with which the former princely State of Coorg, the home of Kodagu speakers, was merged. Toda has been returned by 765 speakers from Madras and Maharashtra. The main concentration of the community of the same name is in Nilgiri Hills, where 760 Toda speakers were enumerated. Kota was returned by 862 speakers all of whom were enumerated in Madras. Ko Bashai was returned by 94 speakers from Madras. It was found to be another form of pronouncing Kota. The speakers also belong to the Kota tribe. So Ko Bashai has been tentatively classified with Kota.

Of late some attempts have been made to improve upon the old classifications with regard to Tulu, Toda, Kota, and Coorgi/Kodagu. Some work has been done to suggest a sub-group of Toda-Kota having affinities with pre-Tamil. Similarly suggestion has been made to create a Kannada-Badaga-Kodagu subgroup. The position of Tulu is being re-examined. But intensive work on the problems of classifications of these languages still remains to be done.

The languages described above almost exhaust the Classified Dravida Group of the Linguistic Survey of India. In the Andhra Group it would be found that there are no independent languages listed which may be in addition to those as have been classified with Telugu. The remaining mother tongues which are now 40 in number would be such as would be included in the Intermediate Group of the Linguistic Survey of India. Since according to modern researches in the field, the Intermediate Group of Dravidian Family should not be considered authentic we have also chosen to consider the placement of languages with reference to geographical classification of North, Central and South Dravidian. Accordingly mother tongues included under South Dravidian and Telugu—which partakes of both positions *i.e.* Central and South—have been discussed above. Now the mother tongues falling in North and Central Dravidian will be discussed. Mother tongues which have been classified under North Dravidian are listed below.

Serial No.	Name of language	Speakers
4	5	6
1	Malto	88,645
2	Sauria	31

Gondi has been returned by 1,384,321 speakers enumerated in 9 States and Union Territories largely from Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Apparently the number of returns is quite large and the spatial distribution of the mother tongue involved is fairly wide, although the mother tongue has been returned by members belonging to a tribe of the same name. Gonds are primarily a Dravidian speaking tribe but the language spoken by all its members has, firstly, not been correctly reported so far and, secondly, not all of them have been reported to be speaking Dravidian Gondi only. Despite its Dravidian character, the Linguistic Survey has associated it with such Aryan languages as Bagheli (spoken by Gonds of Rewa and Mandla), Chhattisgarhi and Oriya, as the Gonds of these areas were found to have adopted the language of the region they inhabited. In the absence of any reliable report, therefore, it would not be just to consider all the individuals returning Gondi as their mother tongue to belong to the Dravidian speaking Group only. Although for statistical purposes Gondi has been shown in the tables with a classification number of the Linguistic Survey and the language has been included in the Dravidian Family, strictly speaking, Gondi cannot justifiably be said to represent either Dravidian or Indo-Aryan family exclusively. A detailed Gond survey is essential for precisely delimiting the areas of different types of Gondi spoken all along the spread of the language. One may expect to come across at least 4 broad varieties of Gondi viz., Gondi with Dravidian traits preponderating, Gondi-Oriya, Gondi-Chhattisgarhi and Gondi-Bagheli. This is what Grierson noted and he has not yet been proved wrong. The following mother tongues have also been classified with Gondi.

Name of mother Tongue		Speakers
Dorli	T	35,455
Gaiki	T	24
Kalari	T	47
Kondra	T	4
Kokadi	T	17
Maria		65,371
Nagarchi	T	74
Pankhali	T	1
Pardhan	T	453
Parsi Gondi		14,990
Raj Gondi		335
Thoti	T	339

Thus 12 mother tongues are classified under Gondi of which 3 are attested in the Linguistic Survey while 9 are tentatively classified (T). Maria has been returned by the individuals of the tribe of the same name who are also Gonds and speak a variety of Gondi. Parsi Gondi is also a name used for Gondi and so it goes with the same language. Similar is the case with Raj Gondi though in the Linguistic Survey only Raj is mentioned in the Index of languages.

Among the tentatively classified mother tongues Dorli has been returned by the largest number of speakers 35,455. All were enumerated in Madhya Pradesh and enquiries showed that the speakers belonged to the Gond tribe and the language was reported to be Gondi. In the case of Kalari, Kandra, Kokadi, Nagarchi, Pankhali, Pardhan and Thoti also enquiries showed that the individuals returning these mother tongues belonged to the Gond tribe. As such in a general way all of them have been tentatively classified with Gondi.

Kui has been returned by 510,907 speakers. According to Grierson it included Kandhi or Khond–now Khond/Kondh—on his argument that all are forms of the same language. Subsequent researches have, however, led scholars to treat Khond/Kondh as an independent language. Pengu has been returned by 1,254 speakers and has been classified here under Kui on the basis of the Linguistic Survey.

Khond/Kondh has been returned by 168,027 speakers. They were enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. The maximum number was enumerated in Orissa, 144,922. Khond/Kondh is here treated as an independent language of the group for reasons mentioned above. This, therefore, is a case of tentative reclassification.

Koya has been returned by 140,776 individuals of which largest numbers were enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, 108,657. According to the Linguistic Survey, Koya is another name of Koi which is a dialect of Gondi. This has, however, been since found unacceptable and studies have shown that Koya should be considered an independent language of the Group. So this also has been a case of tentative reclassification in our scheme.

Parji was also classified in the Linguistic Survey as a dialect of Gondi. Parji has been returned by a total of 84,607 speakers. Two other mother tongues *viz.*, Dhurwa with 24,641 speakers from Madhya Pradesh and Koraputi with 153 speakers from West Bengal, were found, as a result of scrutiny of slips and collection of local information, to have been returned by individuals who belonged to the tribe of the same name. They were, therefore, also classified with Parji. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification of Parji, however, is no more acceptable as a result of later investigation by scholars and Parji has been considered a separate language in the Group. This also is thus a case of reclassification.

Kolami is returned by 46,065 speakers. Two other mother tongues *viz.*, Manne and Naiki-Kolami are also classified under this language. Manne has been returned from Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh with 4,982 speakers. Enquiries showed that the mother tongue was returned by the Mannervarlu community which was a section of Kolami. So it was classified with Kolami. Naiki returns from Dadra and Nagar Haveli were found, on enquiry, to have been given by Kolam individuals. So it has been classified with Kolami.

Konda has been returned by 12,298 individuals of whom 10,930 were from Orissa. According to the Linguistic Survey, Konda was considered to be a form of Kui. This position, however, has not been found acceptable. On the strength of recent researches it is considered advisable to treat it as an independent language at least tentatively. As such Konda should also be a case of reclassification.

All this goes to show that the sum of recent research has shaken the edifice of the Linguistic Survey Classifications in the area of the Central Dravidian Group but has not yet succeeded in setting up an alternative plausible edifice in its place. It has, however, served to put disturbing, yet unanswered questions and reopen the ground.

Only four more mother tongue returns remain which deserve mention in order to bring these comments on the Dravidian Family to a close. They are Dravidam, Madrasi, Bharia and Ladhadi. There were 53 returns for Dravidam of which 38 were enumerated in Maharashtra. From the name alone—since enumeration slips could not be consulted in Maharashtra—the mother tongue was classified under the Dravidian Family as there was no way to refer to specific languages of the Family. Regarding Madrasi it is found that the returns were 6,135 and the individuals enumerated were in as many States and Union Territories as 14 and those too mostly in North India. In the Linguistic Survey Madrasi is equated with Tamil. In North India, however, Madrasi refers to any of the languages belonging to the Dravidian Family. As such the mother tongue also could at best be classified with the Dravidian Family only. Bharia with 249 speakers has been returned from Madhya Pradesh and Ladhadi with 305 speakers has been returned from Maharashtra. In the Linguistic Survey these two have been described as Semi-Dravidian hybrids with a strong mixture of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian traits. We could get only some information on Bharia from Madhya Pradesh where they were reported to be speakers of a form of Bagheli only. But nothing definite was reported. Regarding Ladhadi, however, no information was available from Maharashtra. But since both the languages occur in the Classified List of the Linguistic Survey the latter clarification was adopted. But as these two languages could be classified under any of the Dravidian groups, they have been considered affiliated at the level of the Family only.

Indo-European Family

Of all the language families with their affiliated languages current in the large geographical regions of the world, the Indo-European Family embraces, by far, the largest number of human beings on earth. The number of Indian languages which can

be conveniently classified under one or other of the Sub-Families of the Indo-European *viz*, Indo-Aryan Sub-Family, cover the widest area of the country and are spoken by the largest proportion of Indian population. A scrutiny of census data has revealed that there are 574 mother tongues which can be classified under the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family and considered as Indian languages within the geographical bounds of post-1947 India. Some of the well-known languages like Pashto, Persian and Balochi which are included within the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family classification and which have been returned in this census also have been rated foreign languages in this volume, for the purpose of statistical calculations and are excluded from the total of Indo-Aryan Sub-Family mother tongues. The population returning these 574 mother tongues runs to a total of 321,720,700 *i.e.*, 73.30% of the entire Indian population. As limitations of space would not permit discussion of such a large number of mother tongues in all their detail, it is proposed to limit our comment to such cases only as involve certain relevant questions of interest over affiliations or such as have appeared in this census for the first time. It will be seen that the Sub-Family consists of some of the well known languages which have had great traditions of literary activity and on which there is no dearth of philological literature. It is considered advisable to skip over these cases by a mere mention of their names etc. This, however, does not mean that during scrutiny also such cases were skipped over. As far as mother tongue returns are concerned, each and every entry was scrutinized and examined by the writer in the light of available literature and the contemporary situation and no previous opinion was taken for granted.

The Indo-Aryan Sub-Family is divided into three branches *viz.*, Eranian Branch, Dardic Branch and Indo-Aryan Branch. As stated above, the Eranian Branch is represented by languages like Persian, Pashto and Balochi and since these language areas are now outside the geographical limits of India and, therefore, considered foreign by us, comments on the Eranian Branch are unnecessary. The Dardic Branch is represented by three groups of languages *viz.*, Kafir Group, Khowar Group and Dard Group. Of these the Kafir and Khowar groups of speakers have their main concentration outside the Indian territory—the speakers returned being 1 for the mother tongue Wai Ala belonging to Kafir Group and 3 for the mother tongue Khowar belonging to Khowar Group of languages. The Dard Group is mainly represented in the country by main mother tongues like Shina, Kashmiri and Kohistani which are the main languages of the Group. The word 'Dard' properly belonging to the tribes inhabiting north of Kashmir has of late been extended to include all the inhabitants of Dardistan. In the Linguistic Survey the Editors have used the term 'Dardic' for all the languages of Dardistan while 'Dard' indicated the group of languages of Eastern Dardistan, *viz.* Shina, Kashmiri and Kohistani.

Shina has been returned by 856 speakers from Jammu and Kashmir State. Brokpa returned by 544 speakers, Chilasi by 82 and Gilgiti by 76 are the mother tongues classified under Shina. The next well-known language of the group and returned by the largest number of speakers is Kashmiri. The total number of speakers returned against Kashmiri is 1,914,446 of which 1,896,149 are from the State of Jammu and Kashmir alone. Kashmiri is one of the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. Kishtwari is a variety of Kashmiri spoken mainly in Kishtwar area. According to the Linguistic Survey 'Kashtwar' was the correct name of the language but our spelling was found to be confirmed. Poguli is another variety of Kashmiri spoken in Jammu area while Siraji returns from the State of Jammu and Kashmir amounted to 19,978. Since Siraji has also been listed by Grierson in conjunction with place names of surrounding areas (*e.g.* Siraji Mandi, Siraji Simla) and also into Inner and Outer Siraji, it was thought advisable to equate Siraji as found in Jammu and Kashmir with Grierson's Siraji of Doda and rationalize the name into Siraji-Kashmiri. Bunjwali was returned by 550 speakers from Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir. The language on enquiry was found to be a variety of Kashmiri. So it was tentatively classified with Kashmiri.

The third language of the Dard Group is Kohistani. It has been represented by the mother tongue of the same name by 81 speakers. Another return is Kaghani with 152 speakers. According to Linguistic Survey of India information the language was a variety of Chibhali which in turn is classified under Multani. Enquiries, however, showed that the mother tongue was a variety of Kohistani and not Multani. As such Kaghani has been tentatively classified with Kohistani.

The third and the one represented by the largest number of mother tongue returns in the census is the Indo-Aryan Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family. The details of the classification of the Indo-Aryan Branch which were originally in a way postulated by A.F.R. Hoernle and later elaborated by G.A. Grierson and established in the Linguistic Survey of India have continued to be mainly adopted in the linguistic field. In the scheme of classifications of the 1961 mother tongue returns, as will be found, the writer has also kept basically to the same design. With regard to the Indo-Aryan Branch, however, there arose one or two cases in which the writer had to adopt slight modifications and to differ from the established scheme of classification of the Linguistic Survey of India. One of them is regarding the sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan Branch. According to the Linguistic Survey the Indo-Aryan Branch is further divided into three sub-branches *viz.*, 1. Outer Sub-Branch, 2. Inner Sub-Branch, and 3. Mediate Sub-Branch. Out of these three sub-branches, the Inner Sub-Branch is represented by the Central Group and Pahari Group of Languages. The Central Group is shown to consist of Western Hindi, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Bhili and Khandeshi languages and the Pahari Group includes Western, Central and Eastern Pahari Languages. The Mediate Sub-Branch is, however, represented by only one language, namely, Eastern Hindi of which Awadhi and Chhattisgarhi are considered to be the main dialects.

As far as census returns are concerned, Western Hindi or Eastern Hindi have not been returned as mother tongues in any census ever since 1891. In 1901 and subsequent censuses, the numbers of returns put against Western Hindi or Eastern Hindi were at best estimates and the figures represented were always adjusted. While discussing the Eastern Hindi languages in the 1901 Census Report G. A. Grierson admitted the difficulty of making adjustments of figures in the eastern regions specially where all returns were in Hindi only. Notwithstanding this difficulty E. A. Gait and Grierson calculated and apportioned figures against Bihari, Eastern Hindi and Western Hindi. The same practice continued until 1921, from which figures are quoted in the Linguistic Survey of India Vol. I, Part I at page 120 with the note that these "figures are adjusted estimates". In 1961 the total population returning their mother tongu as Hindi could consist of three groups. *Firstly*, those individuals whose mother tongue is structurally akin to the Hindi which forms part of the Group of dialects belonging to Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey and, *secondly* those individuals to whom Hindi stands for the language of the self-same name in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution or has been adopted in its literary form as the language of instruction or business offices and courts or gained currency as the standard of polite colloquial speech, *viz.*, Khari Boli (or a recent term 'Standard Hindi'). In other words, the urban and urbane sophisticated and almost literary equivalent of a rustic or rural speech, the language of the court as opposed to the language of the street. This form of Hindi which assumes the aspect of official language is again structurally akin to the Hindi dialect of Western Hindi of the Linguistic Survey. *Thirdly*, it includes those individuals who speak some variety of speech outside of the Western Hindi area, like Eastern Hindi or Bihari or Rajasthani as identified in the Linguistic Survey; yet for whom the Khari Boli form of Hindi is almost an associate mother tongue and who, possibly for reasons of intelligibility of Hindi, are convinced that their own mother tongue is only a variety of that Hindi which is the spoken polite form of Khari Boli or Standard Hindi (in vernacular known as 'Hindi' only). While it is not intended to discuss the details here for technical or linguistic considerations, it is of little avail in 1961 to attempt adjustments or estimates of the Hindi returning population between Eastern and Western Hindi. Such an attempt today would be an academic exercise, as in some ways it was even in the past. The writer, therefore, considers it only realistic tentatively to amalgamate the two sub-branches. Accordingly, the Inner Sub-branch and the Mediate Sub-Branch will now be put with an oblique in the middle while all the language groups will be shown under the combined name of the two sub-branches.

Outer Sub-Branch

The Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family is conveniently divided into three distinct groups. They are North Westetn Group, Southern Group and Eastern Group.

The North Western Group is represented by two main languages *i.e.* Lahnda and Sindhi. The main region covered by these two languages and their varieties has been delimited in the Linguistic Survey of India Classification as "Indus Valley from Peshawar to the sea i.e., the Western Punjab and Sindh" and 74° East longitude as an approximate frontier between East or West Punjab. This entire region now falls outside Indian territory. Yet since a large number of mother tongues with a large population belonging to the languages of the North Western Group has been recorded within the geographical limits of the country, this group needs to be represented in the scheme of language classifications of India. Out of the two languages noted above the name of Lahnda has been retained by us since as many as 15 mother tongues including Lahnda recorded in India can be classified under it. The mother tongues classified under Lahnda are shown below with their numbers of speakers.

Mother tongues classified under Lahnda		Speakers
1		2
1. Derawal		25
2. Jakti		84
3. Mirpuri	T	98
4. Chinawari		8
5. Barad		64
6. Multani		5,760
7. Bahawalpuri		640
8. Mulki		1
9. Hindko		162
10. Peshawari		233
11. Tinauli		3
12. Pothwari		11
13. Chibhali		1
14. Punchhi		1,878
15. Lahnda		8

Multani has been returned by a large number of speakers *viz.*, 5,760 and is the most significant variety of Lahnda. In fact in certain areas Multani is only another name of Lahnda which literally means 'sun-setting' and so the west. Punchhi returns are 1,878, all from the State of Jammu and Kashmri.

All the remaining names with Mirpuri as the lone exception having been attested in the Linguistic Survey need no comments here. Barad being the actual return recorded in Himachal Pradesh has been retained as such against the name Baradi Boli of the Linguistic Survey. On Mirpuri it was found, on enquiry, that the speakers were mainly from Mirpur town of Jammu and Kashmir and spoke a variety of Lahnda. So Mirpuri was tentatively classified as such.

Sindhi has been described in the Linguistic Survey as the lanuage of Sindh which is now outside Indian territory. The number of speakers classified under Sindhi is, however, considerable *viz.* 1,371,932. As many as 8 mother tongues including Sindhi are classified under Sindhi. The following are the names of mother tongues classified under Sindhi. The numbers of speakers are given against each.

Mother tongues classified under Sindhi		Speakers
1		2
1 Balai		45
2 Bhatia		185
3 Bhuj	T	1
4 Jadeji		2,411
5 Kachchhi		392,249
6 Khoja		17
7 Sindhi		977,023
8 Songani	T	1

Six mother tongues, as will be seen from above, have been attested in the Linguistic Survey, while 2 could not be traced in the Linguistic Survey of India and have been tentatively classified (marked T). Sindhi has been returned from all States and Union Territories except Nagaland and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands territories.

Next comes Kachchhi against which the returns are 392,249. Kachchhi has been described as a mixture of Sindhi and Gujarati and spoken mainly in Kutch (Gujarat). Investigations on Kachchhi have been recently undertaken in order to re-examine the Linguistic Survey of India results but, for want of any accepted decision, Kachchhi has been classified here under Sindhi. Songani from Delhi and Bhuj from Maharashtra—1 speaker each—have been tentatively classified under Sindhi.

Southern Group

Marathi

The one and the only language along with its different varieties representing and also covering the entire Southern Group of the Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family has been described in the Linguistic Survey of India as Marathi. Subsequent research on Konkani has badly shaken the notion that it is a dialect of Marathi. Konkani has now been sought to be established as a separate language of the Southern Group and not a Marathi dialect as classified in the Linguistic Survey. Accordingly, all the varieties of Konkani previously considered as sub-dialects of Konkani in the Linguistic Survey of India and eventually under Marathi are now to be considered as classified under Konkani and not Marathi. This being a major step towards reclassification in our scheme, we have treated Konkani as a case of tentative reclassification. The position may be considered still open to further verification and research since a section of scholars is inclined still to agree rather with the old classifications in the Linguistic Survey. In the tables, however, we have shown figures of Konkani separately from Marathi. The same was done in 1931 Census too.*

Marathi is one of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. A total of 65 mother tongues (including Marathi) with a total population of 33,286,771 were returned. Out of 65 mother tongues classified under Marathi, 40 were such as could be attested in the Linguistic Survey of India classifications while 22 mother tongues which could not be traced in the Linguistic Survey were tentatively classified on the basis of information collected. The remaining three cases were such as needed tentative reclassification.

In the following table all the mother tongues classified under Marathi are given with their speakers. Those which have been tentatively classified are being shown with a T and those which have been reclassified have been marked with TR.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Outer Sub-Branch

Southern Group

Marathi

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Adkuri		450
2	Agari		8
3	Are		2,591
4	Bahusar	T	387
5	Balabandhu		1,009
6	Bhandari		5
7	Bhoi-Marathi	TR	114
8	Bhunjia		1
9	Bombagga	T	9
10	Brahmani		36
11	Burdi		144
12	Chandari		306
13	Dakshini		2
14	Dhanagari		186
15	Dhedi		5
16	Dhiwari	T	125
17	Doharahu		339
18	Ghati		57

* Hutton, J.H—Census of India, 1931 Vol. I—India, Part I—Report, page —350

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
19	Gosavi	T	235
20	Govari		3,993
21	Halabi		299,660
22	Hatakari	T	8
23	Jhari		7
24	Jogi	TR	10
25	Kalali	T	1,797
26	Kamari		10,616
27	Karhadi		15
28	Kathodi		1,611
29	Katia		6,511
30	Katkari		4,951
31	Kedhi	T	1
32	Khristy	T	12
33	Killikyati	T	18
34	Koli		232
35	Koshti-Marathi		27,313
36	Kshatriya-Marathi	T	15,477
37	Kumbhari		271
38	Kunbau		22
39	Lohari-Marathi	T	49
40	Lonari		104
41	Mahari		432
42	Manhali	T	1
43	Marathi		32,767,422
44	Mirgani		2,250
45	Muria		22,030
46	Nagari-Marathi	TR	16
47	Nagpuri-Marathi		15
48	Nahari		108
49	Natakani		5,074
50	Parwari		59,586
51	Patharwati	T	14
52	Rangari		416
53	Regari	T	240
54	Rohidasi	T	11
55	Sale	T	35
56	Sali	T	9
57	Seesa Kammari	T	8
58	Sonari	T	56
59	Tamboli	T	142
60	Tekari		249
61	Teli-Marathi	T	130
62	Thakri		4,226
63	Varli		45,605
64	Wani	T	3
65	Warhadi		6

As stated above, 41 mother tongues are attested in Grierson's classifications. These names include those as have been clearly classified and are provided a number in the Classified List of Linguistic Survey of India* and also such as are either considered sub-dialect or another name or form of the dialect or language which has been provided with a number in the Classified List. It is not proposed to go into the details of all these mother tongues since many of them are well-known while the position regarding still others has been made clear in the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications. One or two of them, however, deserve mention. One is Halabi. It has been returned by 299,660 speakers, the majority of them being from Madhya Pradesh, 293,493. As has been recorded in the Linguistic Survey, Marathi is considered to have merged into Eastern Hindi through Halabi. To quote from the same "on the other hand, its most eastern dialect Halabi of Bastar, shows such intimate connection with the neighbouring Chhattisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi that it is a matter of opinion to which language it belongs.†" Of late linguists have been found inclined to classify Halabi under Eastern Hindi and not Marathi. However, no authoritative work being available on the problem, we have here followed the Linguistic Survey. Another mother tongue is Koshti-Marathi. It was seen that the original returns were Koshti only from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. On further scrutiny it was found that the returns from Gujarat referred to Bundeli of Madhya Pradesh while Koshti from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh belonged to the Marathi speaking Koshti weaver community. Therefore, Koshti was rationalized into 2 mother tongues Koshti-Marathi and Koshti-Bundeli. Another mother tongue demanding mention here is Nagpuri-Marathi. The original return being simply Nagpuri from the States of Assam, Bihar and Union Territory Pondicherry, it was found on scrutiny that its speakers in Assam were Marathi, in Bihar Eastern Magahi and in Pondicherry, Hindi. So these mother tongues had to be rationalized *viz.*, Nagpuri, Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi and Nagpuri-Marathi so that there might be no confusion whatsoever. Hence Nagpuri-Marathi under Marathi classifications.

There are 22 mother tongues which have been tentatively classified. Bahusar with a total of 387 speakers was returned from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore. On enquiry it was found that the name refers to Bahushar Kshatriyas who are known to be Marathi speakers only. Bombagga returns (only 9 females) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on scrutiny, were found to be Marathi speakers. Dhiwari returns were from Maharashtra (125 speakers) and found to be Marathi speakers. Similarly Gosavi was returned from Maharashtra only (235 speakers) and the speakers were found to belong to the Marathi-speaking community only. Again Hatakari (8 speakers) from Madras was found to have been returned by Marathi-speakers. Kalali (1,797 speakers) was from Maharashtra and enquiry showed it was Marathi. Kedhi was returned by only 1 speaker from Andhra Pradesh. A specimen of the individual's speech was collected which was found to be Marathi. Khristy from Maharashtra (12 speakers) turned out to be Marathi only. Killikyati was returned from Andhra Pradesh (18 speakers) which on enquiry was found to be a corrupt form of Marathi. Kshatriya returns were 15,477 speakers from Mysore and only 1 speaker from Gujarat. All were found to be Marathi in Mysore while in Gujarat the lone person spoke Gujarati. So two mother tongues were rationalized *viz.*, Kshatriya-Gujarati and Kshatriya-Marathi. 49 speakers of Lohari were returned from Maharashtra and were found to be Marathi speakers. Since Lohari returns from other States indicated affiliation with several other languages, this mother tongue return from Maharashtra was qualified with the name Marathi and rationalized as such. Manhali with one lone speaker from Delhi was found to be a transcription mistake and the mother tongue meant was Marathi. Again in the cases of Patharwati (14 speakers), Rohidasi (11 speakers), Sali (9 speakers), Sonari (56 speakers), Tamboli (142 speakers), and Wani (3 speakers) all of which were returned from Maharashtra, it was found on enquiry that all the speakers involved were entirely Marathi speaking since they had chosen to give their caste, occupation and even religious sect name for their mother tongues. So all of them were tentatively classified with Marathi. Sale with 35 speakers and Seesa Kammari with 8 speakers were returned from Andhra Pradesh. In the case of Sale a speech specimen collected showed a form of Marathi while a scrutiny of slips for Seesa Kammari showed Marathi speaking only. Teli returns from Maharashtra-130 speakers-were found to be Marathi-speaking. So to distinguish this name with another Teli return which turned out to be Unclassified mother tongue, the word Marathi was added. Regari was returned from Madhya Pradesh with 240 speakers which on enquiry turned out to be Marathi.

Brief reasons for tentative classification have been given above in each case. There now remain only three cases of mother tongues for consideration. They are Bhoi-Marathi, Jogi and Nagari-Marathi. Bhoi in the Linguistic Survey has been given with reference to Mikir only. But these returns were from Maharashtra (114 in number) and were found to be Marathi speakers. So this was a case of reclassification. The word Marathi has been added to the name for distinguishing the mother tongue from Bhoi-Khasi elsewhere. 10 females had returned Jogi from Andhra Pradesh. A specimen of their speech was collected which was found to be Marathi. According to the Linguistic Survey, Jogi was reported to be a form of Telugu. So this also has been made a case of reclassification. Nagari returns from Maharashtra (16 speakers) showed that the individuals involved were Marathi. Since in the Linguistic Survey, Nagari refers only to either Hindi or Gujarati, this Nagari had to be considered as a case of reclassification rationalized as Nagari-Marathi.

As discussed above, *Konkani* has been considered in our scheme as an independent language in the Southern Group of the Outer Sub-branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family. As such Konkani would be considered a case of tentative reclassification. On a scrutiny of returns it was found that a total of 16 mother tongues including Konkani was to be classified under Konkani. Thus all the mother tongues as have been found attested in the Linguistic Survey and included in those lists under Konkani will have to be treated as cases of tentative reclassification. But certain new names not traced in the Linguistic Survey have been tentatively classified by us under Konkani. In the following all the names of mother tongues are given as have been classified under Konkani. The numbers of speakers are given against each with T and TR marks signifying tentative classification or reclassification.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Outer Sub-Branch

Southern Group

Konkani

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Bhatkal	TR	2
2	Chettibhasha-Konkani	T	1,346
3	Daldi	TR	31
4	Firangi	TR	5
5	Goanese	TR	4,320
6	Goudaprakrutha	T	23
7	Gouda Saraswata	T	29
8	Kargoni	T	6
9	Karwari	T	282
10	Khokili	T	13
11	Konkani	TR	1,337,134
12	Korlani	T	108
13	Kudubi	TR	7,840
14	Kumki	T	2
15	Moopan	T	473
16	Nawait	TR	749

Out of the 16 names given above, it will be found that 7 are marked as tentatively reclassified. These include Konkani also. This will show that all these names are attested in the Linguistic Survey but since Konkani itself has been tentatively reclassified, all the other names coming under Konkani should also be reclassified. The Bhatkal, Daldi, Firangi, Goanese, Kudubi and Nawait have to be reclassified. Regarding the remaining 9 cases, it will be found that they are not traced in the Linguistic Survey and have been tentatively classified.

The strength of Chettibhasha returned from Kerala was 1,346. A scrutiny of individual slips followed by enquiries revealed that the population was Konkani speaking. So this mother tongue was tentatively classified under Konkani and the name of Konkani was suffixed to it with a hyphen so that it may not be confused with other Chettibhasha returns which indicated other language affiliations. Goudaprakrutha was returned by 23 speakers from Andhra Pradesh. A brief speech specimen was collected and it was found that the speech involved was a variety of Konkani. So the mother tongue was classified with Konkani. Gouda Saraswata was returned from Kerala and Maharashtra by 29 speakers and the scrutiny of individual slips in Kerala and enquiries in Maharashtra showed that they were Konkani speaking. So it was classified with Konkani. Kargoni returned by 6 speakers from Madras on scrutiny revealed only a transcription mistake for Konkani. Karwari was returned from Maharashtra and Madras by a total of 282 speakers. Scrutiny of slips in Madras and enquiries at Maharashtra showed that the individuals were Konkani speaking. Khokili from Madras with a return of 13 was on scrutiny again discovered to be a transcription mistake for Konkani. Korlani was returned from Madras by 108 speakers. Scrutiny of slips showed Goanese speakers so the mother tongue was tentatively classsified with Konkani. Kumki returned by 2 speakers from Madras was also found to be a transcription mistake for Konkani. Moopan from Kerala was returned by 473 speakers. The speakers are *papad* selling community and were contacted by the writer in a village near Trivandrum. A short speech specimen was taken and it was found that the language was a variety of Konkani. So Moopan was tentatively classified with Konkani.

Kerala Konkani is pronounced as Kongoni and transcribed as such. It will be found that the Konkani language with a total of 1,352,363 speakers and a spread over South Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala, Goa and a part of Madras offers a wide and rich quarry.

Eastern Group

The third and last group of languages of the Outer Sub-Branch of Indo-Aryan has been named Eastern Group and includes four main languages *viz.*, Oriya, Bihari, Bengali and Assamese. This group includes all the Aryan languages of the country spoken in the eastern parts of the country from roughly, Banaras eastwards. Oriya is one of the languages which has been specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The total population as Oriya-speaking in India is 15,719,398 and its main concentration has been reported from the State of Orissa and surrounding areas. 24 mother tongues including Oriya have been returned and classified under Oriya. Of these 24 mother tongues, 13 names were found attested in the Linguistic Survey while 9 were such as were not traceable in those lists and have been tentatively classified. In addition 2 names were reclassified by us although they were available in the Linguistic Survey. The details of the mother tongues are being given below with the number of speakers against each. T and TR marks are given against such mother tongues as have been tentatively classified or reclassified.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Outer Sub-Branch

EASTERN GROUP

Oriya

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Bhatri		85,069
2	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	T	4,434
3	Bhumijali	T	35
4	Chachadi		535
5	Dakhuria	T	2
6	Dandasi	T	46
7	Dhelki-Oriya	T	326
8	Gaudo	TR	30
9	Jagannathi		1,307
10	Jharia		2,055
11	Kalahandi		513
12	Kangali		1
13	Matia		236
14	Moghia		83
15	Oriya		15,610,736
16	Paidi		3,967
17	Paki		876
18	Pamidi	T	1,228
19	Pandi	T	2
20	Relli		5,295
21	Sabari	TR	6
22	Sambhalpuri	T	18
23	Saunti	T	2,117
24	Utkali		476

Thirteen names, as noted above, being already available in the Linguistic Survey of India Classifcations need no comment. Bhatri, however, deserves a mention. The mother tongue has been returned by a large number of speakers (85,069), while most of them were enumerated from Madhya Pradesh. The Linguistic Survey regards the dialect as a transitional stage to Marathi. Bhatri was returned mainly (85,048) from Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. The area being almost a sort of border land of Marathi, Eastern Hindi (Chhattisgarhi) and Oriya there would undoubtedly be a situation of language osmosis. The situation, however, has not been fully investigated. We have, therefore, classified Bhatri in the manner of the Linguistic Survey.

* See Appendix I to Volume I, India, Part II—C (ii)—Language Tables.

† LSI, Volume I, Part I page 141.

Nine mother tongues have been tentatively classified since they were not traceable in the Linguistic Survey. Bhuiya/Bhuyan—both names indicating the same variety of language—have been put together. Returns were reported from Orissa, West Bengal and Tripura. On scrutiny it was found that 10 speakers enumerated in Tripura spoke Bhumij. In Orissa, which returned 4,000 out of a total of 4,444, local enquiries were made and speech specimens collected. It was found that the speech was a variety of Oriya. Similarly 434 speakers returned from West Bengal were also reported to be Oriya speaking. So Bhuiya/Bhuyan totals had to be divided into two mother tongues *i.e*, Bhuiya/Bhuyan in Tripura for 10 speakers and Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya for the rest of the speakers *i.e.* 4,434. This was a case of tentative classification. Bhumijali with 35 male speakers only was returned from West Bengal. Scrutiny of slips showed Oriya speakers only. Dakhuria returned from Uttar Pradesh by 2 speakers only was found on enquiry to have been returned by Oriya speakers. Dandasi with 46 speakers was returned from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen was collected from the area which gave it away to be a variety of Oriya. 326 speakers from Orissa returned Dhelki. On scrutiny of slips it was found that the word Oriya was written on most of the slips in brackets after Dhelki. So Dhelki was calssified with Oriya and the name of the mother tongue was rationalized by suffixing Oriya to it in order to distinguish it from other Dhelki returns which indicated Munda affiliations. Pamidi with 1,228 speakers was returned from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen was collected which identified the language as a variety of Oriya. So Pamidi was tentatively classified with Oriya. Pandi also with only 2 speakers from Andhra Pradesh was found on scrutiny to be a transcription mistake for Panda. A speech specimen was also collected which pointed to a variety of Oriya only. There were 18 returns for Sambhalpuri from Bihar. Scrutiny of slips and enquiry pointed to Oriya. Saunti was returned by 2,117 individuals from Orissa which on inquiry turned out to be Oriya. The Census reports of 1921 (Bihar and Orissa) and 1931 (Mayurbhanj) also provided clues for such affiliation.

As will be seen from the table above, there are two mother tongues, Gaudo and Sabari, which have been reclassified. Both were returned from Andhra Pradesh. Regarding Gaudo (30 speakers) enquiries were made and it was confirmed that the individuals spoke Oriya. Since according to the Linguistic Survey Gaudo should be a North Bengal dialect, this mother tongue has been reclassified. There were 6 Sabari returns from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen gave Sabari away as a variety of Oriya. Since the reference in the Linguistic Survey of India to Sabari concerns a variety of Hindi in Khandesh* Sabari had to be treated as a case of reclassification.

Bihari

Another language classified in the Eastern Group is Bihari. The total population of speakers classified as speaking one or the other variety of Bihari is 16,806,772—the number being only second to that of Bengali speakers in the Group. Before Grierson's classifications were established it was usual to affiliate the dialects of Bihari to Hindi of the Eastern Hindi areas. After the establishment of the Eastern Group of languages through its distinguishing traits and after maintaining that the language spoken mainly in the province of Bihar belongs to the Eastern Group only—having traditions of descent from a common ancestor, Magadhi Prakrit—Grierson included this language in this Eastern Group and gave to it practically a new name Bihari. Ever since the languages/dialects spoken in Bihar have been known by the name Bihari and three main varieties of this Bihari *viz.*, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Magahi with their sub-varieties or dialects have constituted the language Bihari. In the linguistic field there has actually been no departure from the stand established in the Linguistic Survey though of late a section of linguists has started questioning the affiliation of Bhojpuri with Bihari. They would rather consider Bhojpuri nearer to Awadhi. But opinion is by no means unanimous on this point. Bhojpuri occupying almost an intermediate position between Awadhi and Maithili/Magahi has been noted to have several traits common with Awadhi. It will certainly be fruitful to have a thorough re-examination of the contemporary position of Bhojpuri. Since technically there is nothing substantial against inclusion of Bihari in the Eastern Group, we have followed the hitherto established classifications of the Linguistic Survey of India and shown Bihari language figures separately from Hindi.

* But this Sabari may as well be a phonetic transcription error in Telugu for Savara. A.M.

Thirtyfour mother tongues have been classified under Bihari. These include Bihari which has been returned as a mother tongue from as many as 20 States and Union Territories—there was no return from Bihar—and the number of speakers who returned Bihari as their mother tongue is 14,940. Out of the 34 mother tongues, 15 were found to be such as were attested in the Linguistic Survey while 17 names were not traceable in those lists. There were two more names on which we had reasons to differ from the Linguistic Survey. These two have been reclassified. The following table gives the details of mother tongues with T and TR indications.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

OUTER SUB-BRANCH

EASTERN GROUP

Bihari

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Anga	T	5,098
2	Baisali	T	81
3	Baliai	T	4
4	Banarasi		37
5	Bhagalpuri	T	1,288
6	Bhojpuri		7,964,755
7	Bihari		14,940
8	Chero	T	1
9	Chhika Chhiki		547
10	Dharampuria	T	1,033
11	Domali	T	112
12	Domra		5
13	Gawari	T	4,666
14	Ghazipuri	T	1
15	Gorakhpuri		221
16	Goyali	T	1
17	Khortha/Khotta		283,661
18	Kurmali Thar		1,068
19	Madhesi		6,519
20	Magahi/Magadhi		2,818,602
21	Maithili		4,984,811
22	Majhawari	T	7
23	Mongheria	T	31
24	Mushahar	T	159
25	Muzaffarpuria	T	63
26	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	TR	93,391
27	Panchpargania		57,947
28	Purbi-Maithili	TR	40
29	Sadan/Sadri		532,733
30	Saharasabadi	T	660
31	Sarwariya	T	13
32	Surajpuri	T	28,092
33	Tamaria		5,045
34	Tirahutyia		1,140

Fifteen names attested in the Linguistic Survey have not been given any mark above. There is no change in this position. There are 17 cases of tentative classification. Of these 9 were returned from Bihar. They are Anga, Bhagalpuri, Chero, Dharampuria, Domali, Gawari, Mongheria, Muzaffarpuria and Saharasabadi. Scrutiny of slips and local enquiries showed that Anga, Bhagalpuri, Dharampuria, Mongheria and Muzaffarpuria are Maithili.

These five mother tongues were therefore tentatively classified with Maithili. Baisali, returned by 81 speakers from Uttar Pradesh, was found on a scrutiny of slips to indicate Bihari and was classified with Bihari. Baliai returned from Punjab by 4 speakers, was identified with Bhojpuri and tentatively classified as such. Chero (one speaker only) was found to be Bhojpuri on a scrutiny of its slip. Ghazipuri was returned by one speaker from Uttar Pradesh. A scrutiny of slip showed that place of birth was given as mother tongue as well. Ghazipuri, being in the Bhojpuri speech area, was tentatively classified with Bhojpuri. Goyali (only one speaker) was returned from Himachal Pradesh. Scrutiny showed that the occupational (*viz.*, cow-keeper, *Gwala* in Hindi) name was given for the mother tongue. Goyali has been classified with Bihari. Majhawari was returned from Uttar Pradesh by 7 speakers which on enquiry turned out to be Bhojpuri and was classified as such. Mushahar was returned from West Bengal by 159 individuals. Scrutiny of slips traced their place of birth to Bhojpuri areas. They were accordingly tentatively classified with Bhojpuri. Sarwariya, returned from Madhya Pradesh by 13 speakers has been classified on inquiry with Bhojpuri. Surajpuri was returned from Bihar and West Bengal by 28,092 speakers of which 27,947 were from Bihar only. Enquiries showed that the individuals speak a variety of Maithili. So Surajpuri has been tentatively classified with Maithili. There were 93,391 returns of Nagpuri from Bihar and enquiries showed that the individuals spoke a variety of Eastern Magahi. Since according to the Linguistic Survey of India classifications, Nagpuri referred to a form of Marathi, this had to be reclassified and Eastern Magahi was to be suffixed to the name of the mother tongue in order to distinguish it from another return where Nagpuri referred to Marathi. Similarly there were 40 returns of Purbi from Bihar which on inquiry turned out to be Maithili. Since Purbi does not refer to Maithili but to Awadhi or Bhojpuri in the Linguistic Survey it also had to be reclassified and Maithili was suffixed to Purbi with a hyphen in between to distinguish it from other Purbi returns.

Bengali is a language specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and its strength has been returned in the 1961 Census as 33,888,939. The language, occupies the third position among the languages of India in order of numerical strength, the first two being Hindi and Telugu. Fifteen mother tongues including Bengali have been classified under this language out of which 10 were found attested in the Linguistic Survey and 5 were new and tentatively classified. The details of mother tongues are given below.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

OUTER SUB-BRANCH

EASTERN GROUP

Bengali

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Bahe		4
2	Barik	T	864
3	Bengali		33,754,408
4	Bhatiari	T	430
5	Chakma		40,071
6	Dehari		18
7	Haijong/Hajong		8,858
8	Kachari-Bengali		371
9	Kishanganjia		55,597
10	Lohari-Malpaharia	T	27
11	Malpaharia		9,077
12	Murari	T	16
13	Rajbangsi		18,762
14	Samaria	T	407
15	Takam	T	29

Those mother tongues which have been attested in the Linguistic Survey do not stand in need of comment with regard to their affiliations. There are, however, 5 names *viz.*, Chakma, Haijong/Hajong, Kishanganjia, Malpaharia and Rajbangsi which have large returns against them.* There is little literature on any of these tongues. Among the new names Barik was returned from West Bengal by 864 speakers and a scrutiny of slips showed that the speakers were Bengali. So Barik has been tentatively classified with Bengali. Bhatiari with 430 speakers from Bihar was revealed on a scrutiny of slips as Bengali. Lohari, again, turned out to be Malpaharia. So Lohari was classified with Malpaharia and rationalized as Lohari-Malpaharia since there were other Lohari returns from other States with different linguistic affiliations. Samaria, returned from Bihar with 407 speakers, proved to be Malpaharia and was tentatively classified with Bengali. Takam returned from Assam by 29 speakers turned out on scrutiny of slips to be Chakma. So Takam was tentatively classified with Bengali.

* They bear proof of the stream of immigrants from Chakma (an adminis* trative circle and also a community in Chittagong Hill Tracts, East Pakistan), Hajong (a tribe from the foothills of the same name in Mymensingh, East Pakistan, below the Garo Hills), Kishanganj (of Purnea, now in West Bengal) Malpaharia (No. 536 of Grierson). Rajbanshi is embedded is West Bengal. A.M.

The only remaining language of the Eastern Group is *Assamese*. This language is also specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and spoken by 6,803,465 speakers. There are practically no other mother tongue names returned which could be classified under Assamese. The only return is Kully from NEFA with 2 speakers only. Its slips showed Assamese so this has been tentatively classified with Assamese. Otherwise the variety of Assamese thus recorded is of perhaps no significance.

Mediate Sub-branch/Inner Sub-branch

The reasons for amalgamating the two sub-branches *viz.*, Mediate and Inner into one have been discussed earlier. According to Grierson the Mediate Sub-branch is reducible to one Group only which was also named as Mediate Group while the only language representing the Group is Eastern Hindi. Further Eastern Hindi is actually represented by one main dialect *viz.*, Awadhi though Grierson mentioned three dialects *viz.*, Awadhi, Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi. It is clear that Bagheli was given the name of a separate dialect only in deference to popular opinion. The resemblance of Chhattisgarhi with Awadhi was much too apparent to the Editor. Since the consideration weighing with us for amalgamating the Mediate Sub-branch with the Inner Sub-branch were on account of close affinity with Western Hindi, so in the following discussion Eastern Hindi will be regarded as amalgamated with Western Hindi of the Central Group, which includes other languages also, namely, Punjabi, Gujarati, Bhili, Khandeshi and Rajasthani.

The Inner Sub-branch according to the Linguistic Survey is divided into two groups *viz.*, Central Group and Pahari Group. As stated above *Western Hindi* is one of the six languages specified under the Central Group. According to Grierson, the area of Western Hindi almost corresponded to the old "Madhyadesa" as has been frequently referred to in Sanskrit literature. Five principal dialects of Western Hindi have been specified in the Linguistic Survey. They are Hindustani, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundeli. Regarding Hindustani it has been recommended in the pages of the Linguistic Survey that it must be considered under two aspects. *Firstly*, as vernacular Hindustani which "is dialect of Western Hindi spoken in the Upper Gangetic Doab in Rohilkhand and in the East of the Ambala district in the Panjab. It is spoken in its great purity round Mērath (Meerut) and to the North"* and *secondly*, as "the well known literary language of Hindostani"† *i.e.*, literary Hindostani. Further literary Hindostani has been described as having "several varieties among which may be mentioned Urdu, Rekhta, Dakhini and Hindi". Of these Urdu has been explained as that form of Hindostani which is written in Persian character and which makes a free use of Persian (including Arabic) words in its vocabulary while Hindi has been defined as "Sanskritized or at least the non-Persianized form of Hindostani which is used as a literary form of speech by Hindus and which is usually printed in the Nagari character". And also regarding Hindostani it has been mentioned by Grierson in Vol. IX, Part I of the Linguistic Survey of India at page 42 that "Literary Hindostani is a polite speech of India generally and may be taken as the vernacular of educated Musalmans throughout northern India and of all the Musalmans south of the Narmada".

From the above extracts from the Linguistic Survey of India one or two important points emerge. They may be briefly stated again.

That literary Hindostani was the vernacular of the Musalmans of North and South India.

And secondly that Hindi *i.e.*, non-Persianized form of literary Hindostani was a literary form of speech of the Hindus.

In this context it would be relevant to quote again from the Linguistic Survey of India the final position as was adopted by

* LSI—Vol. I—Part I, page 164.
† Ibid.

Grierson. At page 167, Vol. I, Part I of the Linguistic Survey of India the following is stated.

"We may now define the three main varieties of Hindostani as follows: Hindostani is primarily the language of the Northern Doab and is also the *lingua franca* of India, capable of being written both in the Persian and the Nagari characters and, without purism, avoiding alike the excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words when employed for literature. The name Urdu can then be confined to that special variety of Hindostani in which Persian words are of frequent occurrence and which, therefore, can only be written with ease in the Persian character; and similarly 'Hindi' can be confined to the form of Hindostani in which Sanskrit words abound and which, therefore, is legible only when written in the Nagari character."

From a study of the statements of Grierson given above, one is likely to discover a lack of cohesion in the arguments. As for instance, it has been argued that literary Hindostani was the vernacular of the Musalmans of India while the non-Persianized form of literary Hindostani *i.e.* Hindi was the literary form of speech of the Hindus of India. Even if for the time being it is accepted that there was such a communal dichotomy of speech distribution in existence as Grierson appears to suggest—though linguistically such a position can hardly be acceptable—the obvious question will be what then was the vernacular of the Hindus of India? Two possible answers to this question may be considered as implied in Grierson's thesis. One is that possibly there was no vernacular form of speech of the Hindus since Grierson made no specific mention of it or secondly—which is more likely—the vernacular of the Hindus was what actually was spoken in the Upper Gangetic Doab and round about Meerut and Ambala region or in other words it was 'vernacular Hindostani' as has been named by Grierson.

If this surmise is correct then vernacular Hindostani should be considered the vernacular of the Hindus of India and literary Hindostani, as Grierson said, "the vernacular of the Musalmans of India". As a corollary to the above then, since Grierson gave the name Hindi to the variety of Hindostani used by the Hindus, vernacular Hindostani should more aptly be called 'Hindi'. But to this topic we shall revert a little later.

As has been shown above, Grierson first described Urdu as one of the varieties of literary Hindostani. But when he summed up the position, as has been quoted above, he stated that Hindostani has "three main varieties" *i.e.* (*a*) Hindostani the language of the Northern Doab and also the literary Hindostani—the *lingua franca* of India—which adopts a mean between the excessive use of Sanskritisms or Persianism; (*b*) Urdu with preponderence of Persian traits and use of Arabic script and (*c*) Hindi with Sanskritized vocabulary and Nagari script. This shows the emergence of a fourth variety in addition to the 'three' established by Grierson. This fourth was a variety of Hindustani which avoided both purism and pedantry. To the mind of the writer this variety was very likely literary Hindostani which was described by Grierson quoted above as the polite speech of India generally and as the vernacular of "educated Musalmans throughout Northern India and of all the Musalmans south of the Narmada".

From the points, therefore, made above, it would show that after an analysis of Grierson's thesis, it would be more convenient if the points are clarified in the following manner.

(*a*) Vernacular Hindostani was the speech spoken in Northern Doab and the contiguous areas by the inhabitants as their vernacular.

(To avoid confusion this could be better known as 'Hindi.' We will refer to it presently).

(*b*) Literary Hindostani was the vernacular of Musalmans and the form of polite speech of India generally.

(It may be renamed as 'Hindustani' only. We will, however, refer to it presently).

(*c*) Urdu was that special variety of literary Hindostani which had excessive use of Persian words and was written in Persian character.

It is not proposed here to go into the details of history. Such details are available in the authoritative works extant on the subject but it is considered useful to refer to some of the interesting facts from history relevant to the point here. The Turks who invaded and conquered India between the 10th and 13th century A. D. are known to have adopted Persian as their official and cultural language. The area of foreign contacts mostly was the north-western part of the Indian Sub-continent including Punjab and reaching almost upto West Uttar Pradesh. In the history of the development of the Indo-Aryan languages, this particular period could be considered as the period of the Apabhranshas and Sauraseni Apabhransha was the one covering the area of west Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and even a good portion of Rajasthan where linguistic development could be supposed to have had its normal course. By the time Pathan rule established itself in Delhi, it can be reasonably expected that the Muhammadans should have taken up the Indian spoken form available to them. Delhi being the seat of the rulers it naturally offered greater opportunities of linguistic contact between foreigners and local people. The foreigners, however, being on the move from Punjab towards Delhi, it might have been one of the reasons how the Western Hindi characteristics specially in the speech of Delhi and the areas round about got influence of Punjabi language features with a greater emphasis though in normal course too the area being on the borderland of Punjab could be expected to have similar features of language contact phenomenon. But even upto the time of Akbar and Jehangir *i.e.* 16th-17th centuries A.D. the Persian language alone was the official court language.

Urdu is the Persianized spelling of the Turki language forms which were Ordu, Urdu and Yurt. The Turki word meant 'tent or camp or dwelling of a chief'. The word 'ūrdu', used for the speech, is known to have been given currency in Deccan where the invasion and immigration of the Muslims from the north had occured and where the speech of the North brought by those immigrants was called Zaban-e-Urdu or the language of the camp. The currency to this term is however put to such a late period as the end of 17th century. Later when Aurangazeb's campaign started in Deccan at the beginning of the 18th century this speech brought from the north (or Delhi) was known as 'Zabān-e-ūrdu-e-Mu'ālla' all *i.e.* the speech of the exalted camp.

To go back to Delhi and the area around it, it will be seen that Muhammadan court had given occasion to the ruling elite to learn the available speech round about. There should have been some name of this speech which was developing in that area. The earliest reference to the name of this speech is from Amir Khusro (1253-1325) who described it as 'Hindi' or 'Hindwi' ('Hindawi') which meant the language of India. Khusro has also used the word 'Hindi' to mean the people of India which included Hindu as well as Muslims. He has also called the name of the language as Dahlawi.

Though there is no exact reference as to when the word 'Hindostani' received currency regarding the Indian speech of Delhi yet it is believed that this name must have been given currency in the South (Deccan) where in order to distinguish it from Dakani of the South the people used the name Hindostani for the language from North India or Hindostan as the name of that part of the country was known to Deccan. The period for the currency of this name is also not placed earlier than the end of 17th century.

From the above facts, the following points could be made.

'Hindi', 'Hindawi', or 'Dahlawi' were the names in currency or at least discussed by a reputed scholar of the 13th century.

There is no evidence of Hindostani having any currency before the time of Amir Khusro, i.e., the 13th century.

As such on the question of a name for the vernacular of Delhi and the contiguous area it may be considered reasonable to conclude that it was Hindawi or Hindi, on the basis of available historical data. Hindi, being the modern accepted name should, therefore, be given to this language which should be considered

one of the principal dialects of the Western Hindi of Grierson's classification*.

It is on these considerations that the writer has taken a step towards this major departure from Grierson's classification and has considered Hindi as one of the main languages of the Central Group of the Inner Sub-branch and has considered Hindustani and Urdu on grounds of structural resemblance as its varieties. Further on the same grounds the writer has classified Braj Bhasha/Bhakha, Bangaru, Kanauji and Bundeli under Hindi.

Urdu being a language specified in the Constitution of India has been shown separately in our Table C-V (*A*) in Volume I, INDIA, Part II-C (ii) Language Tables and the figures of speakers have also been shown separately. But for the purpose of compiling the total population of Hindi speakers in India the figures of Urdu and Hindi should be clubbed together. Since Urdu has been shown separately in our All-India Language Table C-V (*A*) and since between Hindi and Urdu there was a possibility of some confusion or misinterpretation, if figures for Hindustani were clubbed with either of the two languages occurring in Table (*A*) *viz.*, Hindi and Urdu, we decided to give figures of Hindustani also separately and the same have been shown in our All India Language Table C-V (C). But on technical grounds, like Urdu, the figures for Hindustani should also be clubbed with these for Hindi. Since Western Hindi has been amalgamated with Eastern Hindi and since Hindi has been shown as the main language of Western Hindi, it has been decided to classify the dialects of Eastern Hindi, *i.e.*, Awadhi Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi under Hindi.

As stated above since Western Hindi and Eastern Hindi of the Linguistic Survey of India classifications have been amalgamated it will be convenient to describe them all under the main heading of Hindi. This Hindi) excluding Urdu and Hindustani) has been described in our All India Language Table C-V (*A*) and the mother tongues which have been considered classifiable under Hindi have been shown in Supplement to Table C-V (*A*). Thus the totals for Hindi shown in Table C-V(*A*) are 133,435,360 and these include the numbers of speakers enumerated against mother tongues classified under Hindi, the details of which have been given in Supplement to All-India Table C-V (*A*). It will be seen that a total of 97 mother tongues including Hindi have been classified under Hindi. But since major dialect names like Awadhi, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha etc., of the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications have been all included under Hindi, it will be appropriate to consider the classified tongues under Hindi with reference to these major dialect names. These names are, in addition to Hindi proper (or Hindi Standard), Awadhi, Chhattisgarhi, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundelkhandi. Out of these seven, Kanauji has no affiliates in 1961 and has been returned by only 11 speakers.

Sixteen mother tongues including Awadhi have been returned affiliated with *Awadhi*. Out of these 13 names could be favourably compared with names of dialects/sub-dialects etc. in the Linguistic Survey while two names were new and one was a case of reclassification. The details of these 16 names are given below with the number of speakers against each.

*The coming of Persian on the scene as the language of the rulers in the middle ages must have started as very active process of osmosis between the Apabhranshas and Persian. As Pathan rule percolated to the village, through conscription billeting, assimilation and proselytisation, and the mechanism of revenue collection, a whole grading of Apabhranshas slowly approximating towards Persian may have come into the active process of being and becoming. On the other side, Persian must have submitted itself to the same process of being whittled down to local speech. The farther away from the village the more Persianised the speech, until in middle layers of society a very thorough mixture must have been brought about both as a symbol of status and nearness to court and on account of the need to be easily understood directly by the rulers (particularly field officers). The Hindu/Muslim divide was very thin, contrary to Grierson, as it still is in parts of U.P. The Consciousness of Hindi for Hindus and Hindusthani or Urdu for Muslims is a gift of the post 1857 period. It should be remembered that Pathan and Mughal rule essentially filtered down to the rural areas very effectively through the necessity of collecting land revenue and taxes and for raising billets, provisions etc. The chain elongated into Hindi-Hindustani-Urdu-Persian. It is significant that in the south (Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras) particularly Hindosthani and Urdu have been used as interchangeable terms in all censuses. Here as everywhere else the language which went not more than half way in either direction enriched itself the most. A.M.

HINDI LANGUAGE

Awadhi

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Awadhi		528,281
2	Baghelkhandi		557,034
3	Gahora		52
4	Gangapari		171
5	Gondani		267
6	Jabalpuri		1
7	Mali	TR	969
8	Marari		37,742
9	Marli	T	11
10	Mirzapuri		457
11	Ojhi		1,065
12	Pardesi		32,423
13	Powari		64,078
14	Rewapari	T	431
15	Tharu Awadhi		3
16	Uttari		12

Marli with 11 speakers was returned from Maharashtra and Rewapari with 431 speakers was returned from Madhya Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips and local informations showed that the speech was Baghelkhandi, so these were tentatively classified as such. Mali (969 speakers) was returned from Maharashtra and the individuals were found to be Baghelkhandi speakers. Since in the Linguistic Survey, Mali is shown of Oriya affiliation, it has been reclassified.

The second well-known dialect of Eastern Hindi is Chhattisgarhi. Sixteen mother tongues were found to be classified under Chhattisgarhi. The details are shown in the following:

HINDI LANGUAGE

Chhattisgarhi

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Baigani		3,723
2	Bhulia		2,704
3	Bilaspuri	TR	2,875
4	Binjhwari		1,277
5	Chhattisgarhi		2,962,038
6	Dewar Boli	T	270
7	Dhamdi	T	1,560
8	Gouriya	T	251
9	Gowro	TR	4,802
10	Kankeri		102
11	Laria		45,524
12	Nagwanshi	T	5
13	Pando	T	6,322
14	Panki	T	356
15	Satnami		548
16	Sargujia		3,093

Out of the 16 mother tongues 8 are attested in the Linguistic Survey of India and, therefore, bear no mark in the list above. Out of the remaining 8, 6 are new names and have been tentatively classified while about the residual two we had reasons to offer different classifications from that of Grierson. Dewar Boli was returned from Madhya Pradesh by 270 speakers and Dhamdi from Maharashtra—1,560 speakers. It was learnt from local information that they were Chhattisgarhi speakers, so these have been classified as such. Gouriya was returned from West Bengal with 251 speakers. It was seen from individual slips that some of the returns had recorded Chhattisgarhi within brackets; Gouriya was, therefore, classified with Chhattisgarhi. Nagwanshi (5 speakers), Pando (6,322 speakers) and Panki (356 speakers) have all been returned from Madhya Pradesh. On the basis of local enquiries they were classified with Chhattisgarhi. Bilaspuri was returned from Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the total of returns being 2,875. The individuals were found on a scrutiny of slips to belong to Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh, a place from

where enterprising people have been found to have migrated to West Bengal, Bihar and Assam in search of jobs. All Bilaspuris are known to be Chhattisgarhi speakers. In the Linguistic Survey, however, Bilaspuri is noted classified under Punjabi, only because of Bilaspur State, now a District of Himachal Pradesh. So this Bilaspuri had to be a case of reclassification. Gowro returns were all from Assam (4,802 speakers) and scrutiny of slips showed that the speakers belonged to the Baiga tribe of Madhya Pradesh whose language Baigani is known to be classified under Chhattisgarhi. In the Linguistic Survey, however, Gowro comes only in the context of Dardic Family affiliations. So Gowro had to be reclassified.

Bangaru

Bangaru, one of the main dialects of Western Hindi of the Linguistic Survey will now be taken up. Four mother tongues *viz.*, Bangaru—115 speakers, Chamrali—2 speakers, Jati—31 speakers, and Deswali/Hariani—3,403 speakers, have been classified under Bangaru. Returns against both names *viz.*, Deswali and Hariani were recorded. But since according to classifications both referred to the same speech so both names have been combined and figures for speakers clubbed. Out of the four only one *viz.*, Chamrali was found to be a new name to the Linguistic Survey of India classification. Only 2 speakers of Bangaru were returned from Punjab. The mother tongue was tentatively classified.

There were 5 mother tongues including Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha—both names were kept since returns against both names were recorded—which could be classified under Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha. They are Bharatpuri (246 speakers), Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha (76,189 speakers), Mainpuri(11 speakers), Mathuri (2,831 speakers) and Pingal (52 speakers). Out of these only Mainpuri was found to be a new name while the rest were found attested in the Linguistic Survey. Mainpuri was returned from Uttar Pradesh and on enquiry individuals were found to have given the name of their district as mother tongue though they were Braj Bhasha speakers. So Mainpuri has been tentatively classified with Braj Bhasha.

12 mother tongues were found fit to be affiliated to *Bundelkhandi*. The details of the mother tongues are being given below.

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Bhadauri	1
2	Bundelkhandi	22,065
3	Gaoli	814
4	Kahari	738
5	Kirari	632
6	Koshti-Bundeli	5
7	Lodhanti	8
8	Lodhi	27,393
9	Nagpuri	1
10	Raghobanshi	2,484
11	Saheria	2
12	Towargarhi	4

Since all the mother tongue names given above are attested in the Linguistic Survey, it is not considered necessary to add any comments.

Lastly, *Hindi* or Hindi Proper or (Standard Hindi) which has been considered as a dialect of Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey may be taken up. It is found that a total of 43 mother tongues could be classified under it. It may, however, be stated here that by separately mentioning these mother tongues under Hindi, it is not meant that languages/dialects described above *i.e.*, Awadhi, Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha etc. are sister dialects so to say of this Hindi. On the contrary, the consideration that has weighed with us is, firstly, to present the description of 97 mother tongues as have been classified under Hindi language under different well-known dialects given in the Linguistic Survey and, secondly, to facilitate reading by resorting to descriptions of smaller groups. There was a third consideration, too; that whatever mother tongues for want of detailed data could not be affiliated to varieties of Hindi like Awadhi, Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha etc., but were to be considered as affiliated to one of them have been included under this wider language name Hindi.

In the following, therefore, details of mother tongues classified under Hindi are being shown.

HINDI LANGUAGE

Hindi

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Agrawali	T	2
2	Ahiri-Hindi	TR	4
3	Bairagi	T	1
4	Bhangari	T	3
5	Bharati	T	2,118
6	Bhateali Hindi		293
7	Budali		1
8	Burgaza	T	3
9	Chamari	T	2,225
10	Chameali Hindi		2
11	Cherwani	T	10
12	Deswali		427
13	Devanagari		342
14	Dogri Hindi		14
15	Etawali	T	3
16	Gadi Hindi		19
17	Hindi		123,025,489
18	Hindi Mandeali		496
19	Hindi Mehlogi	T	2
20	Hindi Pahari	T	5,741
21	Hindi Punjabi		32
22	Jamuali Hindi		14
23	Kanauri Hindi		1
24	Kashmiri Hindi		2
25	Khariboli		5,989,128
26	Kidki	T	2
27	Kosari	T	249
28	Koyri		2
29	Kurmi-Hindi	TR	1
30	Maina	T	14
31	Mehtar	T	3
32	Mundi	T	2
33	Muria-Hindi	TR	167
34	Nagari-Hindi		6,731
35	Nepali Hindi		1
36	Pachhimi Hindi		942
37	Pachhimi Hindi Pahari		5
38	Purbi		5,264
39	Rohtaki	T	8
40	Roman-Hindi	T	3
41	Sirmauri Hindi		107
42	Swadeshi	T	1
43	Tibia	T	1

There are 43 mother tongues in the above of which 22 are marked T or TR to show tentative classifications or reclassifications. The remaining 21 names are found attested in the Linguistic Survey, so there is no difficulty regarding their affiliations, etc. It would, however, be seen in the above list that there are many names which show a combination of two *viz.*, Bhateali Hindi, Chameali Hindi, Dogri Hindi, Gadi Hindi, Hindi Punjabi, etc. In fact these names in these particular combinations do not actually find a place in the Linguistic Survey but since each of the two names separately occurs in those classifications, we have assumed, in order to avoid too many markings of T cases, that these combined names are also attested in the Linguistic Survey though in fact a combination of two names is sometimes a source of confusion as to which of the two is more concerned. Therefore, even though these cases were not marked with T or TR, scrutiny and enquiries were made in all such cases. In such cases, however, like Bhateali Hindi or Gadi Hindi or Hindi Punjabi the purpose of an individual who may have originally spoken Bhateali or Gadiali or Punjabi, and yet have his mother tongue in this qualified form may have been a combination of (*i*) a conviction that his tongue

is part of Hindi and (*ii*) an allegiance to his original mother tongue.

We may now pass on to cases marked with T and TR in the above Table. It will be seen that there are 20 cases which were found new to the Linguistic Survey and were tentatively classified. There are 13 cases out of this 20 in which the number of speakers is negligible *i.e.*, 3 or less. These names are Agrawali, Bairagi, Bhangari, Burgaza, Etawali, Hindi Mehlogi, Kidki, Kurmi-Hindi, Mehtar, Mundi, Roman-Hindi, Swadeshi and Tibia. All of them were classified after the necessary scrutiny of slips and local information etc. So further comments on these 12 cases are superfluous. We may make a mention of the remainng cases. Bharati was returned by 2,118 speakers of which there were 2,116 from Uttar Pradesh. Enquiries showed that the individuals enumerated had given a name of Hindi as Bharati indicating that it is the language of Bharat *i.e.*, India. So it has been classified with Hindi. Chamari was returned by 2,225 speakers of which there were 1,900 from Maharashtra most of whom were enumerated in Aurangabad District where they are known to be Hindi speakers. Chamari was tentatively classified with Hindi. Cherwani was returned from Uttar Pradesh by 10 individuals. Enquiries showed that they were Hindi speakers. Kosari was returned by 249 speakers from Maharashtra who were found to be a section of the Ahir caste speaking Hindi. Kosari was classified as Hindi. Maina from Madhya Pradesh was returned by 14 speakers. Enquiries showed that individuals were Hindi speakers. It was classified with Hindi. Rohtaki returned by 8 speakers from Himachal Pradesh indicated name of district for mother tongue. The speech involved was Hindi. There are two cases of reclassification. Ahiri classified in the Linguistic Survey as a form of Malvi was found returned by Hindi speakers, and Muria—returned from Uttar Pradesh by 167 individuals—classified in the Linguistic Survey of India with Halabi was found as having been returned by Hindi speaking individuals who gave the name of the script in use as the name of their mother tongue. All these mother tongues, therefore, have been reclassified by us and names of all the three mother tongues rationalized by suffixing Hindi with a hyphen.

Next may be considered *Hindustani* which is given as one of the main dialects of Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey and which has been considered a variety of Hindi by us. Seven mother tongues including Hindustani have ben classified under Hindustani. They are Bondili (210 speakers), Hindustani (122,011 speakers), Indian (22 speakers), Kshatri (937 speakers), Paschima (8 speakers), Rohilkhandi (11 speakers) and Saharanpuri (1 speaker). Of these seven, two names were new to the Linguistic Survey. They are Indian and Paschima while the remaining were traceable in those lists. Indian was returned from Uttar Pradesh and reports were received that Hindustani was meant. Paschima was returned from West Bengal where, on scruitiny of slips, it was found that Hindustani was entered on slips in brackets. So these two tongues were tentatively classified.

Urdu

Urdu is a language specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. In the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications it is a dialect of Western Hindi. We have, however, considered it as a variety of Hindi for the reasons given before. Nine mother tongues including Urdu are classified under this Urdu. The details of the mother tongues are being given below.

Urdu

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Bahane	T	9
2	Islami	T	124
3	Mughaliya	T	4
4	Pakistani	T	6
5	Pinjari	T	93
6	Rekhti		19
7	Urdu		23,323,047
8	Dakani/Musalmani		215
9	Patani		1

Out of all the 9 names given above, 5 were new to the Linguistic Survey and tentatively classified (marked T) while the remaining four were attested. Bahane returned from Maharashtra and Pinjari returned from Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra were reported to have been returned by individuals belonging to a sub-caste of Urdu Speaking Muslims of the same name. So they were classified with Urdu. Islami returned from Gujarat was reported to have been returned from Urdu speaking individuals. Mughalia from Uttar Pradesh and Pakistani from Delhi and North-East Frontier Agency were also reported to have been returned by Urdu speakers. As such all these were tentatively classified with Urdu.

Punjabi

The region covered by the spread of this language has been described in the Linguistic Survey as the area where an overlapping of Dardic with old Lahnda with the parent of Western Hindi occurred. The area is roughly delimited between 74° of East Longitude in the West and the meridian—approx. 76.5° which passes through Sirhind of Punjab. Though the main concentration area of Lahnda of the Outer Sub-Branch has since fallen outside Indian territory, the post-Independence large scale immigration of population from the West to the East has made the problem of delimiting the Lahnda and Punjab areas within the existing State of Punjab more complicated. A fresh survey of the Punjabi speaking areas of the north-west has since become very desirable not only to revise the existing linguistic classifications but to obtain a precise language picture of the area. Punjabi is a language specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The total population of 10,950,826 has been enumerated as returning a total of 29 mother tongues which are classified under Punjabi language. The details of these mother tongues are being given below with the numbers of speakers.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

INNER SUB-BRANCH

Central Group

Punjabi

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Bagri		661
2	Bhateali		922
3	Bhattiani		8
4	Bilaspuri/Kahluri		27,229
5	Changru	T	5
6	Dogri		879,748
7	Gurdaspuri Pahari	T	3
8	Gurmukhi		130,772
9	Hoshiarpuri		85
10	Jamuali		758
11	Jatki-Punjabi		8
12	Jhangi	T	1
13	Kandiali		26
14	Kangri		7,808
15	Kashali	T	1
16	Lahori		3
17	Lande	T	5
18	Layalpuri	T	5
19	Nangeli	T	1
20	Nurpuri	T	1
21	Odanwali	T	6
22	Pahari Punjabi		24
23	Patiali Pahari	T	1
24	Punjabi		9,868,279
25	Rajputi	T	1
26	Rathauri		584
27	Rathi		2,866
28	Sadhori	T	3
29	Sikhi		12

Out of the 29 mother tongues given above, 12 have been marked with T. Theses names were new to Linguistic Survey of India Classifications and have been tentatively classified. The remaining 17 names have been found attested in the Linguistic Survey and need not be commented upon. The current situation of Punjabi needs a fresh assessment altogether through

extensive field investigations. The writer's own extensive tour in the Kangra Valley and the Dogri speaking area around Pathankot and Jammu during which short speech specimens from several places were taken and examined on the spot gave him the impression that Kangri-Kangra of the Linguisite Survey and Dogri appear to have several distinguishing traits by which it could perhaps be tentatively concluded that these two speeches deserve a separate sub-group for them and not just considered as varieties of Punjabi in the same manner as other varieties like Jalandhar Doabi or Majhi of Amritsar or Rathi are considered. Also Kangri would deserve special study *vis-a-vis* Dogri since it appears to have its own distinguishing traits with a considerable mixture of Western Pahari features.

Among those which have been tentatively classified, it will be seen that Jhangi, Kashali, Nangeli, Nurpuri, Patiali Pahari and Rajputi have each been returned by one speaker only. In most cases the name of the birth place has been returned as mother tongue. In case of Rajputi Dogri was meant. So all of them have been tentatively classified with Punjabi. Changru with 5 speakers and Odanwali with 6 speakers were returned from Punjab. Local inquiry pointed to Punjabi speech. Lande with 3 speakers was found to be the name of a script returned in place of the mother tongue which was Punjabi. Layalpuri with 5 speakers, Sadhori with 3 speakers and Gurudaspur Pahari with 3 speakers were all returned from Himachal Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips was done in each case and further enquiries were made. The individuals involved were found to be Punjabi speakers. So on the basis of scrutiny and enquiries all these mother tongues were classified with Punjabi.

Gujarati

Like Punjabi, Gujarati also has been described as on the borderland of Outer and Inner Sub-Branches of the Indo-Aryan where relationships of Gujarati with Sindhi through Kachchhi are determined. Rajasthani and Gujarati—specially Western Rajasthani—are supposed to be very closely connected and even considered to be sister dialects of old Western Rajasthani. Twenty-seven mother tongues have been returned in the Census which could be classified under Gujarati and the total number of speakers of all varieties of Gujarati are 20,304,464. Gujarati is a language specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. In the following the details of mother tongues are being given with speakers.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

INNER SUB-BRANCH

Central Group

Gujarati

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Balbanagiri	T	15
2	Bori		12
3	Gadaria	T	570
4	Ghisadi		1,776
5	Gujarati		20,105,864
6	Gujaru		24,577
7	Halai		10
8	Jaini		1,026
9	Kathiawadi		2,989
10	Khalpa	T	1
11	Khatri-Saurastra		1,790
12	Koli-Gujarati	TR	19
13	Kolchi	T	1004
14	Kshatriya-Gujarati	T	1
15	Mahar	T	18
16	Memani		708
17	Parsi		5,088
18	Patkari		1,287
19	Pattani		11
20	Ravli	T	1
21	Saurashtra		157,570
22	Saurashtri		114
23	Sorathi		1
24	Surti		1
25	Talavia	T	5
26	Tirbandi	T	20
27	Zoroastrian	T	4

Out of the 27 mother-tongues given above, 16 having no mark of tentative classification or reclassification (T or TR) have been found attested in the Linguistic Survey. Khatri was the mother-tongue return originally from Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat and the mother-tongue was also found to be a form of Saurashtri dialect of the Linguistic Survey. But Khatri returns were available in Maharashtra also which, on scrutiny, were considered unclassifiable. So it was decided to rationalize this mother-tongue as Khatri-Saurashtra. Of the remaining names which are classified in the Linguistic Survey of India further comment seems superfluous. There are, however, two mother tongues which deserve mention. Saurashtra has been returned by 157,570 speakers of which the largest returns are from the State of Madras (155,392). Equivalent of Saurasthra in the Linguistic Survey has been recorded as Saurashtri which is yet another name of Patnuli dialect of Gujarati spoken by the silk weaving community of Madras who are considered to have migrated from Gujarat to the south several centuries ago. On the basis of current preference for the name of their mother-tongue we have, however, adopted the name 'Saurashtra' and not Saurashtri. On account of several generations of association in the Dravidian Language area, the speech is supposed to have been strongly affected by Dravidian traits. We preferred to call that dialect of Gujarati with such traits as Saurashtra. Again it was found there were 103 persons from Maharashtra and 11 from Delhi who had returned Saurashtri as their mother-tongue but the variety was not Patnuli of Dravidian characteristics but the variety currently in vogue in Gujarat as the standard colloquial form. So it was decided to keep Saurashtri as indicative of a variety of current Gujarati Standard. Since in the Linguistic Survey Saurashtri has not been given in the context of Gujarati Standard variety this name could better be put in reclassified (TR) variety. But since Saurashtra as well as Saurashtri come eventually under Gujarati, therefore, in order to avoid confusing, it has been shown in the Tables as a case attested in Grierson under the standard form of Gujarati. Regarding Saurashtra, however, some interest has been shown, of late, on the technical aspects of this variety while the inclination to affiliate it with Marathi is also visible among some scholars In any case, some authoritative work on this variety of language remains to be done. Pending the same, however, we have to keep it under Gujarati according to the Linguistic Survey.

Out of the ten cases of tentative classification, Khalpa, Kshatriya-Gujarati and Ravli which have only 1 speaker against each may be omitted from comments. Balbanagiri was returned from Madras by 15 speakers. Scrutiny of slips showed that all were Gujarati Speaking individuals. Gadaria with 570 speakers was returned from Maharashtra and Gujarat. Sruitiny of slips and enquiries showed that the returns were given by Gujarati speaking persons. Kolchi was returned by 1,804 speakers from Gujarat. Enquiries showed that the individuals involved to the Kolcha Scheduled Tribe of Surat District and were Gujarati speakers. Similarly, Mahar returned from Gujarat by 18 speakers was found to have been returned by the Gujarati speaking individuals of a Scheduled Caste of the same name. Again Talavia was found to have been returned by 5 Gujarati speakers of a particular taluka of Gujarat. Tirbandi, returned by 20 speakers from Gujarat who belonged to the Scheduled Caste of the same name, were also Gujarati speaking. Zoroastrian from Maharashtra was found to have been returned by 4 speakers who were Parsi and were Gujarati speaking. Koli was returned by 19 speakers from Gujarat. Enquiries showed that the individuals belonged to the Gujarati speaking Scheduled Tribe of the same name in Gujarat. Since in the Linguistic Survey Koli has been classified as a dialect of Marathi, it had to be reclassified. In order to distinguish this from the Marathi form of Koli the name was rationalized and 'Gujarati' was suffixed to it.

Bhili and Khandeshi

Mother tongue returns classifiable under Bhili and Khandeshi—the languages of the Central Group of the Inner Sub-Branch—may be taken up together. The speeches of borderland areas always pose ticklish problems of affiliation. Bhili and Khandeshi occupying a borderland position of the three languages *viz.*, Gujarati, Marathi and Rajasthani, present such problems. According to the Linguistic Survey, the Bhili and Khandeshi groups of dialects have been found more closely related to Rajasthani and Gujarati than to Marathi. In Khandeshi, a preponderance of Marathi traits is admitted on account of

Khandeshi's spread further towards the Marathi region. Yet according to the Linguistic Survey the basic structure of Khandeshi is found to be related more closely to Gujarati and Rajasthani. The situation indeed calls for a detailed survey so that reliable data on the current situation may be procured for a suitable assessment. Pending the same, however, the Linguistic Survey serves as the only reference.

36 mother-tongues including Bhili were returned as classifiable under Bhili, the details of which are given below.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

INNER SUB-BRANCH

Central Group

Bhili

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1.	Adivasi-Bhili	T	7
2.	Baglani		2
3.	Baori		2,080
4.	Barel		173,479
5.	Bavchi		3
6.	Bhilali		349,312
7.	Bhili		769,340
8.	Bhilodi		59,243
9.	Bhimchaura	T	129
10.	Byadha	T	49
11.	Charani		192
12.	Chodhari		59,732
13.	Dhanki		375
14.	Dhodia		30,571
15.	Dungari		162
16.	Dubli		14
17.	Gamti Gavit		38,168
18.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna		84,776
19.	Kotali		455
20.	Kotvali		2,794
21.	Magari		21
22.	Mawchi		42,837
23.	Naikadi		1,404
24.	Neelishikari	T	223
25.	Padvi	T	216
26.	Panchali		459
27.	Pardhi		10,258
28.	Pawri		28,593
29.	Pittala Bhasha	T	131
30.	Ranati		8
31.	Tadavi		4,097
32.	Takankari		9
33.	Takari	T	101
34.	Vasava		12,905
35.	Wagdi		756,786
36.	Walvi		595

Out of the 36 mother tongues noted above, 7 (marked T) were new names while the remaining 29 were found attested in the Linguistic Survey. We need not go into the details of all these classified cases but one or two deserve mention. Bhili and Bhilodi, though given separately, should actually have been represented by one name rationalized as Bhili/Bhilodi. But on account of large number of returns against each—more than 50,000 in each case-both the names have been allowed to be represented though there is no suggestion of a change in their linguistic position. The second name deserving a note is Kokna/Kokni/Kukna. It was found that returns were available against all the three names. Moreover, all these three names of the same tribe appear in the President's Order. This mother tongue could be equated to Konkani (2) as was described in the Linguistic Survey as Bhil dialect (no. 677/691). It is suspected that the Linguistic Survey name was not a correct transcription of the variety of speech involved; it should have been Kokni to judge from the geographical areas of prevalence specified by Grierson.

Among the new names Adivasi was returned by 7 speakers from Gujarat. On enquiry they were found to be Bhili. Since there were other Adivasi returns from other States in which the Adivasi mother tongue was found to be unclassifiable, these returns from Gujarat were tentatively classified as Bhili and the name was rationalized by suffixing Bhili to the name of the mother tongue. Bhimchaura was returned by 129 individuals from Tripura. Individual slips were scrutinized and it was found that Bhil tribe was entered in the slips. In addition, mother tongue Bhili was written within brackets. So Bhimchaura was classified with Bhili. Padvi was returned by a total of 216 individuals enumerated in Gujarat and Maharashtra. On enquiry the individuals were found to belong to Mawchi. So Padvi has been classified with Bhili. Byadha was found to be returned by 49 Bhil individuals from Madhya Pradesh and was classified with Bhili. Neelishikari (223 speakers) and Pittala Bhasha (131 speakers) were returned from Andhra Pradesh. Enquiries were made and speech specimens collected. The variety of speech collected was understood to be Paradhi. So these have been classified with Bhili. Takari returned by 101 speakers from Maharashtra was reported to be Paradhi. So it was classified with Bhili.

Khandeshi

Khandeshi has been represented by five mother tongues of which largest returns are against Ahirani 363,780. Khandeshi has been described on the basis of the language belonging to Khandesh district of former Bombay Presidency. Otherwise it is known by another name Ahirani, the language of the Ahirs or cow-herds. The next large return is against Dangi (60,558) which is also considered a dialect of Khandeshi in the Linguistic Survey. The remaining returns are Khandeshi (3,692 speakers), Dhodgujari (48 speakers) and Chitodi (22 speakers). All these mother tongue names, however, are attestable in the Linguistic Survey.

Rajasthani

Rajasthani language with its several dialects has been included in the Central Group of Inner Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family of languages. The area of spread of this language is supposed to cover roughly the State of Rajasthan. The name Rajasthani was adopted by Grierson for the purpose of the Linguistic Survey. Previously the languages of the area were known under general name of Hindi. The area covered by this language being much too vast, the differences are likely to be quite wide in speeches between one part of the country and especially on the borderlands of languages of the Outer Sub-Branch and of the Inner Sub-Branch. For instance, according to the Linguistic Survey the main Western Rajasthani dialect *viz.*, Marwari has been described as having closer affinities with Sindhi—a language of the Outer Sub-Branch, while on the other, Mewati and Ahirwati dialect of North-Eastern Rajasthani and Malvi and Nimadi of South-Eastern Rajasthani are noted to have close affinities with Western Hindi of the Central Group. As stated earlier in connection with Western Hindi, Sauraseni Prakrit and Sauraseni Apabhramsha—the earlier forms of Western Hindi—had exercised considerable influence on the speeches of Eastern Rajasthan also. As such the possibility of Eastern Rajasthani belonging to Western Hindi also cannot be entirely dismissed. Linguists believe that Western Rajasthani (*i.e.*, Marwari and Gujarati) is derived from the same source language to which the name 'Old Western Rajasthani' has been given. All the same the affinities of Marwari with Sindhi cannot be discarded. And yet with our present knowledge it is not possible to determine otherwise the exact position of Eastern Rajasthani speeches *vis-a-vis* Western Hindi and Western Rajasthani. The Rajasthani language area is not yet well-defined. Although I have not thought fit to make any departure from Grierson, it should be remembered that a precise delimitation of the linguistic position is not available in Grierson either. Hence Rajasthani has been treated in our Scheme also as an independent language of the Central Group and the figures for the language have been shown separately.

A total of 73 mother tongues including Rajasthani were classified under Rajasthani. The total number of speakers returned against all Rajasthani mother tongues was 14,933,016. The details are being given below.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

INNER SUB-BRANCH—CENTRAL GROUP

Rajasthani

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speaker
1	2		3
1	Agarwali		15
2	Ahiri		1,595
3	Ahirwati		21,119
4	Ajmeri		580
5	Alwari	T	18
6	Bachadi		277
7	Bagri-Rajasthani		309,903
8	Bangala	T	21
9	Banjari		592,654
10	Betuli		5
11	Bhopali		10
12	Bhoyari		5,388
13	Bhuani		211
14	Bikaneri		47
15	Chaurasi		436
16	Chhekari	T	8
17	Dhanderi		13
18	Dhandi		327
19	Dhundhari		1,591,826
20	Dingal		9
21	Gadia Lohari	T	33
22	Gadoli	T	45
23	Godwari		136
24	Gojri		209,327
25	Goolla	T	459
26	Gujari		1,911
27	Gujjari		5,137
28	Gurvi		10
29	Harauti		561,034
30	Hattiya Ki Boli	T	21
31	Jaipuri		81,514
32	Jammuval Gojri		7
33	Jesalmeri	T	9
34	Jhamral	T	125
35	Jodhpuri		60
36	Kalbeli	T	803
37	Khairari		111,050
38	Kanchi Wari	T	4,422
39	Khandvi	T	22
40	Kir		18
41	Kishangarhi		8,608
42	Kora-Banjari	TR	29
43	Lamani/Lambadi		679,363
44	Lashkari	T	3
45	Lohari-Rajasthani		338
46	Mahajani-Rajasthani		10
47	Maharajshahi	T	3
48	Mahesri		209
49	Malvi		1,142,478
50	Marwari		6,242,449
51	Marwari Gondi		28
52	Mejwari	T	3,964
53	Mathuri-Banjari	TR	2,750
54	Mewati		48,427
55	Mewari		1,853,769
56	Nagarchal		28,637
57	Nagauri		32
58	Naiki-Banjari		157
59	Nimadi		528,172
60	Oswali		2
61	Palvi	T	264
62	Patvi		37
63	Rajasthani		804,274
64	Rajwati		73
65	Rajhari		706
66	Rajputani		4,900
67	Rajwari		81
68	Shekhawati		22,160
69	Sipari		487
70	Sondwari		59,433
71	Tanda		36
72	Thali		475
73	Ujaini		57

It will be seen that out of 73 mother tongues classified under Rajasthani, 18 are tentatively classified (T), or reclassified (T.R.). Of these again, 16 were new to the Linguistic Survey while the classification of two had to be modified. The remaining mother tongues *i.e.*, 55 in number are attested in the Linguistic Survey. There being returns against both mother tongues *viz.*, Lamani and Lambadi, both indicating the same variety of speech, figures have been clubbed and exhibited against Lamani/Lambadi. According to the Linguistic Survey, Lamani or Lambadi is only another name for Banjari, yet on account of quite a large number of returns having been received against Banjari and Lamani/Lambadi separately, it was decided to retain both. Moreover, it was noticed that Lamani/Lambadi returns were maximum from Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, 559,326 out of a total of 679,363 while Banjari returns were only 11,456. Maharashtra and Mysore returned the maximum number of Banjari speakers ; a total of 550,058 from these two States alone out of the all-India total for Banjari of 592,654. This showed the preferential use of one name in a particular area. Both the names were returned. Linguistic information on Banjari as a whole, however, is incomplete. The community known by the same name, a scheduled tribe supposed to be still largely nomadic although several sections of them have more or less taken to settled ways of life and their speech belonging to the Rajasthani language is known to have been affected by the languages of the regions where the communities stayed for long periods. Similar has been the case with Lamani/Lambadi. Speeches of these varieties of languages are returned from no less than seven States and are found in great or small numbers from as far apart as Himachal Pradesh in the north through Rajasthan down to the south of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. A study of these speeches along with the area of spread should be of great value. Similar is the situation of the Gujar speeches all over India. Three alternative names of Gujjar speeches are recorded in the Linguistic Survey. They are Gujuri, Gujari and Gujjari. In the 1961 Census three distinct names have been returned as mother tongues. They are Gojri, Gujari and Gujjari being primarily returned from Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and Punjab respectively. Though all the three mother tongues have been classified under Rajasthani on the basis of the Linguistic Survey yet like Banjari or Lamani/Lambadi, it should be equally useful to take up an area study of the Gujar tribe also in respect of their speeches along the areas of their spread.

Regarding cases of tentative classification, it will be seen from the table given above that out of 16 names not indicated in the Linguistic Survey, 9 have been returned from Rajasthan alone. These are Alwari (18 speakers), Chhekari (8 speakers), Gadia Lohari (33 speakers), Khanchi Wari (4,422 speakers) Khandvi (22 speakers), Maharajshahi (3 speakers), Mejwari (3,964 speakers), Lashkari (3 speakers) and Palvi (262 speakers). As stated earlier the writer did not have the opportunity to make a tour of Rajasthan. The S.C.O., Rajasthan, on the basis of information available to him sent his recommendations and opinions on the above cases which we adopted. These 9 names have been tentatively classified under Rajasthani accordingly. Of the remaining cases, Bangala was returned from Himachal Pradesh by 21 speakers who on enquiry were found to have formed a section of the Banjari tribe speaking Banjari. So Bangala has been tentatively classified under Rajasthani. Gadoli returned from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was found to have been returned by Rajasthani speaking individuals of Gadolia, a nomadic tribe. Goolla was returned from Andhra Pradesh by 459 speakers. A speech specimen was collected and was found akin to Banjari belonging to Rajasthani. Hattiya Ki Boli was returned from Madhya Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips showed that Hattiya Ki Boli *i.e.*, Bazar or market-speech was meant to be a name given to Malvi in the areas where the individuals of Hattiya Ki Boli were enumerated. So Hattiya Ki Boli was classified with Rajasthani. Jesalmeri was returned by 9 persons from Gujarat and as a scrutiny of slips revealed that the place of birth was given as mother tongue name as well, it was classified with Rajasthani. Jhamral was returned from Madhya Pradesh by 125 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and enquiry showed that Jhamral was a synonym for Mang, the name of a Scheduled Caste whose speech was Malvi. Jhamral was classified with Rajasthani. Kalbeli returned from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh by a total of 803 individuals was on scrutiny and enquiry found to be a synonym of Nati. It was classified with Rajasthani. There were 29 Kora returns from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen was collected which was found akin to Banjari as spoken by Andhra Pradesh Banjara. According to the linguistic Survey, however, Kora was either the same as Korava of Tamil or Koda/Kora an Austric language. So these Kora returns had to be reclassified as Banjari and the name of the mother tongue had to be rationalized to distinguish it from another mother tongue return as Koda/Kora. Similarly Mathuri returns from Maharashtra amounted to 2,750. On enquiry they were found to belong to a section of Banjara tribe. According to the Linguistic Survey Mathuri is a dialect of Braj Bhakha. But these Mathuri returns of Maharashtra had to be reclassified under Rajasthani.

The remaining mother tongues under the Indo-Aryan Branch have been given the name *Pahari Group* in the Linguistic Survey. This group includes three main languages which are Eastern Pahari or Nepali or Khas-Kura, Central Pahari and Western Pahari. Pahari means 'belonging to the mountain': evidently a very convenient name for all Indo-Aryan languages/dialects spreading from Bhadrawah in the West to Nepal in the East. According to Grierson the earliest speeches of the tract should have been ancestor of the modern Munda languages. The second wave of settlers have been Tibeto-Burman and the latest the Indo-Aryan speakers who worked their way northwards into the Himalayas from the plains in the south. Before the movement of these Indo-Aryan speakers from Indian plains, however, the Dardic speaking Khasas who were outside the pale of Hindu society though they were Aryans spread along the Western Himalayas to the eastern mountainous tracts. As late as the 16th century they are supposed to have advanced in a Gorkha invasion into Nepal and established Gorkha rule and their language 'Khas Kura' (language of the Khas tribe) in that kingdom. These Khasas were, however, Hinduised by the Indo-Aryan speakers from India—most of whom were from Rajputana and the speech brought by these Hindu immigrants almost completely usurped the original Khasa language and became transformed into modern Pahari speeches in which the Khasa or Dardic element is found to diminish as one travels eastwards. The region covered by the Pahari languages is, as will be seen, as vast as linguistic information on it is inadequate. The problems of language contact and assessment of Munda and Dardic elements in the Pahari speeches should present scope for much work in the areas.

Pahari, as stated above, in general means 'belonging or pertaining to the mountain' and as such there was lot of scope for vagueness in census enquiries. The word Pahari would cover a tribe or speech to whatever areas they might belong in the Himalayas with the result that Pahari mother tongue returns alone account for 977,416 speakers. There was no way of dividing these returns into three broad languages, *viz.*, Eastern, Central or Western Pahari. So on account of lack of any such specification, 'Pahari' was rationalized as Pahari-Unspecified. A total of 89 mother tongues was brought under the Pahari Group of which the largest number 62 mother tongues was classified under Western Pahari. Eastern Pahari of the Linguistic Survey has been represented mainly by Nepali. Though the home of Nepali speakers falls outside Indian territory yet since the number of Nepali returns including Gorkhali in the Census is quite large and occurs from almost all the States and Union Territories except Manipur and since there has always been intimate linguistic contact between the Indo-Aryan languages of India and Nepali which has been the language of the ruling house in that State, it is but reasonable to disuess the mother tongues under Nepali as closely connected with Indian languages. Though Nepali and Gorkhali signify the same variety of speech yet on account of equally large returns against both names they appear separately in the tables. Darhi, another variety of Nepali, was returned from Maharashtra. There was one individual from Andhra Pradesh who returned Thaper as mother tongue and was found to be a Gorkhali speaker. So Thaper was tentatively classified as Nepali. *Central Pahari* of the Linguistic Survey is represented by two main dialects *viz.*, Kumauni and Garhwali. Both have been returned as mother tongues. There are 16 mother tongues which were classified under Central Pahari and of which 8 fall under Kumauni and the remainder under Garhwali. The mother tongues under each *i.e.*, Kumauni and Garhwali are shown in the following two separate tables.

Kumauni

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Almori	T	24
2	Johari		8
3	Kamargam	T	1
4	Kumauni		1,030,075
5	Nainitali	T	21
6	Pahari Almorah	T	1
7	Pashchimi	T	123
8	Ramgarhiya		1

Garhwali

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Dondiyali	T	1
2	Garhwali		809,746
3	Goodi	T	9
4	Kunkhardong	T	5
5	Laheha	T	1
6	Pahari U.P.		203
7	Riyasati	T	1
8	Tehri		1

There are 5 names in each group which are new to the Linguistic Survey and are marked T. Out of these two in Kumauni and three in Garhwali have 1 speaker each, and may be left out of consideration here. The tentative classifications were done after usual scruitiny or enquiry. Almori was returned from 5 States and Union Territories and was only found to be another name used for Kumauni, since the district name of Almorah would specify a variety of Kumauni. Nainitali was also a similar case and was found to be returned only by Kumauni speakers. Pashchimi was returned by 123 speakers from Uttar Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips showed that the return was made by Kumauni speakers. It was tentatively calssified with Kumauni. Goodi with 9 speakers and Kunkhardong with 5 speakers were returned from Uttar Pradesh. The scrutiny of slips showed Garhwali and they were classified accordingly.

Western Pahari—This language has been represented by as many as 62 mother tongue returns in the census. The major portion of speeches coming under Western Pahari is returned from the State of Himachal Pradesh and areas of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab adjoining the State of Himachal Pradesh. In the Linguistic Survey Western Pahari consists of several distinct dialects (9 groups have been specified) while 1961 Census has returned a large number of mother tongues. Partly because of the special feature of the mountainous terrain in which groups remain more or less isolated due to difficulties of communication and partly because of the area formerly being divided in spearate princely states among which there would normally be less of communication from one state to the other, names of speeches after the name of different States like Chameali, Mandeali, Sirmauri etc., or even small areas like Jaunsar, Bawar, Giripar, Dhari etc., came to be associated with different names of speeches. In Linguistic Survey of India Vol. IX, Part IV page 374, it has been recorded that "it may at once be stated that in some cases the differences between Group and Group are very slight". It would, therefore, be not unreasonable to suspect that distinction of the order of 9 groups of dialects to the extent of 30 distinct sub-dialects as have been specified in the Linguisitic Survey of India Classifications was rather on the high-side. But unfortunately virtually no further data are available on the speeches of the area and the Linguisitic Survey alone has to be kept as the basis. Census returns from Himachal Pradesh presented a difficult situation in the beginning. A large number of names had been presented through enumeration which even on a preliminary scrutiny were found to be spurious and processed suitably. Even so quite a few returns presented difficulty. But with the aid of the indefatigable SCO of the State, Shri R.C. Pal Singh, and his well informed colleagues who, as area officers had the experience of many of the areas of Himachal Pradesh, the enumeration slips were resorted and checked. Reports from different areas were collected and even many of the informants were interrogated and their speech specimens scrutinized. It was possible

in this way to make tentative classifications of many mother tongue returns. The special features of the terrain favouring inaccessibility and isolation came as a blessing in disguise. It was possible to make safe guesses about the name of a speech if the exact locality of the individual enumerated could be ascertained, since the chances of people of various areas getting mixed up were much smaller than usual. It is, however, necessary to keep in mind that the Western Pahari area as a whole still remains largely unexplored in respect of speeches and as such the tentative classifications offered here are all open to verification and further work.

In the following table are given details of all the 62 mother tongues which have been classified under Western Pahari. Out of this total 31 names were traced to the Linguistic Survey while the remaining 31 were new and offered tentative classifications on the strength of scrutiny of individual slips and local enquiries. Before these mother tongues are discussed, mention may be made of one which has not been included in this list. It is Mahasu Pahari returned by 25,668 persons. Mahasu district of Himachal Pradesh was formed after Independence and after the merger of small princely states with Union of India before which the name Mahasu was not associated with any geographical area or speech. 'Mahasu' occurs in the religious observances of the area and Mahasu is considered by the inhabitants as their most exalted deity presiding over all their affairs and activities. So the new district took its name after the deity of the areas. The people of Mahasu district, therefore, irrespective of other names of speeches hitherto known appear to have decided the name of their mother tongue as Mahasu only. Thus from Mahasu district alone—specially from the Tehsils of Chaupal and Jubbal—as many as 25,508 persons returned Mahasu as their mother tongue and no other. Mahasu was thus a new name to the Linguistic Survey and includes in it at least three main speech areas specified in the Survey. These three were Handuri, Siraji ; *i.e.*, Simla Siraji and Sirmauri. Thus Mahasu in a general way could be classified only under these three specified speeches. But for our work all returns were analysed and it was found that even after distributing them among these three speeches there still remained some which were unexplained. It was therefore considered inappropriate to include Mahasu Pahari for statistical purposes within Western Pahari. It could, however, be considered as included in Pahari-Unspecified but since the majority of the returns could be ascertained for affiliation with some known speech or the other, it was not considered proper to include all of more than 25,000 numbers of Mahasu Pahari in the unspecified category. In our scheme, therefore, Mahasu Pahari has been mentioned separately and its numbers have been included at the group level of Pahari. *

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

INNER SUB-BRANCH

Pahari Group

Western Pahari

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue		Speakers
1	2		3
1	Ad Dharmi	T	1
2	Arki Pahari	T	11
3	Babari	T	2
4	Babar Pahari	T	4
5	Bagalyoni	T	5
6	Baghati		3,976
7	Baghli Pahari	T	69
8	Bakhli		5
9	Balsani Pahari	T	7
10	Bansabali	T	970
11	Bansyari	T	359
12	Bashahri		517
13	Bhadrawahi		33,533
14	Bhagali	T	1
15	Bhagri Pahari	T	1
16	Bhajer	T	1
17	Bhalesi		175
18	Bharmauri/Gaddi		56,226
19	Bhateali Bharmauri		6
20	Bhateali Chamba	T	5
21	Bhateali Gadi		32
22	Bugluyani	T	8
23	Chamba Pahari	T	3
24	Chameali		43,690
25	Chaupali	T	2
26	Churahi		43,748
27	Churahi Gadi		14
28	Dhamyani	T	1
29	Dharampari Pahari	T	2
30	Gadi Chameali		1,098
31	Handuri		138
32	Jaunsari		54,132
33	Jubbali	T	358
34	Kiunthali		133
35	Kotgarhi		1
36	Kului		49,859
37	Kumharsaini	T	2
38	Kunihari Pahari	T	3
39	Kuthari		28
40	Kutiyali Pahari	T	22
41	Mahlogi	T	5,093
42	Mandeali		227,347
43	Mandi		9
44	Mangali	T	1
45	Nalagarhi	T	7
46	Padari		6,359
47	Pahari Dehra Dun	T	25
48	Pahari Kotkhai		1
49	Pahari Suketi		168
50	Pangwali		8,195
51	Pondri	T	2
52	Rampuri		7
53	Simla Pahari	T	32
54	Siraji		2
55	Siraji-Inner Siraji		6,859
56	Sirmauri		111,389
57	Sodochi		5
58	Solon Pahari	T	6
59	Soracholi		2
60	Suketi		4,906
61	Tara Devi Pahari	T	2
62	Theogi Pahari	T	1

Thirty-one mother tongues which have been traced in the Linguistic Survey do not stand in need of comment. Among the new cases there are seven mother tongues viz., Ad Dharmi, Bhagali, Bhagri Pahari, Bhajer, Dhamyani, Mangali and Theogi Pahari which returned one speaker each. Similarly there were 5 mother tongues *i.e.*, Babari, Chaupali, Dharmapuri Pahari, Kumharsaini and Tara Devi Pahari which had two speakers each. All these cases were tentatively classified on the basis of details available from the enumeration slips from which the particular locality or Tehsil from which the individual hailed was available. After this it was possible to find the known speech of the particular Tehsil or locality and then to classify the name of mother tongue under that speech. The specific speeches under which these mother tongues have been classified are noted in Note 2 of the flyleaf to C-V Table of Himachal Pradesh (See Appendix II)*. In cases of Arki Pahari (11 speakers), Bagalyoni (5 speakers), Baghli Pahari (69 speakers), Bugluyani (8), Kunihari Pahari (3), Mahlogi (5,093 speakers) and Nalagarhi (7 speakers), the individual slips were scrutinized, localities ascertained and enquiries made as a result of which it was found that all the mother tongue names signified speeches akin to Handuri. So all these names were tentatively classified under Handuri. Similar steps were taken in other cases of tentative classifications. They were of the following order. Balsani Pahari (7 speakers), Jubbali (358 speakers) and Simla Pahari (32 speakers) were classified with Siraji *i.e.*, Simla Siraji of the Linguistic Survey. Bansbali (970 speakers), Bansyari (359 speakers), Bhateali Chamba (5 speakers) and Chamba Pahari (8 speakers) were classified with Chameali.

As has already been stated, about a million speakers had to be classified under Pahari-Unspecified since the mother tongues involved could not be classified under known names for want of detail. Thus with regard to Binhari (14 speakers), Himachali (596 speakers,) Kangri Pahari (908 speakers), Kashmiri Pahari (57 speakers), Mahajani (later rationalized as Mahajani-Western Pahari with 53 speakers) and Pachhimi Pahari (55,327 speakers), further details could not be specified beyond their affiliation to the Pahari Group, so they were all classified under Pahari-Unspecified.

There now remain six mother tongues which need special mention. These include the classical language Sanskrit and the names of some of the known middle Indo-Aryan languages like Ardhamagadhi, Pali and Prakrit. Sanskrit is a language specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. It has also been returned as mother tongue by 2,542 individuals. The individuals returning Sanskrit as their mother tongue are enumerated in as many as 15 States and Union Territories. It will not be unreasonable to presume that Sanskrit is hardly a spoken language and the returns are more an expression of a wish than of fact. Two names Vedic and Vedpali—one individual each from Rajasthan—were also recorded as mother tongue and reported to have meant Sanskrit.

Like Sanskrit, names of middle Indo-Aryan languages were also recorded. Thus Ardhamagadhi was returned by 19 individuals from Maharashtra, and Prakrit by 5 persons from Madras. Pali was, however, returned from several States, *viz.*, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. The total number of individuals enumerated was 93. These returns, however, have hardly any linguistic significance. Strange are the ways of ambition.

Though a brief reference has been made earlier to mother tongues which have fallen in the categories of (*i*) Foreign mother tongues, and (*ii*) mother tongues considered Unclassifiable, it may be profitable to discuss one or two points before this note on the preliminary analysis of census language data is brought to a close.

In respect of Foreign mother tongues there was no way of conducting any verification on the information collected on enumeration slips since the slips did not contain any details beyond the country or even continent of birth. No details about the individuals could be ascertained. It was therefore decided to leave most of the foreign mother tongue names as such except where the same language appeared to have been returned in different names. All these names signifying one language were, therefore, combined and figures for speakers clubbed together. Since the names of countries or even continents like Swiss, European, Australian, etc., were given for names of mother tongues, it was decided to make broad geographical divisions in order to show the distribution of mother tongues appropriate to such geographical regions. Thus five broad divisions were made. They were Asia, Africa, America, Oceania and Europe and mother tongues belonging to each were distributed accordingly (See Annexure II)*. Altogether 103 mother tongues have been classified foreign. The total population against these languages came to be 315,466. Of these mother tongues, as will be seen in Annexure I† of this note, English has been returned by the largest number of speakers, the figures against it being 223,781. Mother tongues belonging to Asian countries outside India are 40 in number while those belonging to Europe are 38. In the context of the history of our country and our association with English speaking people the number of English speakers returning English as mother tongue does not call for special comment. According to the latest Official Language Act of 1963 of the Union Government (*vide* notification of the Gazette of India, dated 11th May 1963) English has been declared as the official language of the country in addition to Hindi. From Bilingualism returns it was calculated that 11,021,610 persons have given English as their subsidiary tongue.

In Annexure II* of this note a list of mother tongues considered unclassifiable has been given. Since even after scrutiny it was found that these mother tongues could not be affiliated to any known language, it was considered proper to mark these names as Unclassified. There are 527 cases of Unclassified mother tongues embracing a total of 62,432 speakers. The list, however, includes those mother tongues which though classified in the Linguistic Survey of India have been considered as either Unclassified gipsy languages or Unclassified argots. According to Grierson, these Unclassified languages are " all mixtures of various forms of speech, but they possess one characteristic in common–that they nearly all seem to have a Dravidian basis" ‡.

It is also stated that the gipsies are mostly bilinguals or even trilinguals and preserve their own speech also to a certain extent. Since the situation regarding all these languages deserves a reassessment through fresh studies it was decided to keep them in this ' Unclassified ' category. The names of mother tongues considered as gipsy languages or argots in the Linguistic Survey of India are given in the following list.

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Baisiya	27
2	Beldari	2,702
3	Beriya	144
4	Bhamti	3
5	Dombari	10
6	Garudi	101
7	Gulgulia	20
8	Kanjari	1,810
9	Kolhati	952
10	Kuchbandhi	12
11	Ladi	94
12	Malari	10
13	Nati	230
14	Odki	158
15	Pasi	28
16	Pendhari	11
17	Sansi	467
18	Sasi	1
19	Sikalgari	533

There are three more names which occur among the Unclassed mother tongues and deserve mention. They are Andamanese, Yero and Onge. The Andamanese Group of languages has been considered unclassed in the Linguistic Survey of India. All the above names belong to the Andamanese Group and of these three Andamanese and Yero belong to one language of the Great Andamans while Onge is another independent language of the Little Andaman Group. Andamanese including Yero is now an almost dying language since the speakers of these tongues are on the verge of extinction. In the 1961 Census only 19 of them were enumerated. The Onge language is spoken by the tribe of the same name which inhabits the Little Andaman Island—95 kilometres south of Port Blair. The writer had the occasion of doing linguistic work among the Onge when some data was collected*. The area being completely monolingual until recently required a longer period of study. Yet whatever the writer could make out from the data available to him made it plain that the speech did not show affinities with any of the language families of India. In a few traits, however, the speech offered favourable comparisons with the Papuan languages of New Guinea. But the writer would rather reserve any decision on this problem for another study of the speech in the field which is proposed to be taken up shortly.

From a study of the numbers of speakers of some of the Unclassified mother tongues, it would be seen that out of the total of 527 mother tongues there are as many as 210 mother tongues with no more than 2 or 1 speaker each. There are 151 names which have only one speaker each. These should be spared serious consideration and summarily marked spurious. In the remaining cases, however, it should be perhaps worthwhile to initiate further enquiries lest there should be some interesting cases of new varieties which might otherwise be left out of study. In any case such enquiries would be showing the way to subsequent census operations when attempts could be made further to reduce the number of Unclassified names.

Concluding remarks

The preliminary scrutiny of census data now comes to a close. It would be helpful at this stage to recapitulate in the following abstract the reconstructed picture of the census language data of 1961.

* Paper on Phonological Study of the Onge Speech was prepared by the writer and accepted by the Director, Anthropological Survey of India, for Publication in 1960. It has, however, not been published yet.

*See Annexure III at pages CCXXX to CCXXXVIII of Vol. I, INDIA, Part II C(ii)-Language Tables.

*Vol. I, INDIA, Part II-C(ii)-Language Tables.

* Vol. I, India,(pages ccxxvii to ccxxix) Part II-C (ii) Language Tables.
† Vol. I, India, (page ccxxviii) Part II-C (ii) Language Tables.
‡ I.S.I. Vol. I Part I. page 186.

Serial No.	Description	No. of mother tongues	Total No. of speakers
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of mother tongues returns of the country	1,652	438,936,918
2.	No. of mother tongues attested in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India Classifications	572	436,224,545
3.	No. of mother tongues not traced in the Linguistic Survey of India and tentatively classified	400	426,076
4.	No. of mother tongues attested in the Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively reclassified	50	1,908,399
5.	No. of mother tongues considered Unclassifiable	527	62,432
6.	Foreign mother tongues	103	315,466

In the Union Territory of North-East Frontier Agency the mother tongue questions were applied to only 38,705 individuals out of a total population of 336,558 according to 1961 Census. A schematic map of the main communities of NEFA is published in part II-C(ii)Vol. I, India. The population of India including that of NEFA was 439,234,771 in 1961. If the remaining unenumerated population of NEFA for mother tongues which is 297,853 is added to the total number of speakers as has been returned against 1,652 mother tongues, the total population of India is accounted for.

It will be seen that out of 1,652 mother tongues, 572 were attested in the Linguistic Survey. This works up to a percentage of about 34.62 which may not appear to be encouraging on technical considerations. Even if 103 foreign mother tongues are taken out of consideration the percentage does not exceed 37. On the other hand if the population covered by these 527 mother tongues is considered it will be seen that almost the entire population, *i.e.*, 99.38 per cent is accounted. On the other hand, the new names tentatively classified or reclassified or unclassified all add up to an impressively large number (977) but relates to a statistically negligible total population. Out of these 977 tongues again as many as 527 apply to an insignificant total population (62,432). Then again it will not do to overlook the fact that the great bulk of the population is covered by the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. They amount to 382,457,047 which is about 87.13 per cent of the total population. The point sought to be made here is that linguistic or technical importance of the problems is hardly commensurate with their statistical weightage. Besides two opposing streams are very much in evidence which complicate the psychological situation and blur the edges of a scientific inquiry. On the one hand there is the anxiety to attain prestige by identifying oneself with a major language. On the other there is the inverted pride in exclusiveness and the anxiety to appear different, not to speak of the lure of benefits assured to linguistic minorities by the Constitution. I trust I have been able to pose the problems and problems are possibly more important than their solutions. The present analysis enables us to put the finger on the problem areas and shows the way how census records can be systematically utilised to reach down to level of a tract, taluk or village for investigations. The foregoing analysis has brought out afresh some of the outstanding problems and some new ones besides, which corroborate earlier work. Some of the problems are recapitulated below.

The major regional languages of the country and their main dialects or varieties need basic linguistic analysis according to modern descriptive techniques supported by a sufficiency of illustrative material. A step in this direction was taken by the Registrar General who invited Professors of Linguistics in different Universities and other reputed linguistic scholars to collaborate in a project of preparing at least skeleton grammars with illustrative material, a basic standard vocabulary, a collection of disconnected sentences and connected texts on the 14 languages specified in Indian Constitution. The response has been good. It was originally proposed to publish the compilation of all the grammars with their vocabulary simultaneously with this Census Volume. But the Census data being more urgently needed, the grammars are being published in instalments. Some are ready for the press while others are awaited. But this marks only the beginning. Major dialects cry out further work.

Thus new and linguistically almost untackled areas like those of the Naga, Kuki, North-East Frontiers, Bodo, Western Pahari, a major portion of Munda and sections of North and Central Dravidian language groups stand in need of extensive and intensive investigation.

Specific language areas which have either a wide spread in contiguous geographical areas or which are scattered in various parts of the country need specially be taken up. The areas of Konkani, Bhili, Gondi, Banjari and Gujari may be cited as illustrations. Systematic area studies along the entire spread of the languages would bring to surface much valuable information on language change and bilingualism etc.

Investigation on such tribal languages as have remained almost totally uninvestigated so far needs to be undertaken. Our scrutiny has at least shown some amount of such specific tribal language areas (*See* Annexure IV at pages cexxxix to cexlii in part II-C (ii), Volume I, India).

Standardized vocabulary and texts could be collected as specimens of as many speeches as possible and preserved for basic and comparative studies.

Tape recordings of all such specimens need to be collected, properly processed, edited and transcribed as the written word and also interpreted through at least short illustrated studies.

Language area maps on the basis of village to village speech survey could be prepared and indeed the Census provides unsuspected opportunities as has been amply demonstrated in this analysis. Certain specific language areas could be taken up as pilot studies and their field of investigation enlarged.

These are only some of the problems stated by way of illustration. More specific mention of problems has been made in the foregoing discussion of Language Families at appropriate places. The details of all such problems and the method of approach could, however, be now worked out for the launching of specific projects. By stating the nature of problems or projects the writer, however, does not imply the holding out of any promise that all these problems will be taken up by this office. They cannot possibly be undertaken by such a small unit. Besides, there are problems of financial resources and dearth of linguistically trained personnel. The intention, however, is to extend this analysis eventually to a comprehensive Lingusitic Survey at least in the major problem areas.

I would now like to acknowledge my debts for assistance received. The number is too large to be individually acknowledged, but this does not make the debt any the less. The writer wishes to record his gratefulness to the Superintendents of Census Operations of all the twenty-seven States and Union Territories whom the writer met for the first time at the third Census Conference in February 1962, and who from the very beginning pledged their full support and spared neither time nor trouble to provide the writer with every possible assistance. They got the individual slips sorted out, arranged for collection of information from far corners of their States and gave me the full benefit of their knowledge, long administrative experience and considered judgments in the course of my personal discussions with them at their own office headquarters or on tour. Some of them even took the trouble of accompanying me on tours in their States for spot investigations. In the course of my visits to different States and Union Territories, I had the occasion of personally meeting and discussing the language problems of particular areas with professors of linguistics of the various Universities and other linguists of repute. All of them evinced keen interest in my work of scrutiny and gave me the benefit of their scholarly advice on specific problems, all of which was very valuable and I am thankful to them all. I would like, however, to make three mentions very specially. First and foremost must come the *doyen* of Indian Linguists, our National Professor, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji who not only virtually pushed me along to accept my present assignment but who, notwithstanding his multitudinous activities and extreme pressure of work was always ready to place himself at my disposal. Indeed, the writer got all that he needed from Dr. Chatterji; encouragement, guidance, trenchant yet helpful criticism on specific points of discussion, and above all, his blessings. Any expression of gratitude to Dr. Chatterji is bound to be inadequate. Dr. Babu Ram Saxena, erstwhile Vice-Chairman on the Board of Technical Terminology of Hindi of the Government of India and now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Raipur and Dr. Bishwanath Prasad, Head of the Central Hindi Directorate, Government of India, are the other two senior and great linguists of the country to whom it is my privilege to express my gratitude, particularly for their sustained interest in my work. I feel particularly happy to thank Shri K. D. Ballal, the indefatigable head of our Tabulation Unit, who not only acted throughout as our watch and ward on statistical matters but also took personal interest in the work of scrutiny and took upon himself and his unit the responsibility of steering the enormous census data and organizing it into the sleekly designed language tables presented in this Volume. His good cheer during many exasperating moments was a source of great sustenance. Finally, I would like to express my thanks to Shri Asok Mitra the Registrar General and Shri D. Natarajan the Deputy Registrar General which to me is no matter of mere formality only. I consider it a matter of privilege to have been able to associate myself with one of the several great tasks of the 1961 Census of India which Shri Mitra set before his colleagues. I am specially grateful to Shri D. Natarajan for his constant supervision and personal association with the Language Unit and his downright practical way of handling of complicated problems, be they of official procedure or technical complexity.

Calcutta,
The 20th August, 1964,
Language Division.

R. C. NIGAM,
Linguist

Chapter IX

RELIGION

Introductory

In the Censuses prior to 1951, Religion was the basis on which the various characteristics of the population were presented, *i.e.*, the sociological as well as economic data were tabulated and presented for each religious group separately. The castes were also separately enumarated. At the 1951 Census the enumeration of castes was given up and the classification of population according to livelihood classes was introduced. However, religion as also the caste in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes were ascertained at the 1951 Census though only the data on religion and all Scheduled Castes together and Scheduled Tribes together were presented. At the 1961 Census as well the emphasis was on economic classification of population. The population was divided broadly into nine industrial categories of workers and a category of non-workers and most of the Census d ta were presented for each of these categories. There was no enumeration of castes and sub-castes, but the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were separately enumerated by virtue of the special provision in the Indian Constitution for their economic and social uplift. Several special Census tables giving their economic and social characteristics were built up for these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately which are printed in Part V-A of the Census Publications. Though, apparently, religion would seem to be of little consequence in a secular State, yet it represents an important aspect of demographic data. The differing sociological aspects of religions have their bearing on the trends of population growth, the incidence of certain diseases and so on. At the present Census, therefore, the religion of the persons enumerated was ascertained and Table C-VII was built up giving districtwise and separately for the Total, Rural and Urban population the number of persons by sex under each of the major religious groups, *viz.*, Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain and Sikh, and other religious groups put together. The break up of these other religious groups is, however, given in a supplement to Table C-VII.

2. There was a single question asked, *viz.*, Question 5(b) in the Census schedule of 1961 pertaining to religion. The person enumerated was merely asked about his religion and the enumerator recorded the answer by using convenient abbreviation—H for Hindu, M for Muslim, C for Christian, J for Jain, B for Buddhist, S for Sikh and for other religions he noted the answers actually returned. To several illiterate Indian minds and sometimes even to the literate minds, the concepts of religion, caste and nationality seem to be identical and not unoften one is returned for the other though there was a separate question asked about nationality [Question 5 (a)] and about caste or tribe in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only [Question 5 (c)]. Some had returned their religion as "Vaishnava" or "Viswabhrahmana", or "Shiah" or "Roman Catholic", etc. All these were brought under the proper religion to which these sects belong to at the stage of tabulation. Some organisations made special representations that "Veerasaivas" and "Radhaswamy" should be recorded as separate religions. Judged by the ultimate returns, hardly any seem to have returned their religion under these heads separately. They had all apparently returned themselves as "Hindus". Some of the religions other than the main six religions of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist that have been returned are Zoroastrian, Jew, Atheism, Kayalingam, Beruva, Ketabavu, Khitri Gurbhan, Cenduru, Sindhumatam, Are, Bhasha Chakra, Devanagaramallu, Dhajjal, Pande, Kurmallu, Panchalahari, Veratu. Under these other religions, except Zoroastrian, the rest have recorded negligible numbers of persons.

3. Ascertaining of the religion from the tribals was not particularly easy. The ignorant tribal was not able to give a definite answer to a direct question as to what his religion was. His answer would be "The same as what all of us practise". The enumerator generally inquired if he worshipped the Hindu pantheon of Gods like Rama, Krishna, Hanuman and so on and if he celebrated the Hindu festivals and if the answer was in the affirmative the person was recorded as Hindu. With the opening of communications and greater contact with the plainsmen the tribal would appear to have adopted the religious practices of his neighbouring plainsmen. Hardly any had returned his religion as tribal though it is not unlikely that several of the tribals should still be practising animistic faiths. Even so the dividing line between the animistic faiths and Hindu religion as practised by the common man is so little that any attempt to separate the two would be futile.

Population by different religions in Andhra Pradesh

4. Census Table C-VII—Religion, which is a small Table together with its supplement is reproduced below in its entirety.

STATEMENT

RELI

State/District	Total Rural Urban	TOTAL Persons	TOTAL Males	TOTAL Females	NAMES OF RELIGIONS ARRANGED ALPHABETICAL ORDER: BUDDHISTS Males	BUDDHISTS Females	CHRISTIANS Males	CHRISTIANS Females	HINDUS Males	HINDUS Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHRA PRADESH .	Total	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	3,267	3,486	717,303	711,426	16,051,865	15,762,079
	Rural	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	2,781	3,106	579,779	569,632	13,607,235	13,447,431
	Urban	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	486	380	137,524	141,794	2,444,630	2,314,648
1. Srikakulam .	Total	2,340,878	1,149,447	1,191,431	10	4	11,928	12,073	1,134,477	1,176,516
	Rural	2,136,238	1,048,014	1,088,224	6	2	9,578	9,650	1,036,743	1,076,998
	Urban	204,640	101,433	103,207	4	2	2,350	2,423	97,734	99,518
2 Visakhapatnam .	Total	2,290,759	1,142,647	1,148,112	148	175	8,653	8,383	1,120,442	1,124,390
	Rural	1,877,724	931,883	945,841	116	117	2,538	2,630	923,084	935,996
	Urban	413,035	210,764	202,271	32	58	6,115	5,753	197,358	188,394
3. East Godavari .	Total	2,608,375	1,305,003	1,303,372	119	4	29,661	31,985	1,256,589	1,258,195
	Rural	2,124,898	1,062,597	1,062,301	4	..	21,385	23,416	1,032,485	1,030,186
	Urban	483,477	242,406	241,071	115	4	8,276	8,569	224,104	223,009
4. West Godavari .	Total	1,978,257	993,020	985,237	2	5	66,104	64,865	905,743	900,676
	Rural	1,664,284	835,565	828,719	2	5	57,678	56,563	765,657	760,847
	Urban	313,973	157,455	156,518	..	..	8,426	8,302	140,086	139,829
5. Krishna . .	Total	2,076,956	1,058,323	1,018,633	44	..	106,702	105,188	893,124	856,157
	Rural	1,588,732	808,099	780,633	..	..	90,759	87,999	684,405	660,628
	Urban	488,224	250,224	238,000	44	..	15,943	17,189	208,719	195,529
6. Guntur . .	Total	3,009,900	1,522,865	1,487,035	3	3	201,704	201,740	1,189,724	1,157,282
	Rural	2,382,973	1,205,855	1,177,118	1	..	168,013	165,552	951,170	927,423
	Urban	626,927	317,010	309,917	2	3	33,691	36,188	238,554	229,859
7. Nellore . .	Total	2,033,679	1,018,457	1,015,222	2	..	51,594	49,823	889,764	888,293
	Rural	1,810,002	904,070	905,932	2	..	45,964	43,668	798,646	802,011
	Urban	223,677	114,387	109,290	..	..	5,630	6,155	91,118	86,282
8. Chittoor . .	Total	1,914,639	978,453	936,186	4	3	11,250	11,136	895,446	857,711
	Rural	1,695,038	865,110	829,928	3	3	8,511	8,283	800,829	769,407
	Urban	219,601	113,343	106,258	1	..	2,739	2,853	94,617	88,304
9. Cuddapah . .	Total	1,342,015	685,597	656,418	..	1	30,656	29,335	557,355	586,533
	Rural	1,164,902	594,964	569,938	..	..	27,149	25,835	500,930	481,912
	Urban	177,113	90,633	86,480	..	1	3,507	3,600	56,425	54,621
10. Anantapur. .	Total	1,767,464	908,254	859,210	5	6	7,024	6,259	804,538	764,955
	Rural	1,459,837	749,272	710,565	1	..	2,597	2,443	692,595	657,982
	Urban	307,627	158,982	148,645	4	6	4,427	3,816	111,958	106,976
11. Kurnool . .	Total	1,908,740	964,554	944,186	6	2	69,573	68,445	746,280	734,600
	Rural	1,541,761	777,341	764,420	..	1	59,424	58,054	626,597	619,011
	Urban	366,979	187,213	179,766	6	1	10,149	10,391	119,683	115,589
12. Mahbubnagar .	Total	1,590,686	794,041	796,645	10	..	7,700	6,998	716,877	720,687
	Rural	1,430,995	712,170	718,825	8	..	6,348	5,912	659,814	666,015
	Urban	159,691	81,871	77,820	2	..	1,352	1,086	57,063	54,672
13. Hyderabad .	Total	2,062,995	1,056,578	1,006,417	205	138	24,633	24,862	756,334	709,114
	Rural	780,317	391,789	388,528	70	54	4,556	4,178	350,001	347,643
	Urban	1,282,678	664,789	617,889	135	84	20,077	20,684	406,333	361,471
14. Medak . .	Total	1,227,361	614,852	612,509	..	..	19,003	19,624	533,088	530,060
	Rural	1,132,481	566,328	566,153	..	..	18,198	18,667	497,737	495,190
	Urban	94,880	48,524	46,356	..	..	805	957	35,351	34,870
15. Nizamabad .	Total	1,022,013	509,183	512,830	12	2	7,354	7,036	445,578	454,998
	Rural	873,715	432,499	441,216	12	2	6,277	5,473	392,913	402,043
	Urban	148,298	76,684	71,614	..	..	1,077	1,563	52,665	52,950
16. Adilabad . .	Total	1,009,292	509,550	499,742	2,654	3,100	6,631	4,517	458,304	451,436
	Rural	852,923	427,724	425,199	2,516	2,887	5,108	3,235	398,425	396,932
	Urban	156,369	81,826	74,543	138	213	1,523	1,282	59,879	54,504
17. Karimnagar .	Total	1,621,515	812,491	809,024	4	..	7,327	8,118	771,561	763,941
	Rural	1,507,001	753,519	753,482	4	..	6,617	7,239	724,857	719,715
	Urban	114,514	58,972	55,542	..	..	710	879	46,704	44,226
18. Warangal . .	Total	1,545,435	790,739	754,696	35	39	9,315	10,610	741,065	704,264
	Rural	1,327,576	677,782	649,794	35	35	5,547	6,983	651,328	621,144
	Urban	217,859	112,957	104,902	..	4	3,768	3,627	89,737	83,120
19. Khammam .	Total	1,057,542	539,994	517,548	1	..	22,650	22,687	486,612	466,156
	Rural	929,172	472,820	456,352	1	..	19,168	19,337	433,046	417,564
	Urban	128,370	67,174	61,196	..	..	3,482	3,350	53,566	48,592
20. Nalgonda . .	Total	1,574,946	807,623	767,323	3	4	17,841	17,742	748,949	711,117
	Rural	1,428,370	728,311	700,059	..	..	14,364	14,615	685,973	658,784
	Urban	146,576	79,312	67,264	3	4	3,477	3,127	62,976	52,333

IX.1

GION

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

JAINS Males	JAINS Females	MUSLIMS Males	MUSLIMS Females	SIKHS Males	SIKHS Females	OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS Males	OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS Females	RELIGION NOT STATED Males	RELIGION NOT STATED Females	State/District
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
4,797	4,215	1,378,762	1,336,259	5,078	3,485	536	806	63	20	ANDHRA PRADESH
926	614	754,350	741,973	534	390	103	81	4	..	
3,871	3,601	624,412	594,286	4,544	3,095	433	725	59	20	
7	2	3,013	2,835	9	1	..	..	3	..	1. Srikakulam
2	2	1,676	1,571	9	1	..	..	..	..	
5	..	1,337	1,264	..	..	..	..	3	..	
103	287	13,015	14,849	166	16	69	..	51	12	2. Visakhapatnam
3	2	6,069	7,092	4	4	69	..	..	..	
100	285	6,946	7,757	162	12	..	..	51	12	
580	136	18,035	18,089	17	11	2	2	..	..	3. East Godavari
244	1	8,447	8,697	2	..	..	1	..	..	
336	135	9,558	9,342	15	11	2	1	..	..	
126	44	21,040	19,642	3	1	2	4	..	..	4. West Godavari
..	..	12,227	11,304	..	..	1	..	..	..	
126	44	8,813	8,338	3	1	1	4	..	..	
343	172	58,021	57,050	75	63	11	3	3	..	5. Krishna
2	9	32,925	31,996	5	1	..	..	3	..	
341	163	25,096	25,054	70	62	11	3	..	..	
194	119	131,211	127,878	29	11	..	2	..	..	6. Guntur
1	..	86,664	84,140	6	3	..	..	..	..	
193	119	44,547	43,738	23	8	..	2	..	..	
137	49	76,946	77,057	14	..	..	..	..	..	7. Nellore
7	1	59,450	60,252	1	..	..	..	..	..	
130	48	17,496	16,805	13	..	..	..	..	..	
21	18	71,707	67,308	25	10	..	..	..	..	8. Chittoor
12	7	55,745	52,224	10	4	..	..	..	..	
9	11	15,962	15,084	15	6	..	..	..	..	
117	50	97,453	90,492	16	7	..	..	..	..	9. Cuddapah
4	..	66,877	62,289	4	2	..	..	..	..	
113	50	30,576	28,203	12	5	..	..	..	..	
272	782	96,391	87,164	9	37	..	4	..	..	10. Anantapur
93	86	53,984	50,051	2	3	..	..	..	..	
179	696	42,407	37,113	7	34	..	4	..	..	
431	333	148,236	140,778	23	28	4	..	..	1	11. Kurnool
24	25	91,291	87,319	5	10	..	..	..	..	
407	308	56,945	53,459	18	18	4	..	..	1	
96	23	69,293	68,906	64	31	1	..	..	..	12. Mahbubnagar
16	17	45,963	46,879	21	2	..	..	..	..	
80	6	23,330	22,027	43	29	1	..	..	..	
1,558	1,556	270,476	268,174	2,959	1,876	409	689	4	8	13. Hyderabad
2	9	37,111	36,605	46	36	3	3	..	..	
1,556	1,547	233,365	231,569	2,913	1,840	406	686	4	8	
93	76	62,553	62,680	111	64	4	5	..	..	14. Medak
83	72	50,258	52,189	48	30	4	5	..	..	
10	4	12,295	10,491	63	34	..	..	..	..	
128	50	55,688	50,409	399	335	24	5	..	..	15. Nizamabad
19	9	33,079	33,576	175	108	24	5	..	..	
109	41	22,609	16,833	224	227	..	..	..	..	
48	37	41,593	40,463	318	189	2	..	..	..	16. Adilabad
15	10	21,589	22,079	70	56	1	..	..	..	
33	27	20,004	18,384	248	133	1	..	..	..	
1	1	33,323	36,645	274	272	..	47	1	..	17. Karimnagar
1	1	22,011	26,444	28	36	..	47	1	..	
..	..	11,312	10,201	246	236	..	..	..	..	
84	72	39,934	39,344	303	344	3	23	..	..	18. Warangal
..	..	20,817	21,583	55	48	..	1	..	..	
84	72	19,117	17,761	248	296	3	22	..	..	
50	36	30,620	28,613	56	36	5	20	..	..	19. Khammam
25	20	20,573	19,409	6	5	1	17	..	..	
25	16	10,047	9,204	50	31	4	3	..	..	
408	372	40,214	37,933	208	153	..	2	..	..	20. Nalgonda
373	343	27,564	26,274	37	41	..	2	..	..	
35	29	12,650	11,659	171	112	..	..	..	..	

The details of combined entries included in columns 18 and 19 of Statement IX.1 under "Other Religions and persuations" are given below.

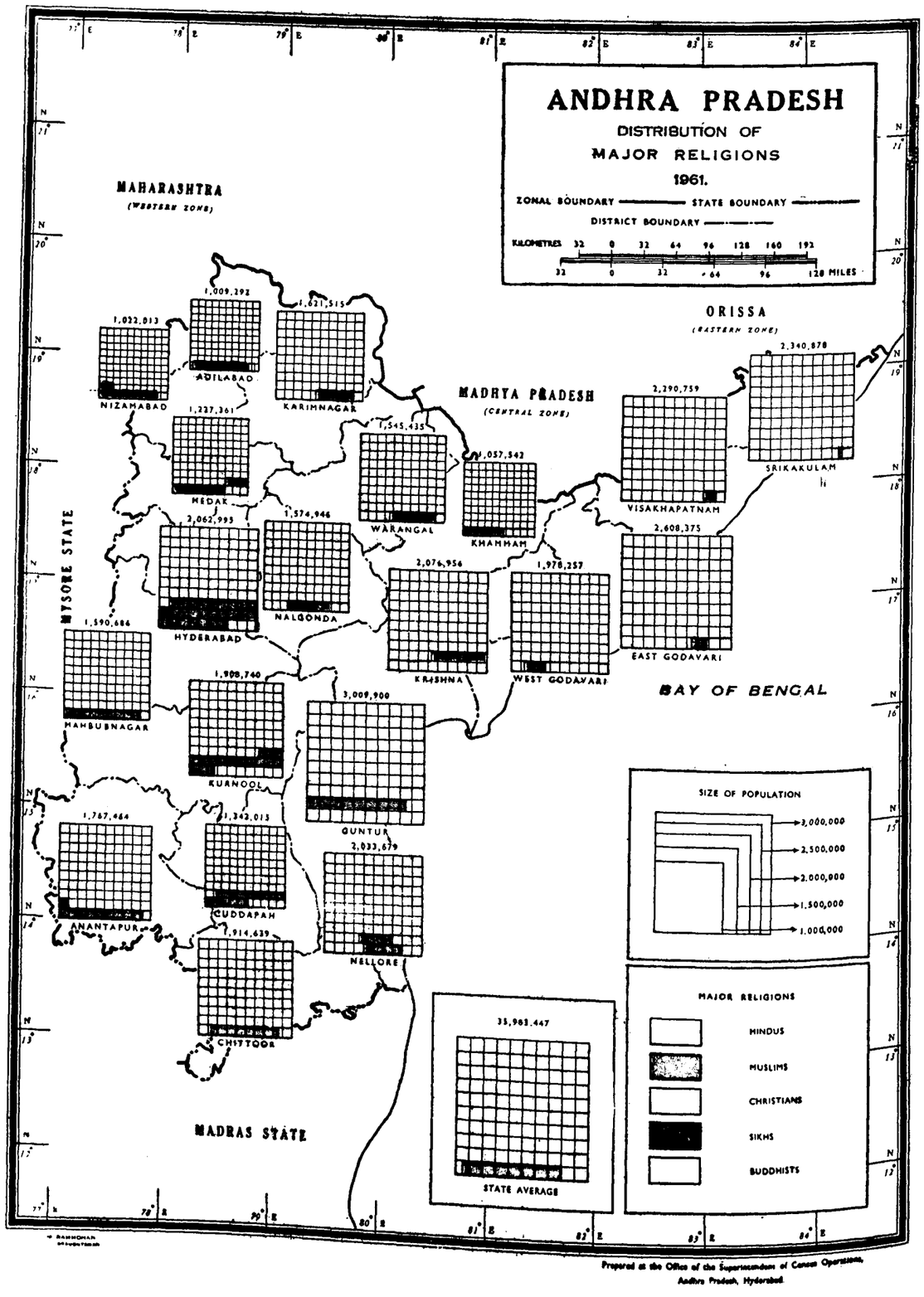
DETAILS OF ENTRIES UNDER "OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS"

Sect/locality		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
1. Zoroastrians				
All Districts	T	1,193	485	708
	R	81	75	6
	U	1,112	410	702
Visakhapatnam	T	69	69	..
	R	69	69	..
East Godavari	T	3	1	2
	R	1	..	1
	U	2	1	1
West Godavari	T	1	1	..
	R	1	1	..
Mahbubnagar	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
Hyderabad	T	1,083	404	679
	R	6	3	3
	U	1,077	401	676
Nizamabad	T	1	1	..
	R	1	1	..
Adilabad	T	2	2	..
	R	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
Warangal	T	26	3	23
	R	1	..	1
	U	25	3	22
Khammam	T	7	3	4
	R	1	..	1
	U	6	3	3
2. Atheist				
All Districts	T	50	36	14
	R	28	23	5
	U	22	13	9
East Godavari	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
West Godavari	T	5	1	4
	U	5	1	4
Krishna	T	14	11	3
	U	14	11	3
Hyderabad	T	2	..	2
	U	2	..	2
Nizamabad	T	27	22	5
	R	27	22	5
Khammam	T	1	1	..
	R	1	1	..
3. Kayalingam				
All Districts	T	47	..	47
	R	47	..	47
Karimnagar	T	47	..	47
	R	47	..	47
4. Beruva				
All Districts	T	15	..	15
	R	15	..	15
Khammam	T	15	..	15
	R	15	..	15
5. Jews				
All Districts	T	13	3	10
	U	13	3	10
Guntur	T	2	..	2
	U	2	..	2
Hyderabad	T	11	3	8
	U	11	3	8
6. Ketabavu				
All Districts	T	9	4	5
	R	9	4	5
Medak	T	9	4	5
	R	9	4	5
7. Khitri Gurbhan				
All Districts	T	3	3	..
	U	3	3	..
Kurnool	T	3	3	..
	U	3	3	..
8. Cenduru				
All Districts	T	2	..	2
	U	2	..	2
Anantapur	T	2	..	2
	U	2	..	2

DETAILS OF ENTRIES UNDER "OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS"

Sect/locality		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
9. Sindhumatam				
All Districts	T	2	..	2
	R	2	..	2
Nalgonda	T	2	..	2
	R	2	..	2
10. Are				
All Districts	T	1	..	1
	R	1	..	1
Khammam	T	1	..	1
	R	1	..	1
11. Bhasha Chakra				
All Districts	T	1	..	1
	U	1	..	1
Anantapur	T	1	..	1
	U	1	..	1
12. Devanagaramallu				
All Districts	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
Kurnool	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
13. Dhajjal				
All Districts	T	1	1	..
	R	1	1	..
Nizamabad	T	1	1	..
	R	1	1	..
14. Pande				
All Districts	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
Khammam	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
15. Kurmallu				
All Distrits	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
Hyderabad	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
16. Panchalahari				
All Districts	T	1	..	1
	U	1	..	1
Anantapur	T	1	..	1
	U	1	..	1
17. Veratu				
All Districts	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..
Hyderabad	T	1	1	..
	U	1	1	..

5. In Andhra Pradesh followers of three religions, namely, Hindus, Muslims and Christians constitute almost the entire population of the State. In the State's population made up of 18,161,671 males and 17,821,776 females, those professing Hindu religion are 16,051,865 males and 15,762,079 females. Among the other two major religions Muslims account for 1,378,762 males and 1,336,259 females and Christians 717,303 males and 711,426 females. Thus among the males in the State 88.38% are Hindus, 7.59% Muslims and 3.95% Christians while the corresponding proportions among females are 88.44%, 7.50% and 3.99% respectively. It is also seen that these three religions together account for 99.93% of the total population in the State. Among the other religions Sikhs with 5,078 males and 3,485 females, Jains, comprising 4,797 males and 4,215 females, Buddhists having 3,267 males and 3,486 females and Zoroastrians with 485 males and 708 females are the only religions with some sizable number of followers in this State.



Rural-Urban proportion of different religions in Andhra Pradesh, 1961

C. The following statement gives the proportion of population of each major religious community per 1,000 of Total, Rural and Urban population in the State as well as each district.

STATEMENT IX.2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STRENGTH OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY PER 1,000 OF TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION RESPECTIVELY, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	884	76	40	N	N	N
	Rural	911	50	39	N	N	N
	Urban	759	194	45	1	1	N
Srikakulam	Total	987	3	10	N	N	N
	Rural	990	1	9	N	N	N
	Urban	964	13	23	..	N	N
Visakhapatnam	Total	980	12	8	N	N	N
	Rural	990	7	3	N	N	N
	Urban	954	36	29	N	1	N
East Godavari	Total	962	14	24	N	N	N
	Rural	971	8	21	N	N	N
	Urban	925	39	35	N	1	N
West Godavari	Total	913	21	66	N	N	N
	Rural	917	14	69	..	..	N
	Urban	891	55	53	N	1	N
Krishna	Total	842	55	102	N	N	1
	Rural	847	41	112	N	N	N
	Urban	828	103	68	N	1	N
Guntur	Total	780	86	134	N	N	N
	Rural	788	72	140	N	N	N
	Urban	747	141	111	N	1	N
Nellore	Total	874	76	50	N	N	N
	Rural	884	66	50	N	N	N
	Urban	798	153	53	N	1	..
Chittoor	Total	916	72	12	N	N	N
	Rural	926	64	10	N	N	N
	Urban	823	142	25	N	N	N
Cuddapah	Total	815	140	45	N	N	N
	Rural	844	111	45	N	N	..
	Urban	627	332	40	N	1	N
Anantapur	Total	888	104	7	N	1	N
	Rural	925	71	4	N	N	N
	Urban	712	258	27	N	3	N
Kurnool	Total	776	151	72	N	1	N
	Rural	808	116	76	N	N	N
	Urban	641	301	56	N	2	N
Mahbubnagar	Total	904	87	9	N	N	N
	Rural	926	65	9	N	N	N
	Urban	700	284	15	1	N	N
Hyderabad	Total	710	261	24	2	2	1
	Rural	894	95	11	N	N	N
	Urban	599	363	32	4	2	N
Medak	Total	866	102	32	N	N	N
	Rural	877	91	32	N	N	N
	Urban	740	240	19	1	N	..
Nizamabad	Total	881	104	14	1	N	N
	Rural	910	76	14	N	N	N
	Urban	712	266	18	3	1	..
Adilabad	Total	901	81	11	1	N	6
	Rural	933	51	10	N	N	6
	Urban	732	246	18	2	N	2
Karimnagar	Total	947	43	10	N	N	N
	Rural	959	32	9	N	N	N
	Urban	794	188	14	4	..	..
Warangal	Total	935	51	13	1	N	N
	Rural	959	32	9	N	..	N
	Urban	793	169	34	3	1	N
Khammam	Total	901	56	43	N	N	N
	Rural	916	43	41	N	N	N
	Urban	796	150	53	N	N	1
Nalgonda	Total	927	50	23	N	N	N
	Rural	941	38	20	N	1	N
	Urban	787	166	45	2	N	N

The map on the opposite page depicts the proportion of populations professing the major religions of the country, namely, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism.

7. The proportion of Hindu population in the ruarl areas in the State is considerably higher than that in the urban areas. Actually 91.06% of the rural population are Hindus while in the urban areas of the State they constitute only 75.85% of the population. The rural population represents basically the indigenous population not subject to the influences of migration and other religious forces to the extent that urban population is. The indigenous population of the State is predominantly Hindu. It is natural to expect a higher proportion of other religious followers in the urban areas than in the rural areas. For example, 19.42% of the urban population in the State are Muslims as against only 5.04% in the rural areas. Even in the case of Christians, though the disparity in the rural and urban proportions is not so marked as in the case of Muslims, yet the urban proportion (4.45%) is slightly higher than the corresponding rural proportion of 3.87%. The same trend is observed in the case of almost all the other minor religions including Jains, Parsis and Sikhs. In the case of Buddhists, the rural and urban proportions are equal, each being however negligible 0.02%. The relatively high proportion of Hindu population in the rural areas as compared to urban areas is observed in the case of all the districts though the disparity is more pronounced in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts in Rayalaseema and almost all the Telangana districts, the reason being that these districts were subject to Muslim rule in the medieval period and the Mulsim influence has led to a considerable section of urban population being Muslim, the proportion of Hindus in the urban population of these districts thus getting reduced as compared to the rural population. The most marked difference in the rural and urban proportion of Hindus is observed in the case of Hyderabad district where the proportion of Hindus in the rural areas is 89.40% as against a proportion of only 59.87% in the urban population of the district. This is naturally due to the large concentration of Muslim population in Hyderabad city which accounts for almost all the urban population of the district.

8. In the case of Muslims, they constitute a higher proportion of the population in the urban areas of each district in the State compared to the corresponding rural proportion. The difference between the rural and urban proportions of Muslims in the districts is more marked than in the case of Hindus. The proportion of Muslims in the urban areas of any district is at least double the corresponding rural proportion. Thus the Muslims appear to be generally more of town dwellers than rural and most of them are engaged in urban occupations such as business, services, industries and crafts such as tanning, pile carpet weaving, beedi making, etc. It should, however, be noted that in terms of absolute figures, by virtue of the population of the State being mostly rural the number of Muslims is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas of

all the districts excepting Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Hyderabad districts. This has to be as over 82% of the State's total general population lives in rural areas. But the clear preference of the Muslim population for urban areas is apparent. It has to be remembered that the influx of Muslims into this part of the country started with the establishment of the Muslim rule in the Deccan in the 15/16th centuries. The Muslim population should have been concentrated in centres where the king or his chieftains held their courts or where military forces were stationed and at a few trading centres. Thereafter, encouraged by the rulers there were some conversions and the influence of some itinerant Muslim saints was also felt in rural areas. Several of the Muslim settlers from outside were assimilated into the local population. Nearly one-fifth of the Muslim population in the entire State is found in Hyderabad district which has 538,650 Muslims—the urban areas of the district accounting for as many as 464,934 Muslims or nearly 40% of the Muslims in all the urban areas of the State.

9. Christians, however, present a slightly different picture regarding the rural-urban proportion. The rural proportion is higher than the urban proportion in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Medak districts, probably because quite a large number of Christian converts in these districts are agriculturists. These districts are centres of considerable Christian missionary activities. Medak is the headquarters of a Christian Diocese. Guntur has several important Roman Catholic institutions, a noted centre of Roman Catholics in the district being Phirangipuram which is rural. Also in Krishna, West Godavari, Cuddapah and Kurnool several Christian institutions have sprung up. Guntur would appear to have been the main centre of Christian focus which spread its influence to the neighbouring areas. The Christian missionaries concentrated their attention largely in the rural areas and got into their fold considerable numbers of the so called untouchables who were suffering several disabilities on account of their occupying the lowest rung in the social ladder of the Hindu Society and could easily be lured into Christianity with prospects of being treated as equals with others and better opportunities of education, service, etc. But what was happening was that among the converts themselves there was some caste system being observed as Harijan Christians, Kamma Christians and so on! It is not unusual to find in several districts large hamlets made up entirely of Harijan converts who were still being treated as untouchables and living in an area somewhat cut off from the caste Hindus and others. These Harijan converts were mostly agricultural labourers. So large is the influence of Christianity in some of these areas that the chief patrons of some of the Christian festivals are the Hindus (*vide* Village Survey Monograph of Gudivakalanka village, West Godavari district, Serial No. 19, Part VI—Census of India, 1961—Andhra Pradesh series) or it may be an evidence of the liberal-heartedness of the Hindus! Some of the Christian festivals are celebrated by taking out processions on temple cars in the fashion of Hindu festivals. The peculiarity of the caste prejudices in South Indian Christianity was observed even at the 1931 Census. The Census Report of 1931 observes "It was remarked that South Indian Christianity would always retain a South Indian flavour; it is unfortunate that the extreme caste prejudice should have been one of the characteristics to remain. Inter-marriage is practically no more possible between a Christian ex-Vellala in Tinnevelly (or as he would call himself a Vellala Christian) and a Christian who had come originally (perhaps one or two generations ago) from the depressed classes, than it would be among Hindus of like origin, and boycott would be as sure a consequence if such a union did take place".

The proportion of Christians in the rural areas of Krishna and Medak districts is nearly double the corresponding urban proportion. However, considering the absolute numbers of Christians, the rural areas of Krishna district have a much larger number (178,758 persons) against only 36,865 Christians in the rural areas of Medak district. Numerically, the largest number of Christians are found in the rural and urban areas of Guntur district (333,565 persons and 69,879 persons repsectively). The rural and urban areas of Guntur district account for nearly 30% and 25% of the Christians in the rural and urban areas respectively of the entire State. In all the other districts (other than West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Medak) the proportion of Christians in the urban areas is larger as compared to the corresponding rural proportion, though the actual numbers of Christians are relatively small.

Proportion of followers of different religions in the population of districts, 1961

10. It is natural to find an even distribution of Hindus in all the districts of the State. In all the Coastal districts except Krishna, Guntur and Nellore, in Chittoor district of Rayalaseema and in all the Telangana districts except Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad, the proportion of Hindus to the total population of the district concerned ranges from 90.09% in Khammam district to 98.72%, the highest proportion in the State, in Srikakulam district. Even among the other districts Hindus constitute the largest proportion of the population. Only in 3 districts in the State the proportion of Hindus is less than 80%. Hyderabad district has the lowest proportion of 71.04% while Kurnool and Guntur districts recorded proportions of 77.59% and 77.98% respectively. In the remaining 6 districts of the State the proportion of Hindus to the total population lies between 81.51% in Cuddapah and 88.80% in Anantapur. The lower proportion of Hindus in Hyderabad, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Medak and Nizamabad districts is due to a somewhat high proportion of Mulsim population in these districts accounting for at least 10% in each. The relatively high proportion of more than 10% of Christians in Krishna and Guntur districts is responsible for the slightly lower proportion of Hindus in these two districts.

11. The highest proportion of Muslims is noticed in Hyderabad district which has more than one-fourth of its population following Islam. 5 more districts, namely, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Nizamabad and Medak, have recorded a proportion of Muslims between 10% and 15%. Apart from Hyderabad district-Urban which has 36.25% Muslims in the total population, the urban areas of the 5 districts just mentioned have also recorded a considerably high proportion of Muslims ranging from 24.02% in Medak district to 33.19% in Cuddapah district. The urban areas of other districts excepting Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari contain at least 10% Muslims in their population. The higher proportion of Muslim population in the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts compared to the Coastal Andhra districts is due to the influence of the Muslim rule in the Deccan, which held its sway for over 400 years.

12. Christians form 3.87% of the rural population and 4.45% of the urban population of the State. The proportion of Christians is fairly high accounting for more than 10% of the total population in the rural and urban areas of Guntur district and in the rural areas of Krishna district. Actually Guntur district has recorded the highest proportion of 13.40% of Christians in the State. As already stated Guntur district was a centre of Christian focus from which its influence spread to neighbouring areas. Only in two more districts, namely, Kurnool and West Godavari, the proportion of Christians exceeds 5% of the total population. Considering the urban areas, Nellore and Khammam are the only two districts having 5% Christians among the population apart from Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and Kurnool already mentioned.

13. Among the other religions, Jains form the next numerous category with a population of 9,012 persons but forming only a negligible 0.03% of the population of the State. As many as 7,472 Jains are found in the urban areas. The urban areas of Hyderabad district account for 3,103 Jains or a little over 40% of the Jain population in the urban areas of the State. Incidentally it may also be noted that there are only 11 Jains in the rural areas of Hyderabad district. In the Coastal Andhra districts the population of Jains varies from only 9 persons in Srikakulam district to 716 persons in East Godavari. In the Rayalaseema districts also the Jains are unevenly distributed, ranging from only 39 persons in Chittoor district to the highest figure of 1,054 persons in Anantapur district. As a matter of fact nearly 12% of the Jains in the State are found in Anantapur district. Concentration of a few prosperous Jain families is observed in Hindupur area of the district. The largest population of Jains in the Telangana districts excepting Hyderabad which has already been mentioned, is represented by 780 Jains in Nalgonda district, where surprisingly most of them or nearly 90% are found in the rural areas. This is due to a large concentration of Jains in and near about Kolanpak close to Aler in Bhongir taluk of Nalgonda district, which is famous for its Jain shrine and also the presence of some migrant contractors or traders of Jain religious faith in the several camps of Nagarjunasagar Project and canal works in Miryalguda and Nalgonda taluks. The considerably higher number of Jains in the urban areas, compared to the rural areas in most of the districts is due to the fact that most of the Jains are businessmen or industrialists with their offices, business houses or factories generally located in urban areas.

14. The only two other religious groups which account for at least 6,000 persons each in the population of the State are Sikhs and Buddhists. Sikhism has a following of 8,563 persons or 0.02% of the State's population. Most of the Sikhs, *viz.*, 7,639 or roughly 90% are found in the urban areas. More than 50% of the Sikhs in the State are found in Hyderabad district though they constitute only 0.23% of the population of Hyderabad district. Hyderabad city itself has 4,745 Sikhs out of 4,835 Sikhs found in the district. Taking the population of Sikhs in the urban areas of the State, the urban areas of Hyderabad district account for more than 60%. While there may be a good number of Sikhs among the defence personnel of the Indian Army stationed in the Hyderabad town-group, the concentration of the Sikhs in Hyderabad city is not entirely the result of any recent migration but it has had a historical origin. It would appear that prior to 1857 when Hyderabad was a centre of trouble created by three dominant communities, *viz.*, the Arabs, Rohillas and Pathans, Maharaj Chandulal, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, after obtaining the approval of the Nizam Nasir-uddowla addressed Maharaj Ranjit Singhji of Punjab and obtained the assistance of 14,000 Sikh soldiers that were despatched to Hyderabad. Even during the Prime Ministership of Salarjung I, Sikhs had to be posted at several 'Nakas' or Police Stations to conrtol the trouble created by Arabs and Pathans. These were the origins of the Sikh community in Hyderabad and several of them stayed over permanently and a Gurudwara was also constructed for them in the city in 1926. Several of the Sikhs are in Police service at present as also in other avocations as other services, business, etc. In the Coastal Andhra districts the highest figure is only 182 persons in Visakhapatnam district almost entirely concentrated in the cosmopolitan Port and Industrial city of Visakhapatnam while the lowest is as little as 4 persons in West Godavari. In the Rayalaseema districts also the number of Sikhs is quite meagre, the highest figure returned being 51 persons in Kurnool district. In the Telangana districts while, as stated earlier, Hyderabad district has the largest concentration of Sikhs in the State, even the other districts except Mahbubnagar, Medak, Khammam and Nalgonda have a Sikh population of 500 persons or more in each, mostly found in the urban areas.

15. There are 6,753 persons professing Buddhism as their religion in Andhra Pradesh. A little over 85% of these Buddhists (5,754 persons) are concentrated in Adilabad district. Another curious thing that is noticed is that most of the Buddhists (more than 85%) are found in the rural areas of the State, the rural areas of Adilabad district itself being responsible

for nearly 92% of the Buddhists in the rural areas of the State. It is obvious that the wave of acceptance of Buddhism by the Scheduled Castes that is perceptibly noticed in Maharashtra State under the leadership of the late Ambedkar has spread to the adjoining areas in Adilabad district. It is remarkable that while in 1951 there were no Buddhists in Adilabad district, now it is the home of the largest number of Buddhists in the State. Even in 1951 the tendency of several inmates of Harijan hostels in other areas to return themselves as Buddhists was observed.

16. The number of Parsis or Zoroastrians is 1,193 persons in the State of whom 1,083 persons are found in Hyderabad district itself. The Parsis are essentially city dwellers and almost all of them are from Hyderabad city. Only two other districts in the State, namely, Visakhapatnam and Warangal, have more than 10 Parsis—the former district having 69 persons and the latter 26 persons. It is a little surprising that all the 69 Zoroastrians in Visakhapatnam district are found in the rural areas of the district. These were probably living in the neighbourhood of Visakhapatnam city but not included within the city limits.

17. The number of persons in the population of the State not covered by the religions discussed so far is only 149 persons in the State. Of these, 50 persons returned themselves as Atheists, 47 persons as belonging to Kayalingam religion, 15 as professing Beruva faith and 13 have recorded themselves as Jews. All these minor and lesser known religions, the number under each running in single digits, are found in one or two districts in the State and in all probability most of them may represent some sects of Hinduism or perhaps sometimes mere caste names returned under religion.

Sex-ratio among different religions

18. The following statement gives the number of females per 1,000 males among all religions and among each of the principal religious communities, *viz.*, Hindus, Muslims and Christians for the State and each district:

STATEMENT IX.3

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AMONG PRINCIPAL RELIGIONS BY DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total Rural/Urban	No. of females per 1,000 males among: All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	981	982	969	991
	R	985	985	984	982
	U	951	947	952	1,061
Srikakulam	T	1,037	1,037	941	1,012
	R	1,038	1,039	937	1,008
	U	1,017	1,018	945	1,081
Visakhapatnam	T	1,005	1,004	1,141	969
	R	1,015	1,014	1,169	1,036
	U	959	965	1,117	941
East Godavari	T	999	997	1,000	1,078
	R	1,009	998	1,026	1,095
	U	994	995	977	1,035
West Godavari	T	992	994	924	981
	R	992	994	925	981
	U	994	998	946	985
Krishna	T	963	959	983	986
	R	966	965	972	970
	U	951	937	993	1,073

STATEMENT IX.3—*Concld.*

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AMONG PRINCIPAL RELIGIONS BY DISTRICTS, 1961

State/District	Total Rural/Urban	No. of females per 1,000 males among: All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
Guntur	T	976	978	975	1,000
	R	976	975	971	985
	U	978	964	982	1,074
Nellore	T	997	998	1,001	966
	R	1,002	1,004	1,013	950
	U	955	947	961	1,093
Chittoor	T	957	958	939	990
	R	950	951	937	973
	U	987	993	945	1,042
Cuddapah	T	957	968	929	957
	R	958	962	931	945
	U	954	968	922	1,027
Anantapur	T	946	951	904	891
	R	945	950	927	941
	U	935	958	875	882
Kurnool	T	979	984	950	934
	R	938	988	956	977
	U	960	966	939	1,024
Mahbubnagar	T	1,008	1,005	994	999
	R	1,009	1,009	1,020	931
	U	951	958	944	809
Hyderabad	T	958	938	991	1,000
	R	992	993	986	947
	U	920	890	992	1,030
Medak	T	996	994	1,002	1,033
	R	1,000	995	1,033	1,026
	U	955	956	853	1,189
Nizamabad	T	1,007	1,021	935	957
	R	1,020	1,028	1,015	872
	U	934	1,005	745	1,451
Adilabad	T	931	955	973	631
	R	994	996	1,023	633
	U	911	919	919	842
Karimnagar	T	996	990	1,109	1,105
	R	1,000	996	1,201	1,094
	U	942	947	902	1,233
Warangal	T	954	950	985	1,139
	R	959	954	1,037	1,259
	U	939	926	929	953
Khammam	T	953	953	934	1,002
	R	965	964	945	1,007
	U	911	907	915	952
Nalgonda	T	950	949	943	934
	R	961	960	953	1,017
	U	863	861	922	830

19. There is naturally close correspondence between the sex-ratios observed for the total population, *i.e.*, all religions put together and for Hindus in almost all the districts, as Hindus constitute nearly 90% of the population in most of the districts. In the four districts, *viz.*, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad, which have recorded a general sex-ratio of more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males, the sex-ratio among Hindus is also more than 1,000. The rural and urban sex ratios among Hindus in these four districts also correspond to the rural-urban general sex-ratios except that in Nizamabad, the sex-ratio in the urban areas is more than 1,000 in the case of Hindus whereas it is slightly less than 1,000 in the general population. Among the other districts, it is only in the case of the rural areas of Nellore district that the sex-ratio among Hindus is more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males, though the general sex-ratio as well as the sex-ratio among the Hindus in the district as a whole is less than 1,000.

20. Taking the State's Muslim population as a whole, it shows a lower sex-ratio than among the Hindus or the Christians. Only in its urban population the sex ratio among Muslims is slightly higher than among the Hindus. In the total Muslim population of the State the sex-ratio is 969 females per 1,000 males, in the rural population of Muslims 984 and in urban 952. The sex-ratio among the Muslims in the rural areas is, however, more than 1,000 in Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts though the sex-ratio among the total Muslim population of the entire district is less in each case except in Karimnagar district. The sex-ratio among Muslims is more than 1,000 both in the rural and urban areas only in the case of Visakhapatnam district. This is obviously due to the fact that the males from this district had emigrated to Burma, the Andamans and Malaya in larger numbers through the port-town of Visakhapatnam, thus leaving a larger proportion of females in the residuary population of the district and also perhaps a number of males in this community who are mostly dock workers take to sea-life. Incidentally Visakhapatnam is the only district in the State where the sex-ratio among Muslims is more than 1,000 in the urban areas. In the case of four more districts, *viz.*, East Godavari, Nellore, Medak and Karimnagar, the sex-ratio among Muslims is more than 1,000 both in the total Muslim population of the district as also in the rural areas of each district. While in the case of Hindus, the sex-ratios generally follow the same trend in the rural and urban areas of districts, in the case of Muslims, the sex-ratio is more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males in the rural areas of eight districts as against a sex-ratio of less than 1,000 in the urban areas of each of these districts. The rural-urban differences in sex-ratio among Hindus and Muslims may be mostly due to the differences in the occupational structure of these two sections of population, resulting in a greater mobility of Muslim male population and migration from rural to urban areas. It has been stated in the 1951 Census Report of Hyderabad State (page 435) that "the proportional distribution of Muslims is higher amongst (*i*) non-cultivating owners of land, and persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from (*ii*) Commerce, (*iii*) transport, and (*iv*) other services and miscellaneous sources..... In all, about 38 per cent of the Muslims subsist chiefly on agricultural and 62 per cent on non-agricultural occupations as against 72 per cent and 28 per cent of the Hindus that are sustained principally by agricultural and non-agricultural occupations respectively". According to the 1961 Census also, it is found that only 45 per cent of the working population among Muslims is engaged in agriculture as against the corresponding figure of nearly 70 per cent among the Hindus. The classification of working population among each major religious community according to the nine industrial categories is discussed later in this chapter.

21. The sex-ratio among Christians is generally higher compared to the sex-ratio of the total population. It is 1,000 or more in Srikakulam, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts, the highest figure being 1,139 females per 1,000 males in Warangal district. A distinct feature that is observed is that the sex-ratio among Christians is more than 1,000 in the urban areas of all the districts of the State except eight, *viz.*, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. In four districts, *viz.*, Srikakulam, East Godavari, Medak and Karimnagar, the sex-ratio is more than, 1,000 in the both the rural and urban areas. The rural areas of Khammam and Nalgonda also have recorded a sex-ratio of more than, 1,000 females per 1,000 males among the Christians. It is somewhat strange to find a very low sex-ratio of 681 in Adilabad district–633 in the rural areas and 842 in the urban areas of the district. The corresponding figures for 1951 were 934, 933 and 945 for the total, rural and urban areas respectively. It is quite possible that the recent intensification of developmental activities leading to the opening of a large number of schools, the expansion of the collieries and industrial activity in the district might have led to a greater migration of male Christians into this area reducing the sex-ratio considerably. The total number of Christians in this district is, however, only about 11,000 made up of 6,631 males and 4,517 females. Another possible reason for the very low sex-ratio in 1961 among Christians in Adilabad district may be that some of the Christian females probably the old Harijan converts to Christianity embraced Buddhism during the deacde 1951-61, resulting in a high sex-ratio of 1,168 females per 1,000 males among Buddhists in this district. The higher sex-ratio among Christians in the urban areas of several districts in the State is due to the fact that a considerable proportion of the unmarried females migrate to the urban areas from the rural areas for the purpose of education in the boarding schools generally run by Christian missions in urban centres and also due to a number of Christian females working as nurses or teachers in Christian as well as other institutions located in urban areas. It may also be noticed in this context that the proportion of unmarried females is generally higher among Christians. According to the 1931 Census, the proportion of unmarried females among Christians was 36% for Hydrabad State and 45% for Madras State as against 31% and 38% for the total population in the two States respectively.

22. The sex-ratio is considerably low among Sikhs, being only 686 females per 1,000 males for the State. As mentioned earlier, more than 50% of the Sikhs in the State are found in Hyderabad district urban; and a good number among them who are employed in the Army are bound to be either unmarried or living singly without their families. Consequently the sex-ratio among Sikhs in Hyderabad district works out to only 634 as against 686 for the total Sikh population in the State. In the other Telangana districts which account for most of the remaining Sikh population in the State the sex-ratio is generally low; a good number of sikhs in the Telangana districts are found in the State Police force; several had migrated there for reasons of business or as contractors of construction works and so on. In the only Coastal Andhra district, *viz.*, Visakhapatnam,

which has more than 100 Sikhs, there are only 16 females as against 166 males. In this district also most of the Sikh males are perhaps employed in the Naval or other defence establishments at Visakhapatnam as also the Trade and Commerce of Visakhapatnam city might have attracted a few Sikh migrants temporarily.

23. The Zoroastrian or Parsi community has recorded a very high sex-ratio of 1,460 females per 1,000 males in the State. This situation is entirely due to the heavy disproportion in the number of males and females among Zoroastrians in Hyderabad district which contains 90% of the Zoroastrians in the State. The sex-ratio for Parsis in Hyderabad district is as high as 1,681 females per 1,000 males. Perhaps a number of males left Hyderabad for different places in Maharashtra leaving their families behind, after the States Reorganisation and the formation of the Central Railway. Business interests may also be leading to the males being away at places like Bombay for a long time while the females stayed back at home.

24. Among the Jains there are 879 females per 1,000 males in the State. Hyderabad district accounting for more than 30% of the Jains in the State has a very balanced sex-ratio of 999 probably because most of the Jains who are largely businessmen or industrialists have settled down with their families in Hyderabad city. In the other districts of the State, the sex-ratio varies from district to district in an erratic fashion, the highest ratio being as high as 2,875 females per 1,000 males in Anantapur district and the lowest less than 300 females per 1000 males in Visakhapatnam district. Such a phenomenon is due to the number of Jains being very small in several districts and due to the frequent travels of the male folk in connection with their business or industry. It is not necessary to discuss the sex-ratio among the other religions because their numbers are very small and they are very unevenly distributed in the State, existing only in a district or two.

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STRENGTH OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY PER 10,000

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Hindu						Muslim					
			1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Total**	**10,000**	**8,841**	**8,815**	**8,519**	**8,809**	**8,927**	**8,985**	**755**	**777**	**783**	**689**	**664**	**665**
	Rural	**10,000**	**9,106**	**9,104**	**8,708**	**8,962**	**9,078**	**9,144**	**504**	**491**	**552**	**524**	**507**	**496**
	Urban	**10,000**	**7,585**	**7,452**	**7,310**	**7,616**	**7,634**	**7,612**	**1,942**	**2,131**	**2,265**	**1,981**	**2,006**	**2,118**
1 Srikakulam	. Total	10,000	9,872	9,915	9,035	9,804	9,888	9,839	25	42	26	26	28	30
	Rural	10,000	9,895	9,923	8,977	9,813	9,899	9,848	15	39	17	16	16	18
	Urban	10,000	9,639	9,827	9,639	9,707	9,785	9,741	127	68	121	140	151	161
2 Visakhapatnam	. Total	10,000	9,800	9,822	9,212	9,790	9,800	9,844	122	128	130	129	118	131
	Rural	10,000	9,901	9,909	9,195	9,841	9,840	9,895	70	74	97	100	93	100
	Urban	10,000	9,340	9,319	9,348	9,373	9,450	9,374	356	447	386	379	349	416
3 East Godavari	. Total	10,000	9,622	9,666	9,535	9,693	9,746	9,760	138	140	159	154	154	163
	Rural	10,000	9,707	9,752	9,577	9,757	9,809	9,815	81	80	98	111	111	123
	Urban	10,000	9,248	9,321	9,313	9,299	9,342	9,375	391	378	421	421	429	447
4 West Godavari	. Total	10,000	9,131	9,216	9,022	9,298	9,446	9,472	206	201	218	212	208	212
	Rural	10,000	9,172	9,272	9,025	9,331	9,482	9,486	141	127	146	153	157	174
	Urban	10,000	8,915	8,983	9,006	9,061	9,158	9,361	546	507	592	623	620	595
5 Krishna	. Total	10,000	8,422	8,449	8,532	8,687	8,997	9,194	554	551	531	502	488	490
	Rural	10,000	8,466	8,511	8,575	8,771	9,091	9,273	409	410	392	378	373	402
	Urban	10,000	8,280	8,214	8,309	8,180	8,358	8,543	1,027	1,086	1,248	1,252	1,263	1,215
6 Guntur	. Total	10,000	7,798	7,782	7,892	8,055	8,378	8,527	861	821	805	775	722	691
	Rural	10,000	7,883	7,838	7,928	8,095	8,425	8,561	717	689	710	677	629	630
	Urban	10,000	7,472	7,554	7,698	7,806	8,078	8,197	1,408	1,356	1,318	1,387	1,321	1,270
7 Nellore	. Total	10,000	8,743	8,615	8,758	8,864	8,585	8,555	757	801	742	695	644	616
	Rural	10,000	8,844	8,715	8,863	8,959	8,668	8,636	661	689	642	611	575	548
	Urban	10,000	7,931	7,831	7,779	7,812	7,481	7,487	1,533	1,678	1,676	1,629	1,558	1,518
8 Chittoor	. Total	10,000	9,157	9,215	9,255	9,310	9,327	9,356	726	679	662	616	572	540
	Rural	10,000	9,264	9,301	9,328	9,371	9,389	9,410	637	616	599	564	519	499
	Urban	10,000	8,330	8,408	8,232	8,376	8,396	8,550	1,414	1,273	1,533	1,440	1,355	1,291
9 Cuddapah	. Total	10,000	8,151	8,178	8,173	8,302	8,491	8,602	1,401	1,338	1,394	1,311	1,199	1,199
	Rural	10,000	8,437	8,419	8,405	8,512	8,687	8,762	1,109	1,086	1,142	1,035	995	941
	Urban	10,000	6,270	6,330	6,090	6,209	6,637	7,331	3,319	3,263	3,657	3,464	3,126	2,441
10 Anantapur	. Total	10,000	8,880	8,854	8,940	8,997	9,054	9,112	1,039	1,048	990	935	842	824
	Rural	10,000	9,251	9,187	9,231	9,248	9,295	9,308	713	740	726	707	651	636
	Urban	10,000	7,117	7,143	6,941	7,026	7,408	7,642	2,585	2,633	2,806	2,724	2,303	2,233
11 Kurnool	. Total	10,000	7,759	7,939	7,802	7,995	8,178	8,325	1,514	1,439	1,491	1,419	1,359	1,335
	Rural	10,000	8,079	8,273	8,083	8,195	8,345	8,513	1,159	1,082	1,162	1,192	1,163	1,101
	Urban	10,000	6,411	6,347	6,135	5,924	6,255	6,235	3,008	3,143	3,445	3,759	3,510	3,583
12 Mahbubnagar	. Total	10,000	9,037	9,024	8,615	8,677	8,843	9,073	869	873	912	851	799	730
	Rural	10,000	9,265	9,263	8,770	8,743	8,945	9,138	649	633	736	765	692	711
	Urban	10,000	6,997	7,069	6,962	7,724	7,089	7,887	2,840	2,891	2,782	1,962	2,638	2,950
13 Hyderabad	. Total	10,000	7,104	6,661	6,806	7,405	7,484	7,192	2,611	3,096	2,794	2,177	2,225	2,571
	Rural	10,000	8,940	8,994	8,361	8,601	8,723	8,786	945	926	1,221	1,017	1,072	1,063
	Urban	10,000	5,987	5,415	5,016	5,494	5,257	5,265	3,625	4,254	4,606	4,529	4,297	4,371
14 Medak	. Total	10,000	8,662	8,486	8,342	8,564	8,831	8,951	1,020	1,108	1,227	1,073	931	951
	Rural	10,000	8,768	8,643	8,509	8,744	8,997	9,084	905	938	1,065	893	847	831
	Urban	10,000	7,401	6,980	6,101	6,649	6,729	7,057	2,402	2,738	3,430	3,020	2,631	2,897
15 Nizamabad	. Total	10,000	8,812	8,742	8,514	8,708	9,034	9,210	1,038	1,068	961	783	737	739
	Rural	10,000	9,099	9,103	8,709	8,832	9,158	9,322	763	709	721	623	610	625
	Urban	10,000	7,122	7,059	6,997	7,701	7,283	7,806	2,669	2,781	2,834	2,033	2,544	2,139
16 Adilabad	. Total	10,000	9,014	8,935	8,057	8,239	8,280	8,530	813	738	781	729	667	621
	Rural	10,000	9,325	9,198	8,142	8,335	8,365	8,605	512	439	615	551	538	490
	Urban	10,000	7,315	7,328	6,932	7,065	6,828	7,424	2,455	2,561	2,975	2,783	2,860	2,560
17 Karimnagar	. Total	10,000	9,470	9,376	9,114	9,333	9,436	9,490	432	473	591	456	422	419
	Rural	10,000	9,586	9,525	9,274	9,431	9,496	9,544	322	326	416	352	365	364
	Urban	10,000	7,940	7,869	7,473	8,101	8,131	8,528	1,879	1,960	2,377	1,772	1,670	1,492
18 Waranga	. Total	10,000	9,352	9,247	8,161	8,667	8,725	8,670	513	564	751	559	541	504
	Rural	10,000	9,585	9,525	8,271	8,755	8,796	8,723	319	322	558	415	444	404
	Urban	10,000	7,934	7,594	7,306	7,765	7,613	7,852	1,693	2,003	2,252	2,029	2,051	2,048
19 Khammam	. Total	10,000	9,009	8,877	6,496	7,550	7,702	7,882	560	562	646	552	526	494
	Rural	10,000	9,155	9,035	6,481	7,590	7,692	7,875	430	391	533	481	451	430
	Urban	10,000	7,958	7,969	6,634	7,053	7,834	8,010	1,500	1,543	1,634	1,426	1,509	1,672
20 Nalgonda	. Total	10,000	9,271	9,276	8,552	8,647	9,052	8,985	496	470	609	545	526	520
	Rural	10,000	9,415	9,405	8,633	8,694	9,100	9,028	377	340	507	484	476	472
	Urban	10,000	7,867	7,836	6,424	6,570	6,346	6,574	1,658	1,923	3,280	3,240	3,336	3,232

Variation in the proportion of population of different religions—1911-1961

25. The following statements give the distribution of 10,000 persons in total, rural and urban areas of the State and each district according to religion and the distribution of 10,000 persons of each major religious community among the districts from 1911 to 1961. These statements will help us to gauge the tendency of increase or decrease in the proportion of the various religious groups from decade to decade.

IX.4

OF TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION RESPECTIVELY, 1911-1961

Christian						Sikh						Jain						State/District
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
397	**397**	**368**	**325**	**222**	**168**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**ANDHRA PRADESH**
387	**397**	**371**	**323**	**216**	**162**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	..	**1**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	
445	**398**	**345**	**336**	**273**	**220**	**12**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**12**	**8**	**6**	**8**	**10**	**4**	
103	43	67	41	12	13	N	N	..	N	..	..	N	N	N	N	..	..	1 Srikakulam
90	38	57	30	6	5	N	N	..	N	..	..	N	N	N	N	..	..	
233	104	166	149	64	90	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
74	49	39	40	31	24	1	1	N	N	..	..	2	N	N	N	N	N	2 Visakhapatnam
28	17	19	14	10	4	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	
287	231	192	245	208	208	4	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	1	N	1	1	
236	193	174	151	96	57	N	N	N	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	1	1	3 East Godavari
211	168	163	132	78	41	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	N	N	N	N	N	
348	293	236	270	215	168	N	N	1	..	..	..	10	6	6	10	3	2	
662	583	582	489	331	179	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	N	N	N	N	..	4 West Godavari
687	601	618	514	346	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	
533	510	894	314	213	124	N	..	N	..	..	..	6	N	1	2	1	..	
1,020	998	931	808	501	308	1	N	N	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	1	N	5 Krishna
1,125	1,079	1,029	851	522	316	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	..	..	
679	690	425	548	362	237	8	N	..	..	..	..	10	9	2	15	7	1	
1,340	1,396	1,290	1,168	848	729	N	N	N	..	..	..	1	1	N	2	2	N	6 Guntur
1,400	1,473	1,349	1,227	893	754	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	1	1	..	
1,115	1,085	975	797	563	493	N	N	N	..	..	..	5	5	2	9	5	4	
499	584	497	441	379	334	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	N	N	N	N	..	7 Nellore
495	596	492	430	372	329	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	
527	489	538	567	476	393	1	N	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	1	..	..	
117	102	82	74	56	37	N	1	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	8 Chittoor
99	79	71	65	48	30	N	1	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	
254	319	235	213	180	144	1	N	..	..	..	..	1	N	..	1	1	1	
447	484	432	386	290	251	N	N	N	..	N	..	1	N	1	1	N	N	9 Cuddapah
454	495	453	393	296	255	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	..	..	N	..	
401	404	244	321	228	217	1	N	1	..	..	..	9	3	6	6	3	3	
75	93	58	58	48	35	N	..	N	..	..	..	6	2	8	10	2	4	10 Anantapur
35	68	35	36	28	26	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	9	1	3	
268	217	211	231	184	106	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	7	7	18	8	11	
723	619	666	584	460	350	N	N	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	2	2	11 Kurnool
762	645	708	612	481	366	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	1	N	1	
560	494	415	297	216	165	1	N	..	..	..	..	20	16	3	20	18	14	
92	101	74	46	16	7	1	1	N	2	N	N	1	1	1	2	1	N	12 Mahbubnagar
86	99	72	43	13	5	N	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	N	N	3	..	
153	119	92	80	71	47	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	N	N	3	..	
240	208	172	164	136	154	23	15	8	9	6	9	15	12	9	5	13	3	13 Hyderabad
112	79	80	52	27	16	1	1	1	1	N	..	N	N	3	4	3	N	
318	276	277	343	332	320	37	22	16	21	18	19	24	19	15	6	30	8	
315	401	271	269	111	31	1	2	1	1	N	N	2	3	4	4	4	2	14 Medak
325	415	259	265	101	26	1	2	1	1	N	..	1	2	3	3	1	2	
186	264	429	307	245	100	10	7	8	2	5	5	1	8	12	14	38	8	
141	181	223	222	44	13	7	5	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	5	3	N	15 Nizamabad
135	194	241	245	45	12	3	..	1	..	N	..	N	1	N	N	..	3	
178	122	83	38	34	19	30	22	20	28	13	29	10	13	13	45	8	2	
110	114	111	58	10	1	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	3	1	16 Adilabad
98	118	116	60	11	1	2	3	3	2	1	..	N	2	4	4	3	1	
179	90	44	45	2	3	24		2	1	..	9	4	11	3	3	1	1	
95	147	172	119	16	5	3		3	2	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	17 Karimnagar
92	148	180	119	11	4	N	1	1	2	1	..	N	N	N	..	N	N	
139	135	95	118	117	34	42	34	24	3	1	24	..	1	N	2	..	11	
129	184	160	80	37	26	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	N	N	18 Warangal
94	152	148	78	34	24	1	1	N	1	1	..	..	N	1	1	N	N	
340	377	259	101	76	50	25	16	10	14	16	41	7	5	7	..	..	3	
429	558	588	427	229	238	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	1	1	2	1	N	19 Khammam
414	578	616	444	225	236	N	1	1	4	1	..	1	N	..	1	1	N	
532	472	336	222	275	273	6	3	4	4	9	8	3	5	18	..	3	..	
226	253	215	246	132	117	2	1	N	1	N	..	5	N	N	2	N	N	20 Nalgonda
203	255	217	248	130	116	N	N	N	1	N	..	5	2	2	1	1	N	
451	283	162	133	211	167	19	6	16	42	24	19	4	2	9	3	..	..	

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STRENGTH OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Buddhists						Zoroastrian or Parsi						Jews					
			1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	10,000	2	N	N	N	..	N	N	1	1	1	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	..
	Rural	10,000	2	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	2	N	N	N	..	N	2	3	4	5	5	5	..	N	..	N	..	..
1 Srikakulam	Total	10,000	N													N				
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam	Total	10,000	1	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	1	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	2	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	1	N	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari	Total	10,000	1	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	3	1	N	N	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	N	..	N	..	..
4 West Godavari	Total	10,000	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna	Total	10,000	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	1	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	1	1	..	N	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur	Total	10,000	N																	
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..
7 Nellore	Total	10,000	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N						
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Chittoor	Total	10,000	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Cuddapah	Total	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Anantapur	Total	10,000	N	1	..	..	..	N	..	2	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Kurnool	Total	10,000	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mahbubnagar	Total	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Hyderabad	Total	10,000	2	N	..	N	..	N	5	8	9	9	8	7	..	N	..	N	..	..
	Rural	10,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	2	N	..	1	..	N	7	13	18	23	22	16	..	N	..	1	..	..
14 Medak	Total	10,000	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Nizamabad	Total	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	1	1	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Adilabad	Total	10,000	57	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	68	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	28	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	2	4	4		..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Karimnagar	Total	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Warangal	Total	10,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	1	N	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	N	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	N	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Khammam	Total	10,000	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	1	N	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	8	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Nalgonda	Total	10,000	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	10,000	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	1	1	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

26. It is seen from Statement IX.4 that the proportion of Hindu population in the State did not undergo any appreciable change from 1911 to 1961. There was only a gradual and very slight decrease from 89.85% in 1911 to 88.09% in 1931. Then there was a sudden drop to 85.19% in the proportion of Hindus in 1941 but it recovered to 88.15% in 1951 and 88.41% in 1961. The decline in the proportion of Hindus from 1911 to 1931 is observed in all the districts of the State excepting Nellore and Hyderabad. The decline is marked in Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and in most of the Telangana districts. The decline in the proportion of Hindus from 1911-1931 seems to be due to a significant increase

IX.4—*Concld.*

PER 10,000 OF TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION RESPECTIVELY, 1901-1961

Tribal						Animistic						Others						Indefinite beliefs	Religion not stated	State/District
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1961	1961	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	1
										184	179	N	N	3	N	N	1	N	N	ANDHRA PRADESH
..	6	324	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	196	N	N	2	N	N	1	N	N	
..	7	366	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	34	N	1	9	1	4	N	N	N	
..	..	55	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	118	..	N	4	N	N	..	..	N	1 Srikakulam
..	..	868	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	129	..	..	5	N	N	..	..	..	
..	..	944	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	8	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	N	
..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	N	N	7	1	N	..	..	..	2 Visakhapatnam
..	..	612	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1	..	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	
..	..	688	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	2	N	48	12	..	..	..	..	
..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	19	..	N	4	N	N	N	N	..	3 East Godavari
..	..	136	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	
..	..	162	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	1	23	..	3	..	N	..	
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	137	..	N	13	N	..	..	N	..	4 West Godavari
..	..	165	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	154	..	N	15	N	..	..	..	..	
..	..	196	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	N	..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	N	3	1	..	..	N	N	5 Krishna
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	N	2	..	..	..	..	N	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	1	12	5	..	..	N	..	
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	53	N	..	3	N	..	..	..	..	6 Guntur
..	..	10	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	55	..	..	2	N	..	..	..	..	
..	..	11	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	35	N	..	5	N	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	495	..	..	3	N	N	..	..	..	7 Nellore
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	487	..	..	3	N	N	..	..	..	
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	602	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	68	..	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	8 Chittoor
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	70	..	..	2	..	N	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	38	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	9 Cuddapah
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	42	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	25	N	..	4	..	N	N	..	..	10 Anantapur
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	27	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	6	N	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	N	..	1	N	N	N	..	..	11 Kurnool
..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	..	..	1	N	..	N	..	..	
..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	2	N	..	1	..	N	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	139	..	N	N	..	..	1	..	..	12 Mahbubnagar
..	..	398	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	145	..	N	N	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	421	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	11	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	160	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	61	N	N	1	..	7	3	N	N	13 Hyderabad
..	..	201	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	110	N	N	1	..	..	5	..	..	
..	..	323	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	N	1	2	..	19	N	N	N	
..	..	50	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	53	N	N	N	..	..	2	..	..	14 Medak
..	..	155	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	55	N	..	N	..	..	2	..	..	
..	..	163	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	23	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	51	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	32	N	N	N	..	..	4	..	..	15 Nizamabad
..	..	296	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	34	N	..	N	..	..	4	..	..	
..	..	328	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	3	..	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	47	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	844	..	1	N	..	..	2	..	..	16 Adilabad
..	206	1,044	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,082	901	..	N	N	..	..	2	..	..	
..	240	1,120	1,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	42	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	83	N	N	..	N	..	1	..	..	17 Karimnagar
..	..	120	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	87	N	N	..	N	..	1	..	..	
..	..	129	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	31	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	694	796	..	N	1	..	..	1	..	..	18 Warangal
..	..	924	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	723	848	..	..	N	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	1,022	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	N	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	162	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,540	1,384	N	N	N	..	..	1	N	..	19 Khammam
..	..	2,267	1,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630	1,457	N	N	N	..	..	2	N	..	
..	..	2,369	1,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	31	N	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1,871	1,287	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	376	N	N	1	..	..	1	..	..	20 Nalgonda
..	..	622	559	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	383	N	N	1	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	649	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	108	11	..	..	..	..	..	..											

in the proportion of Christians in most of the districts in the State during this period. The increase in the proportion of Christians is particularly high in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and in most of the Telangana districts. While in Krishna district the proportion of Christians more than doubled itself from 3% in 1911 to 8% in 1931, their proportion in Medak district increased nine times from 0.3% in 1911 to 2.7% in 1931. The increase in the proportion of Christians in the other districts of Telangana is still higher though in terms of actual numbers the differences may not be so large. The growth of Christian population and almost a corresponding decline in the Hindu population would

appear to be largely due to conversion of Hindus into Christianity in the very favourable days of those decades for the Christian missionaries when the country was under the British rule. Mr. Yeatts, the Census Superintendent of Madras, 1931, has referred to the spectacular growth in Christian population in the decade 1921-31, and stated that Christianity had grown more rapidly in the Telugu areas and in these Telugu districts, Guntur district appeared as a sort of Christian focus with Krishna district, the northern taluks of Nellore district and the eastern taluks of Kurnool district adjoining Guntur district showing a higher proportion of Christians in their populations. He also stated that Krishna district has a stronger Christian element than West Godavari and West Godavari more than East Godavari. Even in Hyderabad State, conversion of Hindus to Christianity or Islam had taken place during those days.

27. The sudden and perceptible fall in the proportion of Hindus in the State from 88% in 1931 to 85% in 1941 seems to be due to the combined effect of an unprecedented increase in the population of Muslims and Christians during this decade. The proportion of Muslims to the total population increased incredibly from 6.9% in 1931 to 7.8% in 1941 while the proportion of Christians registered a smaller increase from 3.3% to 3.7%. Actually, the highest proportion of Muslims in the State and most of the Telangana districts during the period 1911–61 was recorded in 1941. The 1951 Census Report of Hyderabad State gives very convincing reasons based on the comparative growth rates of general population and Muslims and the number of Urdu speakers etc., to come to the conclusion that the figures of Muslim population in 1941 were undoubtedly exaggerated beyond reason. As was rightly pointed out by Shri C. K. Murthy, the Census Superintendent of the erstwhile Hyderabad State in 1951, while the general population of the State increased by 13.2% between 1931–41, the Muslim population shows a growth of 36.7% and neither the migration figures nor any factor affecting the fertility of the Muslims justify such an unprecedented growth in the population of the Muslims which was entirely not in keeping with the general population growth. The conversions were also reported to be few and far between—Shri Murty rightly dismisses the population figures of the Muslims at 1941 with the observation "It serves no useful purpose now to either trace the reasons for the exaggeration of the Muslim figures at the 1941 Census, or to try to locate the level at which it has occurred. The only fact which is pertinent to this analysis is that the 1941 figures for Muslims cannot be taken into consideration in any comparative study of the data". It may, therefore, be assumed that the highest proportion of Muslims recorded during 1941 is mostly due to the aritificial and exaggerated rise in their proportion in most of the Telangana districts. It is seen that even in the case of Telangana districts, if the 1941 figures of the proportion of Muslims are not considered, no abnormalities are observed in their proportion from 1911–1961. During the decade 1951–61 the proportion of Muslims in the State decreased slightly from 7.8% in 1951 to 7.6% in 1961. This small decrease is noticed in all the districts of the State except West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Adilabad and Nalgonda. The decrease in the proportion of Muslims from nearly 31% in 1951 to 26% in 1961 in Hyderabad district and from 43% to 36% in the urban areas of the same district is mostly due to the influx of a large number of persons from the Andhra districts, mostly Hindus, after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, which obviously led to a reduction in the proportion of Muslim population in the total population of Hyderabad city and the district and besides several Muslim employees of the old Hyderabad State also left the city on being allotted to other States on the States Reorganisation. The proportion of the Hindus in the States total population increased very slightly from 88.15% in 1951 to 88.41% in 1961. The proselytising activities were also greatly reduced which probably account for the proportion of Christians in the total population being almost stagnant at 3.97% between 1951 and 1961 and the porportion of Muslim population showing a slightly downward trend from 7.77% to 7.55% during the decade. However, the proportion of Hindus decreased to a small extent in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nalgonda. It is observed that in most of these districts, the proportion of Christians has increased considerably during this period. The increase is markedly high in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts where the proportion of Christians increased from 4.3% and 4.9% in 1951 to 10.3% and 7.4% respectively in 1961. The increase in the proportion of Christians in these districts is mainly on account of migration. Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts appear to be contributing a good number of emigrants to Bhilai Steel factory and to the tea plantations of Assam and also some to Andamans. The emigrants are likely to be mostly the Hindu labourers from the rural areas and thus the proportion of Hindus records a slight fall.

28. Among the other religions, the proportion of Buddhists in the State which was negligible throughout the period 1911 to 1951, increased to 0.02% in 1961. This increase in the State figure is entirely due to the unprecedented rise in the proportion of Buddhists in Adilabad district from nil during 1911–1951 to 0.6% in 1961. A few tribals of Visakhapatnam district have returned their religion as Buddhist but the increase is largely accounted for as stated earlier by a large section of the Harijans in the rural areas of Adilabad district having embraced Buddhism as was being done in the adjoining areas of Maharashtra.

29. The proportion of Sikhs in the State which remained constant at 0.01% from 1911 to 1941 increased to 0.02% in 1951 and remained the same in 1961. This increase is due to the conspicuous rise in the proportion of Sikhs in Hyderabad district from only 0.09% in 1911 to 0.15% in 1951 and 0.23% in 1961. The Telangana districts which have a sizable Sikh population, have registered gradually increasing proportions from 1911 to 1961 and particularly after 1941 obviously a result of the partitioning of the country in 1947 and the influx of refugees from West Punjab. There has apparently been a greater influx of Sikh population into these areas recently.

30. In the case of Jains, there has not been any consistent trend in their proportion either in the State or in most of the districts during the period 1911-1961. The figure for the State remained at 0.01% in 1911 and 1921, increased to 0.02% in 1931, and after a reversion to 0.01% in 1941 advanced to 0.02% in 1951 and further increased to 0.03% in 1961. There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of Jains during 1911-1961 in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Anantapur, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts. The increasing business and industrial opportunities offered in these districts appear to have attracted the Marwari businessmen to these areas and as they mostly profess Jainism their proportion in the total population records a slight rise.

31. The proportion of Zoroastrians in the State which remained stationary at 0.01% from 1921 to 1951 suddenly recorded a steep decrease to 0.003% in 1961. This sudden fall is mainly due to the decrease in their proportion from 0.07% in 1911 to 0.05% in 1961, in Hyderabad district. It may also be mentioned in this connection that the proportion of Parsis which was 0.09% in 1931 and 1941 decreased slightly to 0.08% in 1951 and further to 0.05% in 1961 in this district. The decline from 1951 to 1961 has already been explained while discussing the sex-ratio among different religions. Another curious feature that is noticed is that the proportion of Parsis in Chittoor and Anantapur districts had registered a sudden spurt of increase in 1951. Considering the actual population of Parsis in these two districts, while there were 438 and 313 persons respectively in these two districts in 1951, there were none in either of these districts in 1961. The number of Parsis in Anantapur district was 22 in 1921, 9 in 1931, nil in 1941 but 313 in 1951 and almost all the Parsis recorded in this district in 1951 were peculiarly all females. Similarly in the case of Chittoor district there were no Parsis in 1921 and 1931, only 6 in 1941 but in 1951 as many as 438 Parsis are recorded; further all the Parsis recorded in 1951 were males. The 1951 Census Report of Madras State does not contain any comments on these figures. Judged by the figures the return of Parsis in Anantapur and Chittoor districts in 1951 Census appears to be unreal and probably the result of an error in tabulation.

32. Persons belonging to tribal religions were recorded as belonging to animistic faiths in 1911 and 1921. During the period 1921-31, Srikakulam, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts witnessed considerable increase in the proportion of persons professing tribal or animistic religions. East Godavari, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts recorded an increase in the proportion of the tribal religions during 1931-41. However, in 1951 persons belonging to tribal religions were returned only from Adilabad district. Even in this district the proportion was only 2.1% in 1951 as against the fairly high proportions of 10.44% and 9.77% in 1941 and 1931 respectively. In the 1961 Census, there is not even a single person in the State returned as professing any tribal religion. One has always found it difficult to draw a line between animistic faiths and Hindu religion. This difficulty was experienced at earlier Censuses as well. Indeed the practices followed by Hindus in the South were found to be more akin to animism in nature than Orthodox Hindu but the people indisputably claimed their religion as Hindu. The universality of Hindu religion is such that it can assimilate all animistic faiths into it. The gradual assimilation of all tribal religions into Hindu religion had long set in. With the opening of tribal areas and greater contact of the tribals with the plains people the process of assimilation of the tribal faiths into Hinduism seems to have become complete. As was stated earlier the enumerator recorded the religion of the tribal as Hindu if they worshipped the Hindu pantheons of Gods and observed the Hindu festivals. The complete disappearance of animistic faiths was anticipated even at the earlier Censuses. In 1931, animistic religions were returned by a few tribals of the Agencies and also in a few other districts in Madras Presidency and even by then a large reduction in the proportions of population professing animistic faiths was observed, most of them having been assimilated into Hinduism apart from a negligible few converted into Christianity. By 1951, there was none in the Andhra districts that returned animism and in Telangana districts only in Adilabad were a few returned as following a tribal religion. Shri C.K. Murthy has observed in the 1951 Census Report of Hyderabad State: "Whatever the tendency may have been in the past, it is, however, obvious that in this State, at any rate, the tribal groups have been completely absorbed in the heirarchy of the caste system. Unless some artificial forces now intervene in the age long process of assimilation, or anthropologists and philologists succeed in retaining them as museum pieces, the small number of 24,503 now returned as following tribal religions, is bound to disappear from subsequent Census Reports—even if religion continues to feature in them". Now, this seems to have come true.

Variations in the proportion of population of different religions in the cities of the State 1901-1961

33. The percentage distribution of the population of the eleven cities in the State according to religion and the percentage decade variation in all religions, Hindus, Muslims and Christians, during the period 1911-1961 is given in Statment IX.5 given on next page.

[*Statement*:

PROPORTIONS OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN CITIES, 1901-1961

STATEMENT IX.5

VARIATIONS IN THE PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS IN CITIES—1901-1961

City	Census year	Percentage Distribution of Population according to Religion						Percentage Decadal Variation in			
		All Religions	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Others	All Religions	Hindu	Muslim	Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Visakhapatnam	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	100.00	89.23	5.89	4.81	0.02	0.05	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	90.09	4.60	5.24	0.04	0.03	..	..	..	..
	1931	100.00	89.52	5.16	5.25	0.01	0.06	2.99	3.98	—19.63	12.81
	1941	100.00	89.03	5.22	4.28	0.02	1.45	28.16	27.36	43.80	28.40
	1951	100.00	87.73	7.31	4.93	N	0.03	22.58	21.91	24.99	—0.07
	1961	100.00	91.13	4.04	4.65	0.01	0.17	53.81	51.56	115.24	76.87
Bhatinda	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	100.00	88.35	10.30	1.34	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	87.48	10.11	2.38	0.01	0.02	21.27	20.07	19.03	115.61
	1931	100.00	86.66	10.29	3.02	0.03	..	25.03	23.86	27.27	58.94
	1941	100.00	85.40	11.24	3.29	..	0.07	13.20	11.54	23.70	23.24
	1951	100.00	86.83	9.49	3.67	..	0.01	84.36	86.62	13.36	49.70
	1961	100.00	87.90	7.93	4.16	0.01	..	24.20	25.78	8.82	40.73
Kakinada	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	100.00	93.05	4.88	1.03	0.01	0.13	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	92.08	5.10	2.61	0.10	0.11	—1.41	—2.44	8.07	83.45
	1931	100.00	92.30	4.91	2.68	0.02	0.02	23.63	23.92	18.83	28.92
	1941	100.00	91.98	4.96	2.59	0.10	0.37	13.03	13.54	15.23	10.29
	1951	100.00	91.54	5.09	3.23	0.06	0.03	33.02	32.38	36.36	68.31
	1961	100.00	92.51	4.36	2.97	0.05	0.11	22.92	24.23	5.37	11.00
Rajahmundry	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	100.00	93.38	4.40	2.17	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	93.76	4.16	2.06	..	0.02	11.10	11.55	4.88	6.01
	1931	100.00	92.47	4.35	3.03	0.15	..	18.10	16.48	23.57	73.09
	1941	100.00	91.13	4.87	3.42	..	0.58	17.38	15.67	31.34	32.61
	1951	100.00	91.34	4.11	4.40	0.12	0.03	41.19	41.52	19.18	81.65
	1961	100.00	90.93	4.27	4.67	0.13	..	23.49	22.93	28.21	81.17
Bandar	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	100.00	85.96	11.57	2.46	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	86.03	10.63	3.24	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
	1931	100.00	84.69	11.44	3.84	0.02	0.10	4.31	4.39	—4.14	86.99
	1941	100.00	83.83	13.13	2.99	..	..	29.56	27.41	89.38	57.74
	1951	100.00	84.82	11.35	3.81	..	0.05	3.90	2.95	19.29	—21.27
	1961	100.00	85.95	10.19	3.82	..	0.02	31.89	33.35	13.88	68.06
Vijayawada	1901	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	80.10	81.82	16.70	80.65
	1911	100.00	84.01	13.19	2.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	81.60	13.26	5.48	0.22	0.05	..	..	..	..
	1931	100.00	79.08	12.23	8.17	0.34	0.04	84.36	29.54	35.01	167.51
	1941	100.00	83.10	12.56	3.97	..	0.18	86.84	83.61	26.24	103.84
	1951	100.00	79.84	10.83	9.11	0.19	0.37	42.62	49.87	49.44	—30.72
	1961	100.00	82.75	9.37	7.66	0.17	0.03	87.04	79.71	61.37	329.42
Guntur	1901	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	42.98	48.14	23.63	20.28
	1911	100.00	72.93	22.26	4.65	0.10	0.06	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	72.01	20.28	7.17	0.18	0.36	18.89	17.40	8.29	83.24
	1931	100.00	70.05	21.34	8.45	0.10	0.06	85.27	81.58	42.36	59.53
	1941	100.00	70.77	20.07	9.03	0.03	0.10	28.26	29.57	20.65	87.08
	1951	100.00	68.44	20.91	10.48	0.17	..	49.83	44.90	56.07	93.75
	1961	100.00	69.96	18.02	11.88	0.13	0.01	49.39	52.71	23.75	69.35
Nellore	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	100.00	68.31	18.32	8.71	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	67.47	18.34	6.63	..	0.66	..	..	..	..
	1931	100.00	72.31	19.74	7.93	0.02	7.54	7.87	6.54	7.06	93.20
	1941	100.00	70.69	21.86	7.29	0.03	..	27.97	27.16	37.76	52.60
	1951	100.00	74.24	18.48	7.24	0.04	0.18	22.70	19.05	35.91	12.72
	1961	100.00	77.22	16.28	6.44	0.11	..	44.69	51.94	22.30	43.74
Kurnool	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	81.05	86.81	15.06	16.58
	1911	100.00	49.12	48.68	1.99	0.19	0.02	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	51.64	46.29	2.00	0.06	0.01	..	..	..	..
	1931	100.00	50.12	46.37	3.29	0.21	0.01	7.17	12.66	1.92	7.58
	1941	100.00	48.26	47.69	4.05	..	..	26.54	22.81	26.75	108.80
	1951	100.00	51.55	42.50	5.77	0.18	..	28.14	23.37	31.78	57.52
	1961	100.00	59.61	34.09	6.12	0.16	0.02	83.09	42.18	18.59	89.52
Hyderabad	1901	100.00	54.24	42.18	3.10	0.07	0.41	67.41	93.57	34.27	77.82
	1911	100.00	52.36	43.92	3.24	0.08	0.40	..	..	..	..
	1921	100.00	52.35	43.18	3.39	0.31	0.77	11.63	7.77	16.25	16.64
	1931	100.00	54.10	41.20	3.45	0.07	1.18	—19.26	—19.28	—20.63	—15.54
	1941	100.00	49.49	43.66	2.82	0.16	0.87	15.51	19.37	10.21	17.54
	1951	100.00	51.93	44.66	2.84	0.19	0.38	58.31	44.84	79.32	29.25
	1961	100.00	59.70	36.40	3.17	0.25	0.48	46.89	54.12	40.59	47.98
Warangal	1901	100.00	70.95	25.89	0.81	..	2.35	15.23	32.48	—6.48	28.70
	1911	100.00	78.52	20.48	0.50	0.03	0.47	860.97*	410.20	264.75	183.53
	1921	100.00	76.13	20.51	0.75	..	2.61	—3.21	—6.15	—3.10	46.47
	1931	100.00	74.91	23.28	1.20	..	0.61	32.76	30.03	50.69	111.99
	1941	100.00	70.59	26.05	2.62	0.05	0.67	49.45	40.77	67.23	224.87
	1951	100.00	74.81	20.96	3.91	0.04	0.28	43.45	52.03	15.30	114.24
	1961	100.00	78.17	18.28	3.16	0.05	0.34	17.26	22.52	2.29	—5.18

* This high variation is due to certain jurisdictional changes in the limits of the City in 1911.

34. It is seen from the above statement, that Hindus have constituted nearly 80 to 90% of the population in all the cities during 1911-1961, except in Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Hyderabad and Warangal. Among these five cities, Kurnool and Hyderabad have recorded the lowest proportion of Hindus ranging from only 48.26% in 1941 to 59.61% in 1961 in Kurnool and from 49.49% in 1941 to 59.70% in 1961 in the case of Hyderabad city. This very low proportion of Hindus in these two cities and a relatively low proportion in Nellore, Guntur and Warangal cities is due to the fairly high proportion of Muslims found in these cities. In Kurnool and Hyderabad, the proportion of Muslims which was never less than 40% from 1901 came down to 34% in Kurnool and 36% in Hyderabad in 1961. The preponderance of Muslims in the population of Hyderabad and Kurnool cities is the result of the continued influence of the Muslim rule over the Deccan during the medieval period for over 400 years. Even though the influence of the Muslim rulers over Kurnool city ceased when Kurnool and the other districts were ceded to the British, the population composition of Kurnool town was hardly affected and the Muslim population was predominant in this one time remote district headquarters town of Madras Presidency. The formation of the linguistic State of Andhra in 1953 brought a change to this town when there was a heavy influx of population and the place was developed into the capital of the new State. The immigrants into Kurnool were mostly administrators and office workers and others, most of whom were Hindus. Even after the capital was shifted to Hyderabad on the States Reorganisation in 1956, the location of regional headquarters offices and various educational institutions led to continued influx of population into Kurnool city and the relative proportion of Muslim population at the 1961 Census in the total population fell to 34% from as high a proportion as 48.68% in 1911. Similarly in Hyderabad, the influx of a larger number of persons from other districts of the State, after the States' Reorganisation resulted in the relative proportion of Muslim population of the city coming down to 36.40% at the 1961 Census from 42.18% recorded in 1901. Besides, after the partition of the country, there was some exodus of Muslim population to Pakistan.

35. Another important point that is noticed is that while the variation from decade to decade among the Hindus closely corresponds to the variation in the total population during the period 1911-1961, the variation among Christians has been disproportionately high during a greater part of this period in almost all the cities. The highest increase of 329.42% is observed in Vijayawada city during 1941-51. The decrease of nearly 31% among Christians noticed during the decade 1931-41 in this city is perhaps due to a large number of Christians from this place joining the Army during the Second World War—even Christian women enrolling themselves in the Army Medical units and Women Auxiliary Forces and so on. The very high increase in the number of Christians in the cities may be mostly due to migration of Christians from the rural areas to these cities and to a little extent due to conversion to Christianity. It is observed from Statement IX.4, the proportion of Christians in the rural areas has declined in certain districts while in others the increase has not been significant compared to the increase in the urban areas, during the period 1911-1961.

36. The variation among Muslims has also been high compared to that among Hindus in most of the cities, during the two decades 1921-31 and 1931-41. It is only in the case of Visakhapatnam city that a very high increase of 115.24% among Muslims is observed during 1941-51. It is seen from Statement IX.4, that during this period, the proportion of Muslims in the rural areas of Visakhapatnam district decreased from 0.97% to 0.74%. The high increase in the proportion of Muslims in Visakhapatnam city may, therefore, be due to the migration of Muslims from the rural areas of the district to the city due to the expanding employment opportunities available there.

37. The proportionate distributions of population of different religions and not the variations in the absolute numbers of persons of different religious faiths from decade to decade, in the rural and urban areas of districts have been discussed earlier because it has not been possible to work out the exact population of each religion for each Census year separately for the rural and urban areas of each district in view of the several jurisdictional changes in the districts from decade to decade. The proportions have, however, been worked out by estimating the actual numbers as accurately as possible taking into account the changes in the boundaries of the districts and these proportions may be considered reasonably valid for purposes of comparison. In the case of cities, however, figures for different religions were available for each Census and the variations from decade to decade of each religion have been discussed because of the relatively fewer changes in the extent of the cities as compared to the districts.

Religion among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

38. Scheduled Castes are recognised only among those who profess Hindu or Sikh religion. In the other religions the question of treating any as Scheduled Castes does not arise as those religions did not recognise untouchability which was the main criterion for treating a community as a Scheduled Caste. In this State all the Scheduled Castes have returned their religion as Hindu. The Sikh population in this State is very little and apparently there is none belonging to a Scheduled Caste among them.

As far as the Scheduled Tribes go, they can profess any religion and they will still be recognised as a Scheduled Tribe if they belong to any of the approved tribes. The following statement gives the strength of the total Scheduled Tribes of the different religious faiths in this State.

STATEMENT IX.6

RELIGION

		Hindu		Christian		Buddhist		Muslim		Jain	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Scheduled Tribes	Rural	639,026	623,726	1,894	2,412	111	105	1	9	1	2
	Urban	29,203	27,659	131	87	..	..	1	..	..	..

39. The Scheduled Tribes are essentially rural dwellers and almost all of them profess Hinduism. As already indicated, there was none who claimed a

tribal religion at the present Census. There is a fair number of Christians among the tribals, the Yerukulas being the chief adherents. In the State 619 males and 985 females in the rural population and 92 males and 61 females in the urban population among the Yerukulas are Christians and most of them are concentrated in Guntur district. A fairly good number of Konda Dhoras (Rural M: 372, F. 390 and Urban M. 23 and F. 26) and Jatapus (Rural M. 251 and F. 253) are found to have adopted Christian faith, most of them being in Srikakulam district. A few Valmikis of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts are also found to profess Christianity. The Buddhists come next in numbers and almost all of them are concentrated among the Konda Dhoras (Males 99 and Females 72) of Visakhapatnam district.

Distribution of each major religious community according to the industrial categories of workers and non-workers, 1961

40. The following three statements (IX.7, IX.8 and IX.9), show the distribution of 1,000 persons of all religions and each major religious community according to the Industrial categories of Workers and Non-Workers for the total, rural and urban areas of the State, the distribution of 1,000 Workers of all religions and each major religious community according to Industrial Categories for the total, rural and urban areas of the State and the distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females of each major religious community by Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers for the total, rural and urban areas of the State and each district.

STATEMENT IX.7

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF ALL RELIGIONS AND EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1961

Religion		Total population	Total workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X Non-workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	T	1,000	519	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
	R	1,000	552	246	173	17	52	7	4	15	2	36	448
	U	1,000	360	29	31	10	43	45	14	53	28	107	640
Hindu	T	1,000	529	223	147	16	52	12	6	21	5	47	471
	R	1,000	556	256	167	17	53	6	4	15	2	36	444
	U	1,000	376	35	35	12	47	41	16	55	26	109	624
Muslim	T	1,000	376	81	88	8	44	30	8	42	18	57	624
	R	1,000	446	141	153	12	52	12	7	31	6	32	554
	U	1,000	291	8	9	3	33	53	9	55	33	88	709
Christian	T	1,000	548	93	305	16	35	17	7	7	10	58	452
	R	1,000	590	113	364	17	40	6	5	5	3	37	410
	U	1,000	379	10	63	67	17	66	16	17	42	141	621
Buddhist	T	1,000	630	224	310	8	25	11	N	3	27	22	370
	R	1,000	647	253	333	9	29	1	..	1	3	18	353
	U	1,000	514	27	155	..	..	73	1	14	196	48	486
Jain	T	1,000	340	40	8	1	6	13	4	217	2	49	660
	R	1,000	386	232	46	6	12	5	2	68	..	15	614
	U	1,000	330	N	..	N	5	14	4	248	3	56	670
Sikh	T	1,000	356	26	2	6	30	39	8	66	18	161	644
	R	1,000	464	219	16	25	73	28	18	26	3	56	536
	U	1,000	343	2	0	4	25	41	7	71	20	173	657
Others	T	1,000	307	1	1	1	..	51	4	23	55	171	693
	R	1,000	463	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	447	537
	U	1,000	283	1	..	..	..	59	4	27	64	128	717

STATEMENT IX.8

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 WORKERS OF ALL RELIGIONS AND EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1961

Religion		Total workers	Workers in Industrial Categories I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL RELIGIONS	T	1,000	401	286	30	97	25	12	43	13	93
	R	1,000	445	313	31	94	12	8	28	4	65
	U	1,000	81	87	27	119	124	40	149	77	296
Hindu	T	1,000	422	278	31	98	22	11	40	10	88
	R	1,000	461	300	31	95	11	8	27	3	64
	U	1,000	95	93	31	126	110	42	146	68	289
Muslim	T	1,000	217	235	21	116	80	21	111	48	151
	R	1,000	317	344	26	116	26	17	49	14	71
	U	1,000	28	31	11	115	180	30	190	113	302
Christian	T	1,000	169	556	28	64	32	14	13	19	105
	R	1,000	191	617	29	67	10	9	8	5	64
	U	1,000	26	167	20	45	174	41	44	111	372
Buddhist	T	1,000	356	492	13	40	17	N	4	44	34
	R	1,000	392	514	14	45	2	..	2	4	27
	U	1,000	52	301	..	..	142	2	27	382	94
Jain	T	1,000	117	23	4	17	38	11	639	7	144
	R	1,000	600	119	17	30	13	5	177	..	39
	U	1,000	1	..	1	14	44	12	750	9	169
Sikh	T	1,000	72	5	18	84	111	22	185	51	452
	R	1,000	471	35	53	156	61	40	56	7	121
	U	1,000	7	..	12	73	119	19	206	58	506
Others	T	1,000	2	5	2	..	167	11	76	181	556
	R	1,000	..	23	11	..	..	..	..	..	966
	U	1,000	3	..	..	..	209	14	94	226	454

Industrial Categories: I—Cultivator, II—Agrl. Labourer, III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities, IV—Household Industry, V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI—Construction, VII—Trade & Commerce, VIII—Transport, Storage & Communications, IX—Other Services, X—Non-Workers.

STATEMENT IX.9

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ANDHRA PRADESH																							
All Religions	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**256**	**159**	**135**	**162**	**26**	**5**	**63**	**37**	**21**	**5**	**10**	**3**	**33**	**12**	**13**	**N**	**65**	**30**	**378**	**587**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**303**	**188**	**158**	**188**	**28**	**6**	**67**	**37**	**11**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**20**	**11**	**4**	**N**	**45**	**26**	**357**	**540**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**39**	**19**	**27**	**36**	**16**	**3**	**46**	**39**	**71**	**16**	**23**	**6**	**89**	**16**	**53**	**1**	**160**	**51**	**476**	**813**
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	274	172	134	160	27	5	64	39	19	5	9	3	30	12	11	N	62	31	370	573
	R	1,000	1,000	314	198	153	181	29	6	67	38	10	2	6	2	19	11	4	N	45	27	353	535
	U	1,000	1,000	47	24	30	41	19	3	50	44	65	16	24	7	89	19	49	1	161	53	466	792
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	112	50	87	90	13	3	55	32	53	6	15	1	75	8	36	N	96	16	458	794
	R	1,000	1,000	193	88	151	156	18	5	71	33	21	3	14	1	52	9	12	N	53	9	415	696
	U	1,000	1,000	13	3	10	9	6	N	37	30	93	10	16	1	102	6	64	N	148	24	511	917
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	118	57	276	334	21	10	56	15	22	12	12	3	10	4	20	1	73	42	392	512
	R	1,000	1,000	143	82	328	400	23	12	64	15	8	3	9	2	6	3	5	N	49	26	365	457
	U	1,000	1,000	14	7	56	70	13	3	19	14	82	50	24	7	25	9	83	2	178	105	506	733
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	161	284	296	322	17	..	31	20	21	N	..	N	6	N	57	..	34	10	377	364
	R	1,000	1,000	187	312	327	337	20	..	37	22	3	N	..	..	3	..	5	..	25	11	393	318
	U	1,000	1,000	10	47	119	200	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	3	23	3	350	..	86	..	282	747
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	47	32	13	3	2	1	7	4	24	N	7	..	403	6	4	..	39	59	454	895
	R	1,000	1,000	240	220	65	18	7	5	18	2	9	..	3	..	106	11	..	..	24	1	528	743
	U	1,000	1,000	N	N	..	..	1	..	5	4	28	N	8	..	474	5	5	..	43	70	436	921
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	29	20	1	3	10	1	45	8	66	1	13	1	110	1	31	..	266	7	429	958
	R	1,000	1,000	249	177	11	23	39	5	94	44	49	..	32	..	43	3	6	..	86	15	391	733
	U	1,000	1,000	3	1	..	..	7	N	39	4	68	1	11	1	118	1	33	..	288	6	433	986
Others	T	1,001	1,000	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	114	6	8	..	43	9	117	11	257	108	458	864
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	86	271	889
	U	1,000	1,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	7	10	..	53	9	142	12	157	110	498	862
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	305	243	143	176	30	8	50	34	10	2	3	N	31	19	6	N	59	26	363	492
	R	1,000	1,000	326	260	152	186	31	8	48	33	7	2	2	N	25	17	4	N	50	23	355	471
	U	1,000	1,000	83	59	39	68	22	4	67	47	37	3	16	4	94	40	37	2	158	54	447	719
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	46	20	48	55	32	3	50	26	107	6	9	..	130	7	54	N	120	15	404	868
	R	1,000	1,000	65	35	86	98	55	4	59	36	112	7	8	..	107	9	54	..	85	15	369	796
	U	1,000	1,000	22	2	1	2	4	..	40	13	99	5	9	..	159	5	55	1	163	15	448	937
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	103	75	279	281	24	8	13	12	17	2	8	N	62	52	13	..	100	54	381	516
	R	1,000	1,000	122	91	336	334	28	8	13	14	18	2	8	..	47	38	5	..	80	41	343	472
	U	1,000	1,000	26	9	46	69	10	4	9	5	14	..	9	2	122	109	44	..	184	109	536	693
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	200	..	100	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	333	..	167	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	..	571	..	..	..	143	..	..	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	1,000
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	1,000
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	322	236	101	111	24	3	45	25	23	2	6	1	27	14	18	N	75	33	359	575
	R	1,000	1,000	383	277	120	130	24	3	49	27	14	2	3	1	17	12	4	N	53	29	333	519
	U	1,000	1,000	40	28	14	14	22	5	29	13	66	4	16	3	72	23	84	2	175	54	482	854
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	98	96	37	51	6	2	30	8	68	2	8	1	100	6	60	N	113	15	480	819
	R	1,000	1,000	207	199	78	106	11	3	34	13	32	3	10	1	85	8	9	..	80	16	454	651
	U	1,000	1,000	3	1	1	1	2	N	26	3	99	2	7	1	114	4	104	N	141	15	503	973
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	44	44	29	37	1	1	9	7	49	3	41	1	13	4	124	4	202	112	488	787
	R	1,000	1,000	143	138	95	117	4	2	15	9	30	1	10	2	8	6	13	N	251	117	431	608
	U	1,000	1,000	2	1	1	1	1	N	6	6	57	3	54	1	15	4	170	6	182	109	512	869
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	520	394	41	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	88	..	68	..	263	583
	R	1,000	1,000	664	590	52	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	34	..	241	376
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	375	..	187	..	344	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	10	7	..	..	19	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	524	..	..	..	49	829	349	164
	R	1,000	1,000	334	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	40	835	360	165
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	6	..	36	..	30	..	476	..	416	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	6	..	31	..	31	..	475	..	420	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	267	..	575	..	100	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	628	..	..	..	235	1,000

STATEMENT IX.9—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	183	47	186	155	37	3	61	45	23	4	7	1	41	14	17	N	77	33	393	693
	R	1,000	1,000	215	56	217	180	42	4	63	48	10	2	5	1	28	13	8	N	61	34	351	672
	U	1,000	1,000	38	6	41	30	18	1	49	31	81	13	17	2	93	19	59	2	152	53	447	834
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	37	9	56	26	12	8	53	25	102	6	13	N	104	10	35	N	132	19	456	897
	R	1,000	1,000	73	18	113	53	25	16	93	35	70	4	20	..	75	11	17	..	113	16	401	847
	U	1,000	1,000	5	1	6	2	1	N	17	15	130	7	7	1	129	9	52	N	149	22	594	943
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	75	39	255	298	19	4	40	17	31	15	11	1	19	5	25	N	121	76	495	545
	R	1,000	1,000	101	52	316	394	26	6	49	17	17	9	11	1	10	5	5	..	93	55	337	451
	U	1,000	1,000	8	2	19	35	3	N	17	17	67	34	11	1	42	3	73	1	180	133	539	774
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	966	..	..	.	17	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	388	15	3	..	43	..	552	985
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	8	..	918	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	616	15	6	..	68	..	286	935
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	412	..	..	..	117	..	412	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	467	..	..	..	133	..	333	1,000
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	1,000	500
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	219	46	192	182	27	4	47	34	20	4	7	1	37	8	14	N	69	30	358	691
	R	1,000	1,000	250	53	219	206	31	4	47	32	9	2	6	1	24	8	7	N	52	25	355	659
	U	1,000	1,000	45	7	44	49	9	1	48	41	80	12	15	2	105	14	50	1	163	59	441	814
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	66	9	87	70	15	7	63	16	95	5	18	N	104	8	41	N	108	14	493	871
	R	1,000	1,000	108	15	148	120	25	13	79	14	48	3	21	N	74	8	21	..	81	9	395	818
	U	1,000	1,000	8	1	8	1	2	..	40	20	158	7	15	N	145	7	69	1	146	20	414	943
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	126	60	354	424	28	8	27	12	24	5	6	N	9	2	12	N	70	40	349	454
	R	1,000	1,000	142	68	394	466	25	8	28	8	7	2	6	N	8	2	4	..	50	26	336	425
	U	1,000	1,000	21	8	77	132	10	1	17	39	143	28	8	1	20	4	60	2	204	134	440	651
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	532	23	..	..	47	..	373	977
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	532	23	..	..	47	..	373	977
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
KRISHNA DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	217	57	147	169	27	5	46	34	24	3	11	4	41	11	21	N	68	28	393	689
	R	1,000	1,000	278	73	183	211	32	6	49	35	8	1	9	4	20	9	5	N	44	24	377	637
	U	1,000	1,000	32	6	27	27	11	2	37	28	76	7	19	5	111	16	75	2	115	41	467	866
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	86	11	109	94	15	3	61	12	97	8	24	1	83	9	47	N	71	13	407	
	R	1,000	1,000	136	19	185	164	23	6	81	16	43	7	24	N	58	10	11	N	33			
	U	1,000	1,000	21	1	10	5	4	N	34	7	167	8	25	1	117	8	94	1	112	22	416	947
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	106	46	353	444	22	4	42	10	17	4	9	2	10	6	21	1	59	23	361	455
	R	1,000	1,000	122	54	402	511	25	4	46	8	6	1	8	1	6	4	3	..	42	16	340	491
	U	1,000	1,000	14	5	74	102	7	3	23	20	78	22	16	4	30	19	126	5	155	92	477	738
Buddhist	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	..	23	..	68	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	..	23	..	68	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	6	6	..	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	601	6	3	..	32	6	335	982
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	889
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	3	..	..	..	604	6	3	..	32	6	337	988
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	213	..	..	..	307	16	80	..	187	..	146	934
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	229	..	..	..	529	16	88	..	128	..	157	934
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	214	..	714	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	909	1,000

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV E	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
GUNTUR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	257	131	112	127	31	16	54	50	18	12	11	3	40	12	12	N	71	33	394	611
	R	1,000	1,000	307	159	133	152	36	19	51	47	6	2	9	3	25	11	4	N	53	29	376	578
	U	1,000	1,000	55	19	28	29	11	4	63	59	64	51	21	2	100	16	45	1	143	47	470	772
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	107	49	128	155	21	15	67	18	83	25	25	1	59	7	35	N	63	13	412	717
	R	1,000	1,000	152	71	184	226	29	22	76	21	38	4	27	2	40	6	13	N	42	11	399	637
	U	1,000	1,000	19	6	18	19	4	1	50	15	171	63	21	1	98	10	79	N	103	18	487	869
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	97	49	314	356	25	25	62	17	23	29	11	4	10	4	14	N	61	32	383	484
	R	1,000	1,000	113	57	356	410	28	30	67	16	7	3	11	4	7	3	4	N	43	24	364	453
	U	1,000	1,000	17	10	108	109	11	5	35	20	103	147	10	1	22	7	64	1	152	72	478	628
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	608	8	10	..	88	..	278	990
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	612	8	10	..	88	..	280	992
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	..	103	..	310	..	35	..	35	..	241	..
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	1000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	..	..	..	391	..	44	..	43	..	174	1000
Others	T	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
NELLORE DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	247	169	164	169	129	13	78	43	9	2	8	1	29	15	10	N	58	29	368	559
	R	1,000	1,000	269	186	178	182	31	14	81	42	4	2	7	1	21	14	6	N	45	25	358	564
	U	1,000	1,000	48	17	49	48	12	6	59	50	48	8	16	2	97	24	45	N	175	59	451	786
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	105	61	146	96	15	10	88	31	56	3	18	N	64	13	39	N	54	9	415	777
	R	1,000	1,000	132	77	187	121	18	11	89	25	21	2	20	N	53	14	20	N	37	7	417	743
	U	1,000	1,000	13	3	8	8	6	4	85	54	174	7	10	N	102	11	84	N	113	15	405	898
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	94	86	178	259	15	6	176	23	16	4	5	1	6	4	21	N	64	44	425	573
	R	1,000	1,000	105	98	196	291	17	7	195	25	11	2	4	N	3	2	13	1	48	32	408	542
	U	1,000	1,000	9	3	31	33	3	2	21	5	55	17	10	2	24	17	81	N	202	127	564	794
Buddhist	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	694	..	22	..	22	..	248	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	571	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	..	23	..	15	..	231	1,000
Sikh	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	..	..	..	429	..	..	..
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	384	..	..	..
CHITTOOR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	351	239	126	143	3	1	73	34	9	1	8	2	19	7	8	N	47	17	356	556
	R	1,000	1,000	385	263	137	154	2	1	73	31	5	N	7	2	12	6	3	N	33	14	343	526
	U	1,000	1,000	59	31	35	47	6	2	73	58	50	5	18	2	79	16	51	1	165	41	464	797
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	221	102	93	84	2	N	81	41	36	1	6	N	76	5	24	N	42	6	419	761
	R	1,000	1,000	277	129	116	104	2	N	81	29	20	1	6	N	54	5	8	N	27	4	409	728
	U	1,000	1,000	26	6	12	12	4	N	81	81	94	4	7	N	153	5	78	N	94	14	451	878
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	188	94	189	222	2	1	20	9	16	1	20	3	6	3	3	1	107	67	474	599
	R	1,000	1,000	170	123	234	281	2	1	24	7	9	1	22	3	3	3	9	1	83	43	444	537
	U	1,000	1,000	18	9	47	49	3	1	6	14	38	2	14	2	16	6	09	2	183	137	566	778
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	250	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	..	333	1,000
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	143	..	333	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	..	..	..	83	..	417	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	..	..	..	222	..	222	1,000
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	80	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	400	..	160	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	300	..	200	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	..	133	1,000
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	309	198	121	160	9	4	94	63	5	2	8	2	25	10	5	N	54	22	370	539
	R	1,000	1,000	386	217	130	171	9	4	92	57	2	1	7	2	18	10	2	N	44	20	360	518
	U	1,000	1,000	73	32	43	60	8	3	109	114	29	7	17	4	98	15	27	N	140	37	456	728
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	137	57	138	132	13	3	95	42	42	3	8	N	72	11	36	N	49	8	410	744
	R	1,000	1,000	189	80	193	184	16	4	107	45	5	3	7	N	41	12	11	..	32	6	399	666
	U	1,000	1,000	24	5	16	15	5	2	71	36	121	5	10	N	141	8	91	N	86	12	485	917

STATEMENT IX.9—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—*Concld.*																							
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	95	62	331	398	12	6	48	24	10	10	13	1	4	3	10	N	74	26	403	470
	R	1,000	1,000	106	71	363	440	12	6	53	26	5	7	11	1	3	2	5	N	51	15	391	432
	U	1,000	1,000	11	4	87	103	6	4	13	9	49	27	27	5	14	5	47	N	248	99	498	744
Buddhist	T	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	615	..	..	..	171	..	205	980
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	750	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	628	..	..	..	151	..	212	980
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	62	..	..	..	500	..	375	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	250	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	500	..	417	1,000
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	320	217	117	160	26	4	53	27	5	1	10	3	23	8	8	N	45	16	393	564
	R	1,000	1,000	360	247	131	179	28	4	49	20	1	N	9	3	13	6	2	N	30	12	377	529
	U	1,000	1,000	68	35	35	46	10	3	79	66	31	8	21	5	79	17	48	1	134	42	495	777
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	135	65	89	112	8	2	95	24	34	2	12	1	72	12	40	N	67	9	448	773
	R	1,000	1,000	227	110	151	187	13	2	90	22	4	1	9	1	45	13	7	N	26	3	428	661
	U	1,000	1,000	17	6	11	11	3	1	101	27	72	5	16	1	107	9	81	N	119	17	473	923
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	75	47	98	144	5	3	27	5	29	7	8	3	8	2	135	4	121	82	494	703
	R	1,000	1,000	180	115	207	277	6	5	43	5	14	7	13	6	3	2	17	..	101	40	416	543
	U	1,000	1,000	14	4	35	59	4	1	18	4	38	8	4	1	10	2	205	6	133	109	539	806
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	200	..	..	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	66	4	..	..	4	..	18	..	11	..	4	..	573	4	4	..	44	1	276	991
	R	1,000	1,000	183	35	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	280	35	..	..	64	..	419	930
	U	1,000	1,000	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	17	..	6	..	726	..	5	..	33	1	201	999
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	667	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	..	571	1,000
Others	T	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
KURNOOL DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	264	153	147	193	17	4	50	33	12	3	7	2	29	8	7	N	58	23	409	581
	R	1,000	1,000	301	174	165	213	18	4	46	24	4	N	5	1	19	7	3	N	42	19	397	558
	U	1,000	1,000	74	40	55	86	8	2	69	79	57	16	14	6	81	17	28	N	144	48	470	706
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	140	56	142	143	8	1	62	44	41	4	26	N	57	7	23	N	57	8	444	737
	R	1,000	1,000	207	86	208	213	10	1	62	23	4	1	17	N	30	7	9	N	32	3	421	666
	U	1,000	1,000	32	9	36	28	4	N	63	77	101	10	40	1	99	6	47	N	97	16	481	853
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	122	60	282	352	10	3	64	16	14	5	5	1	4	2	11	N	56	30	432	531
	R	1,000	1,000	138	70	314	393	12	3	70	15	7	2	4	N	2	1	5	..	33	15	415	501
	U	1,000	1,000	25	9	97	126	4	1	26	20	57	18	10	6	14	8	49	1	189	113	529	698
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	333	1,000
	R	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	333	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	21	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	2	..	..	..	506	6	..	..	37	..	427	970
	R	1,000	1,000	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	333	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	26	3	..	..	..	519	6	..	..	39	..	432	968
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	130	..	..	36	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	174	..	348	964
	R	1,000	1,000	600	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	900
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	111	..	445	1,000
Others	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	311	227	137	214	24	2	103	46	4	2	7	3	22	9	3	N	40	25	349	472
	R	1,000	1,000	330	240	143	221	24	2	104	43	2	1	6	2	19	8	2	N	32	23	338	460
	U	1,000	1,000	98	71	70	131	18	3	90	83	22	9	20	8	64	18	18	1	125	52	475	621
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	134	69	65	91	6	N	94	95	15	1	10	1	90	14	19	N	100	11	467	718
	R	1,000	1,000	191	100	92	125	6	N	96	67	5	N	11	1	82	16	12	N	68	11	437	680
	U	1,000	1,000	21	4	11	20	5	N	89	155	36	3	9	N	107	8	35	N	163	12	524	798
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	244	145	162	203	6	1	63	47	9	7	15	4	34	N	14	N	63	50	390	543
	R	1,000	1,000	294	171	194	236	7	2	73	54	9	7	16	3	2	N	10	..	40	26	355	501
	U	1,000	1,000	10	6	9	20	2	2	13	7	9	6	15	6	182	1	35	1	170	179	555	772

STATEMENT IX.9—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—*Concld.*																							
Buddhist	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	865	..	..	..	10	..	125	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	688	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	..	..	..	13	..	12	1,000
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	156	..	31	..	16	..	..	..	141	..	484	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	619	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	..	139	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	163	..	419	1,000
Others	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
HYDERABAD DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	145	119	67	111	19	5	47	22	54	8	16	4	57	15	31	1	138	52	426	663
	R	1,000	1,000	305	239	138	215	33	7	82	29	19	2	8	2	21	8	7	N	44	24	343	474
	U	1,000	1,000	7	4	6	11	7	4	17	15	85	12	22	6	88	22	52	1	218	79	498	846
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	35	17	12	14	3	N	14	12	64	4	8	N	88	4	56	N	163	30	557	919
	R	1,000	1,000	242	123	88	98	16	2	44	19	28	4	5	N	64	7	17	N	84	8	412	739
	U	1,000	1,000	2	N	1	N	1	N	9	11	70	4	8	N	91	4	63	N	175	34	580	947
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	65	49	28	41	5	N	9	2	81	9	7	1	19	2	74	5	207	134	505	757
	R	1,000	1,000	350	285	153	240	23	1	43	6	10	1	6	1	3	2	8	..	61	44	343	420
	U	1,000	1,000	1	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	98	11	7	1	22	2	89	6	240	153	541	825
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	5	7	..	..	..	..	258	283	39	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	107	..	576	710
	R	1,000	1,000	14	..	..	..	..	..	737	722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	278
	U	1,000	1,000	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	15	..	7	..	163	..	756	988
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	36	1	19	..	312	6	6	..	31	6	595	984
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	35	1	18	..	313	6	6	..	31	6	596	984
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	49	N	1	2	121	2	22	..	365	9	427	984
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	..	239	..	..	..	87	..	22	..	..	83	413	917
	U	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	46	N	1	2	121	2	22	..	371	7	427	986
Others	T	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	7	12	..	36	10	92	13	184	118	518	852
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	7	12	..	37	10	93	13	185	118	515	852
MEDAK DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	359	273	117	167	33	3	82	41	9	2	4	N	22	6	2	N	39	20	333	488
	R	1,000	1,000	378	287	122	172	34	3	81	40	8	2	3	N	18	5	2	N	29	18	325	473
	U	1,000	1,000	86	68	50	101	16	2	84	68	23	5	16	3	88	11	13	2	175	39	449	701
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	220	88	101	108	18	1	39	21	22	3	5	N	79	6	16	N	61	19	439	754
	R	1,000	1,000	260	104	119	126	21	1	37	16	22	2	5	N	60	6	8	N	51	5	417	740
	U	1,000	1,000	56	9	26	22	5	N	46	46	27	6	8	N	156	7	45	1	101	90	530	819
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	257	204	316	378	31	1	42	3	1	N	2	N	1	N	4	..	31	14	315	400
	R	1,000	1,000	264	211	325	391	32	1	42	3	1	N	2	N	1	N	1	..	25	15	307	379
	U	1,000	1,000	104	51	108	123	9	1	23	4	10	..	14	1	4	2	63	..	168	3	497	815
Buddhist	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	226	40	21	26	11	..	86	..	11	..	11	..	193	39	..	..	11	..	430	895
	R	1,000	1,000	253	28	24	28	12	..	96	..	12	..	12	..	157	28	..	..	12	..	422	916
	U	1,000	1,000	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	250	..	..	..	..	500	500
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	135	62	9	..	9	16	234	31	18	..	..	..	81	16	9	..	45	..	460	875
	R	1,000	1,000	292	133	21	..	21	34	125	33	21	..	..	..	83	33	21	..	41	..	375	767
	U	1,000	1,000	16	..	..	..	..	..	317	29	16	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	48	..	524	971
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	330	273	105	141	30	2	69	61	32	23	8	2	25	6	6	N	55	25	340	467
	R	1,000	1,000	361	299	113	150	32	2	72	60	23	17	6	2	17	5	3	N	43	22	330	443
	U	1,000	1,000	102	78	40	66	17	3	50	75	99	68	18	4	85	12	26	1	147	48	416	645
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	107	51	77	92	13	N	25	89	73	8	7	1	85	6	27	N	116	11	470	742
	R	1,000	1,000	170	76	125	133	21	1	32	111	39	9	6	N	69	6	11	N	82	6	445	658
	U	1,000	1,000	15	1	6	9	2	N	13	45	124	8	9	3	109	5	51	1	165	21	506	907
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	345	246	141	202	19	1	20	8	33	5	11	4	2	1	11	..	89	53	329	480
	R	1,000	1,000	403	318	164	260	22	1	23	9	10	1	7	4	1	1	3	..	74	46	293	360
	U	1,000	1,000	18	1	6	5	..	..	2	2	165	19	38	4	8	..	57	..	168	80	538	889
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	83	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	167	500
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	83	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	167	500
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.9—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—*Concld.*																							
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	95	62	331	398	12	6	48	24	10	10	13	1	4	3	10	N	74	26	403	470
	R	1,000	1,000	106	71	363	440	12	6	53	26	5	7	11	1	3	2	5	N	51	15	391	432
	U	1,000	1,000	11	4	87	103	6	4	13	9	49	27	27	5	14	5	47	N	248	99	498	744
Buddhist	T	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	615	..	..	..	171	..	205	980
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	750	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	628	..	..	..	151	..	212	980
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	62	..	..	..	500	..	375	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	250	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	500	..	417	1,000
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	320	217	117	160	26	4	53	27	5	1	10	3	23	8	8	N	45	16	393	564
	R	1,000	1,000	360	247	131	179	28	4	49	20	1	N	9	3	13	6	2	N	30	12	377	529
	U	1,000	1,000	68	35	35	46	10	3	79	66	31	8	21	5	79	17	48	1	134	42	495	777
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	135	65	89	112	8	2	95	24	34	2	12	1	72	12	40	N	67	9	448	773
	R	1,000	1,000	227	110	151	187	13	2	90	22	4	1	9	1	45	13	7	N	26	3	428	661
	U	1,000	1,000	17	6	11	11	3	1	101	27	72	5	16	1	107	9	81	N	119	17	473	923
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	73	47	98	144	5	3	27	5	29	7	8	3	8	2	135	4	121	82	494	703
	R	1,000	1,000	180	115	207	277	6	5	43	5	14	7	13	6	3	2	17	..	101	40	416	543
	U	1,000	1,000	14	4	35	59	4	1	18	4	38	8	4	1	10	2	205	6	133	109	539	806
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	200	..	..	1,000
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	66	4	..	..	4	..	18	..	11	..	4	..	573	4	4	..	44	1	276	991
	R	1,000	1,000	183	35	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	280	35	..	..	64	..	419	930
	U	1,000	1,000	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	17	..	6	..	726	..	5	..	33	1	201	999
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	667	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	..	571	1,000
Others	T	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
KURNOOL DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	264	153	147	193	17	4	50	33	12	3	7	2	29	8	7	N	58	23	409	581
	R	1,000	1,000	301	174	165	213	18	4	46	24	4	N	5	1	19	7	3	N	42	19	397	558
	U	1,000	1,000	74	40	55	86	8	2	69	79	57	16	14	6	81	17	28	N	144	48	470	706
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	140	56	142	143	8	1	62	44	41	4	26	N	57	7	23	N	57	8	444	737
	R	1,000	1,000	207	86	208	213	10	1	62	23	4	1	17	N	30	7	9	N	32	3	421	666
	U	1,000	1,000	32	9	36	28	4	N	63	77	101	10	40	1	99	6	47	N	97	16	481	853
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	122	60	282	352	10	3	64	16	14	5	5	1	4	2	11	N	56	30	432	531
	R	1,000	1,000	138	70	314	393	12	3	70	15	7	2	4	N	2	1	5	..	33	15	415	501
	U	1,000	1,000	25	9	97	126	4	1	26	20	57	18	10	6	14	8	49	1	189	113	529	698
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	333	1,000
	R	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	333	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	21	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	2	..	..	..	506	6	..	..	37	..	427	970
	R	1,000	1,000	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	333	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	26	3	..	..	..	519	6	..	..	39	..	432	968
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	130	..	..	36	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	174	..	348	964
	R	1,000	1,000	600	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	900
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	111	..	445	1,000
Others	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	311	227	137	214	24	2	103	46	4	2	7	3	22	9	3	N	40	25	349	472
	R	1,000	1,000	330	240	143	221	24	2	104	43	2	1	6	2	19	8	2	N	32	23	338	460
	U	1,000	1,000	98	71	70	131	18	3	90	83	22	9	20	8	64	18	18	1	125	52	475	624
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	134	69	65	91	6	N	94	95	15	1	10	1	90	14	19	N	100	11	467	718
	R	1,000	1,000	191	100	92	125	6	N	96	67	5	N	11	1	82	16	12	N	68	11	437	680
	U	1,000	1,000	21	4	11	20	5	N	89	155	36	3	9	N	107	8	35	N	163	12	524	798
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	244	145	162	203	6	1	63	47	9	7	15	4	34	N	14	N	63	50	390	543
	R	1,000	1,000	294	171	194	236	7	2	73	54	9	7	16	3	2	N	10	..	40	26	355	501
	U	1,000	1,000	10	6	9	20	2	2	13	7	9	6	15	6	182	1	35	1	170	179	555	772

STATEMENT IX.9—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—*Concld.*																							
Buddhist	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	865	..	..	..	10	..	125	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	688	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	..	..	..	13	..	12	1,000
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	156	..	31	..	16	..	..	..	141	..	484	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	619	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	..	139	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	163	..	419	1,000
Others	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
HYDERABAD DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	145	119	67	111	19	5	47	22	54	8	16	4	57	15	31	1	138	52	426	663
	R	1,000	1,000	305	239	138	215	33	7	82	29	19	2	8	2	21	8	7	N	44	24	343	474
	U	1,000	1,000	7	4	6	11	7	4	17	15	85	12	22	6	88	22	52	1	218	79	498	846
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	35	17	12	14	3	N	14	12	64	4	8	N	88	4	56	N	163	30	557	919
	R	1,000	1,000	242	123	88	98	16	2	44	19	28	4	5	N	64	7	17	N	84	8	412	739
	U	1,000	1,000	2	N	1	N	1	N	9	11	70	4	8	N	91	4	63	N	175	34	580	947
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	65	49	28	41	5	N	9	2	81	9	7	1	19	2	74	5	207	134	505	757
	R	1,000	1,000	350	285	153	240	23	1	43	6	10	1	6	1	3	2	8	..	61	44	343	420
	U	1,000	1,000	1	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	98	11	7	1	22	2	89	6	240	153	541	825
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	5	7	..	..	..	..	258	283	39	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	107	..	576	710
	R	1,000	1,000	14	..	..	..	..	..	757	722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	278
	U	1,000	1,000	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	15	..	7	..	163	..	756	988
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	36	1	19	..	312	6	6	..	31	6	595	984
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	35	1	18	..	313	6	6	..	31	6	596	984
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	239	..	239	..	..	..	87	..	22	..	..	83	413	917
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	46	N	1	2	121	2	22	..	371	7	427	986
Others	T	1,000	1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	7	12	..	36	10	92	13	184	118	518	852
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	7	12	..	37	10	93	13	185	118	515	852
MEDAK DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	359	273	117	167	33	3	82	41	9	2	4	N	22	6	2	N	39	20	333	488
	R	1,000	1,000	378	287	122	172	34	3	81	40	8	2	3	N	18	5	2	N	29	18	325	473
	U	1,000	1,000	86	68	50	101	16	2	84	68	23	5	16	3	88	11	13	2	175	39	449	701
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	220	88	101	108	18	1	39	21	22	3	5	N	79	6	16	N	61	19	439	754
	R	1,000	1,000	260	104	119	126	21	1	37	16	22	2	5	N	60	6	8	N	51	5	417	740
	U	1,000	1,000	56	9	26	22	5	N	46	46	27	6	8	N	156	7	45	1	101	90	530	819
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	257	204	316	378	31	1	42	3	1	N	2	N	1	N	4	..	31	14	315	400
	R	1,000	1,000	264	211	325	391	32	1	42	3	1	N	2	N	1	N	1	..	25	15	307	379
	U	1,000	1,000	104	51	108	123	9	1	23	4	10	..	14	1	4	2	63	..	168	3	497	815
Buddhist	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	226	40	21	26	11	..	86	..	11	..	11	..	193	39	..	..	11	..	430	895
	R	1,000	1,000	253	28	24	28	12	..	96	..	12	..	12	..	157	28	..	..	12	..	422	916
	U	1,000	1,000	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	250	..	..	..	..	500	500
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	135	62	9	..	9	16	234	31	18	..	..	..	81	16	9	..	45	..	460	875
	R	1,000	1,000	292	133	21	..	21	34	125	33	21	..	..	..	83	33	21	..	41	..	375	767
	U	1,000	1,000	16	..	..	..	..	..	317	29	16	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	48	..	524	971
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	330	273	105	141	30	2	69	61	32	23	8	2	25	6	6	N	55	25	340	467
	R	1,000	1,000	361	299	113	150	32	2	72	60	23	17	6	2	17	5	3	N	43	22	330	443
	U	1,000	1,000	102	78	40	66	17	3	50	75	99	68	18	4	85	12	26	1	147	48	416	645
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	107	51	77	92	13	N	25	89	73	8	7	1	85	6	27	N	116	11	470	742
	R	1,000	1,000	170	76	125	133	21	1	32	111	39	9	6	N	69	6	11	N	82	6	445	658
	U	1,000	1,000	15	1	6	9	2	N	13	45	124	8	9	3	109	5	51	1	165	21	506	907
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	345	246	141	202	19	1	20	8	33	5	11	4	2	1	11	..	89	53	329	480
	R	1,000	1,000	403	318	164	260	22	1	23	9	10	1	7	4	1	1	3	..	74	46	293	360
	U	1,000	1,000	18	1	6	5	..	..	2	2	165	19	38	4	8	..	57	..	168	80	538	889
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	83	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	167	500
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	83	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	167	500
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISRTIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT—*concld.*																							
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	23	..	31	..	8	20	172	..	..	..	234	20	16	..	13	..	500	960
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	158	..	210	..	..	111	53	..	..	..	263	..	..	..	..	..	316	889
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	193	..	..	..	230	24	18	..	18	..	532	976
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	185	119	8	..	8	..	185	42	15	..	..	..	59	..	18	..	70	6	461	833
	R	1,000	1,000	389	370	17	..	17	..	114	102	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	11	..	423	528
	U	1,000	1,000	27	..	..	..	..	..	241	13	27	..	..	..	67	..	31	..	116	9	491	978
Others	T	1,000	1,000																				
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
ADILABAD DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	294	231	127	155	45	3	61	26	25	7	8	3	18	6	4	N	56	42	362	527
	R	1,000	1,000	329	257	142	171	35	2	65	27	11	4	5	1	11	5	2	N	45	40	355	493
	U	1,000	1,000	60	43	25	36	113	9	38	27	115	27	33	15	61	14	20	1	125	56	410	772
Musilm	T	1,000	1,000	100	64	74	68	30	2	12	11	71	4	9	N	84	4	21	N	148	15	451	832
	R	1,000	1,000	172	114	130	113	34	2	16	15	28	4	6	N	68	4	10	N	114	15	422	733
	U	1,000	1,000	21	4	15	15	25	N	7	7	118	4	12	1	101	4	33	N	186	15	482	950
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	277	89	141	95	48	6	22	25	63	2	13	2	3	N	10	N	125	34	298	747
	R	1,000	1,000	358	121	182	132	22	1	28	32	8	1	10	2	2	N	7	1	116	26	267	684
	U	1,000	1,000	6	10	1	1	134	18	1	5	250	3	24	5	8	1	20	..	156	52	400	935
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	168	296	362	361	21	..	10	1	18	N	..	N	3	N	1	..	21	11	396	331
	R	1,000	1,000	175	312	359	361	22	..	11	1	N	N	..	..	7	..	1	..	19	12	410	314
	U	1,000	1,000	36	80	420	357	..	..	..	..	348	..	..	5	7	4	..	..	51	..	138	554
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	21	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	250	54	..	..	21	27	541	892
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	467	200	..	..	..	100	466	600
	U	1,000	1,000	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	30	..	576	1000
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	91	90	6	16	28	..	32	5	321	..	..	..	110	..	101	..	69	5	242	884
	R	1,000	1,000	414	268	29	54	100	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	114	..	390	678
	U	1,000	1,000	..	15	..	..	8	..	40	8	407	..	..	..	133	..	129	..	57	7	226	970
Others	T	1,000		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	R	1,000		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	U	1,000		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	268	193	116	142	29	3	109	76	26	7	5	1	20	16	2	N	68	70	357	492
	R	1,000	1,000	279	201	122	148	30	3	108	73	26	5	4	1	16	16	1	N	63	70	351	483
	U	1,000	1,000	82	53	25	49	17	1	124	128	37	30	16	3	77	18	16	1	145	70	461	647
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	116	48	54	79	11	1	50	74	32	13	19	N	64	6	24	N	151	25	479	755
	R	1,000	1,000	173	64	78	108	15	2	62	101	26	11	23	N	53	6	11	N	118	27	441	681
	U	1,000	1,000	5	5	7	2	4	N	26	4	44	21	9	1	88	3	48	..	214	19	555	945
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	213	138	226	288	27	14	68	23	15	14	5	1	3	1	6	..	73	64	364	457
	R	1,000	1,000	233	154	247	320	28	15	73	25	13	4	5	1	1	1	1	..	52	50	347	430
	U	1,000	1,000	30	6	31	23	22	6	21	3	30	93	8	..	11	1	51	..	276	180	520	688
Buddhist	T	1,000	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
	R	1,000	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	44	15	..	..	4	..	3	15	11	7	25	..	84	..	33	..	157	4	639	959
	R	1,000	1,000	429	111	..	..	36	..	..	83	..	..	36	..	71	..	..	..	107	28	321	778
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	12	9	25	..	85	..	36	..	163	..	675	987
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WARANGAL DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	290	193	135	186	28	3	77	39	28	6	8	3	22	17	9	N	45	30	358	517
	R	1,000	1,000	322	221	150	203	29	3	80	38	21	3	6	2	14	16	3	N	34	27	341	487
	U	1,000	1,000	54	35	31	53	20	4	57	50	84	30	21	6	79	26	49	1	126	56	479	739
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	98	60	48	73	10	1	39	31	56	4	10	N	64	10	45	1	156	14	474	806
	R	1,000	1,000	181	106	89	129	16	1	59	26	22	4	12	N	60	14	21	..	102	9	438	711
	U	1,000	1,000	8	3	3	6	3	N	18	88	92	4	7	N	69	6	71	1	215	21	514	921
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	127	134	79	127	25	7	25	12	60	4	11	1	7	4	57	1	75	66	534	644
	R	1,000	1,000	201	194	128	185	38	10	23	15	26	N	11	1	3	5	16	N	61	44	493	546
	U	1,000	1,000	17	19	7	14	6	N	27	8	111	10	13	1	12	4	116	3	96	107	595	834
Buddhist	T	1,000	,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	371	333
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	371	257
	U	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

STATEMENT IX.9—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES AND 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Religion		Total population M	Total population F	I M	I F	II M	II F	III M	III F	IV M	IV F	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F	X M	X F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
WARANGAL DISTRICT																							
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	59	..	429	1000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	59	..	429	1000
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	20	3	..	..	53	3	96	3	23	..	10	..	112	..	30	..	82	3	574	988
	R	1,000	1,000	91	21	..	..	73	..	218	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	109	..	473	979
	U	1,000	1,000	4	..	..	..	48	4	69	3	24	..	12	..	137	..	32	..	77	3	597	990
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	957
	R	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
KHAMMAM DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	289	171	143	181	49	7	48	15	15	5	9	5	19	11	7	N	47	30	374	575
	R	1,000	1,000	322	191	159	201	30	6	50	14	14	5	9	5	12	10	4	N	36	28	364	540
	U	1,000	1,000	22	8	11	11	203	12	34	22	26	5	15	6	73	14	31	1	131	45	454	876
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	119	49	115	129	73	4	47	7	26	6	22	1	57	7	18	N	112	32	411	765
	R	1,000	1,000	172	71	169	189	46	5	56	6	20	9	15	N	42	8	10	..	82	39	388	673
	U	1,000	1,000	10	1	2	3	130	2	28	9	39	1	37	1	87	6	34	N	173	18	460	959
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	146	57	231	278	63	9	52	14	20	12	15	3	10	3	18	..	68	62	377	562
	R	1,000	1,000	171	66	271	322	36	10	59	16	20	13	8	3	11	3	12	..	58	55	354	512
	U	1,000	1,000	5	3	10	22	215	6	10	3	21	3	52	3	8	3	53	..	127	101	499	856
Buddhist	T	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	R	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	20	..	600	972
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	600	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	40	..	600	938
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	214	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	36	..	89	56	428	944
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	400	500	600
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	200	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	40	..	80	..	420	1000
Others	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	1,000
NALGONDA DISTRICT																							
Hindu	T	1,000	1,000	305	189	141	196	32	6	79	35	22	3	31	17	22	24	3	N	36	25	329	505
	R	1,000	1,000	329	202	151	207	33	6	82	35	21	3	14	8	18	24	1	N	28	27	323	488
	U	1,000	1,000	47	30	33	56	17	7	42	33	29	8	221	128	67	20	16	..	128	1	400	717
Muslim	T	1,000	1,000	164	79	85	110	23	3	40	14	19	3	58	7	58	11	20	..	130	16	403	757
	R	1,000	1,000	284	112	122	157	33	4	49	14	10	2	29	1	47	14	12	..	82	22	382	674
	U	1,000	1,000	11	3	3	6	2	N	22	15	40	3	120	22	81	5	38	..	234	N	449	946
Christian	T	1,000	1,000	266	172	176	243	14	6	32	9	6	1	97	46	6	4	4	..	53	23	346	496
	R	1,000	1,000	327	206	213	287	15	7	37	8	3	1	20	5	3	4	2	..	33	28	347	454
	U	1,000	1,000	14	9	23	37	11	3	11	13	20	2	415	238	18	4	12	..	133	1	343	693
Buddhist	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	1,000
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	1,000
Jain	T	1,000	1,000	424	344	130	19	5	8	7	..	7	..	3	..	37	..	2	..	27	..	358	629
	R	1,000	1,000	464	373	142	20	5	9	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	362	598
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	429	..	28	..	143	..	314	1,000
Sikh	T	1,000	1,000	10	33	..	33	24	7	124	13	96	6	221	..	34	..	77	..	48	..	365	908
	R	1,000	1,000	54	122	..	122	81	24	27	49	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	406	683
	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	12	..	146	..	117	9	210	..	41	..	94	..	23	..	357	991
Others	T	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

41. Statement IX.8 shows that the proportion of workers to their respective total populations among Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and the followers of other minor religions is considerably lower than the State average of 52% found in the total general population. The preponderance of non-working population among these communities is due to the fact that 80 to 95% of the females in these communities are non-workers probably on account of their social customs and traditions not favouring participation of women folk in work. Among Hindus, Christians and Buddhists the proportion of workers is higher than the State average in the general population mainly due to the higher proportion of agricultural workers, *i.e.*, cultivators and agricultural labourers in these communities.

42. Statements IX.7 and IX.8 reveal the preference of each of the major religious communities for certain categories of work.

43. The largest proportion of workers as Cultivators (Category I) and not as Agricultural Labourers (Category II) is found among the Hindus. It is obvious that most of the land owners and the cultiva-

ting tenants are of the Hindu stock. 42.2% of the workers among Hindus participate in cultivation. The proportion among Buddhists come next with 35.6% among them being cultivators, then Muslims (21.7%), then Christians (16.9%) and then Jains (11.7%) and lastly Sikhs (7.2%). Agricultural labourers (Category II) form more than 30% of the total population and about 56% of the working population among Christians and Buddhists as against the corresponding proportions of only 22% and 49% respectively in the general population, *i.e.*, all religions put together. The proportion of agricultural labourers among Christians is high in all the districts of the State except Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Adilabad and Warangal districts. Even in these 5 districts their proportion among Christians is considerable in the rural areas. Also in most of the districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers among Christian females is higher than the corresponding proportion among the Christian males. The large proportion of agricultural labourers among Christians is due to the fact that several poor agricultural labourer families among the Scheduled Castes had been converted into Christianity. Similarly the Buddhists also represent several of the Scheduled Castes that had embraced Buddhism.

44. In Category III also, *i.e.*, in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, Hindus and Christians recorded a proportion almost equal to the State average for the total population, the figure being 16 per 1000 of total population and 30 per 1000 of working population. The proportion of workers in this category among both Hindus and Christians is relatively higher in Guntur district because of their participation in the extensive tobacco plantations of Guntur district and in Adilabad and Khammam districts due to their large participation in coal mining operations and activities related to forestry.

45. Household Industry (Category IV) in a rural economy naturally provides considerable employment next to agriculture in all communities. Only among Jains and Buddhists the proportion of those engaged in Household Industry is considerably lower than the average for the total population which stands at 5% in the total population and 10% in the total working population. It is well-known that Jains are found mostly among the trading class and naturally their proportion in Category VII–Trade and Commerce, is very high, the figures being 22% for the total Jain population and 64% for the working population among Jains. The proportion of Muslims engaged in Household Industry is higher than that among those of other religions except Hindus for the State as a whole. Their proportion in this category is particularly high in the Rayalaseema districts. In Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts, the proportion of Muslims engaged in Household industry is slightly lower compared to that among Hindus. The proportion of Muslim females in Household Industry in these three districts is more than the corresponding male proportion because Muslim women are employed in large numbers in beedi making and other household industries. The household industries that the Muslims may participate in may be mostly tanning, cotton and wool ginning, carpet weaving, beedi making, etc.

46. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry (Category V) the Sikh community recorded a higher proportion of 39 per 1000 for the total Sikh population and 111 per 1000 of Sikh working population, compared to those of other religions. Muslims come next in order with 30 per 1000 total Muslim population and 80 per 1000 of working population among Muslims. Other major religious communities recorded a proportion near about the State figures for total population, *i.e.*, 13 per 1000 of total population and 25 per 1000 of total working population. As organised large scale industries are functioning mostly in the urban areas, the urban proportions in Category V are higher than the corresponding rural proportions among all religious groups. This is also true of all the districts in the State except that in the case of Sikh community in Hyderabad, Medak and Warangal districts the urban proportion in Category V is lower than the corresponding rural proportion. In the urban areas of Hyderabad district the Sikhs are found in good numbers in Category IX—Other Services, mostly in the Police and Army and Category VII—Trade and Commerce. So also is the case with the urban areas of Warangal district. In the urban areas of Medak district the Sikhs are more numerous in Category IV—Household Industry.

47. The proportion of Sikhs is also higher in Category VI—Construction, compared to other religious groups though in absolute numbers they may be few. Sikhs in this category constitute 8 per 1000 of total Sikh populatin and 22 per 1000 of working population among Sikhs. Muslims again come next in order with almost equal proportions as recorded for Sikhs. In the urban areas, however, the proportions of Hindus and Christians in Category IV are higher than the corresponding figures for Sikhs and Muslims. The highest proportion in Category VI in the rural areas recorded among the Sikhs may be an indication of the fact that this hardy community is prepared to work under difficult conditions in construction projects even in remote rural areas, and most of them may represent enterprising contractors looking after construction works.

48. Jains naturally occupy the foremost place in Category VII—Trade and Commerce both in the rural and urban areas of the State, as already mentioned. 64% of the total workers among Jains and 75% of the Jain workers in the urban areas are engaged in Trade and Commerce. In no other community the proportions in this category are equal to even half these figures. It is well known that the main occupation of most of the Marwari community is business in several fields including trading in foodgrains, cotton, hardware, jewellery, textiles and also in money lending and banking. Most of the Marwaris are Jains by religion. The proportion of Trade and Commerce workers among Sikhs who come next in order is only 19% of the total workers and 21% of the urban workers of this community. While Jains engaged in Trade and Commerce are found in all the districts of the State and form a very high proportion of the Jain population in each district, Sikh traders are not recorded in Srikakulam, West Godavari and Anantapur districts. Jains in Trade and Commerce are generally found only in the urban areas of the Coastal Andhra districts and in both the rural and urban areas of Rayalaseema and Telangana districts. Sikh traders are found mostly in the urban areas of the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts and in the rural and urban areas of Telangana districts except Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda where they are found in the urban areas only. The proportion of those engaged in Trade and Commerce among Muslims is the next highest in the State and all the districts also. Their proportion in the State is 42 per 1000 of the total Muslim population and 111 per 1000 of the working population among Muslims. They are found both in the rural and urban areas of each district and the variation in the rural and urban proportions is not large in many districts. The proportion of Hindus engaged in Trade and Commerce is not high; they form only 4% of the workers among the Hindus, in the State–3% in the rural areas and 15% in the urban areas. Their proportion in all the districts of the State except Hyderabad is lower than the State average figure. The proportion of Christains engaged in Trade and Commerce is very low in all the districts except in the urban areas of Mahbubnagar district where Christian traders recorded a proportion higher than the State urban proportion of 1.7% in this category to the total Christian population.

49. In Transport, Storage and Communications (Category VIII) a perceptible proportion of about 5% participation is found among Sikhs, Muslims and Buddhists. The rural proportions among all communities including these three are naturally very low as Transport and Communication facilities and activities are generally poor in the rural areas. Sikhs and Muslims are generally well represented among road transport drivers. However, the proportion of Christians engaged in Transport and Communications is significant in the urban areas of Visakhapatnam district because of the number of Christian employees in the Visakhapatnam port and railway establishments, in Krishna because of the importance of Vijayawada Railway junction, in Chittoor due to the existence of the railway workshops and institutes at Renigunta railway junction, in Anantapur on account of the number of important railway stations such as Guntakal, Gooty, Dharmavaram and in Warangal district due to the influence of Kazipet and Dornakal railway junctions which have a number of Christian employees in the railway workshops, etc.

50. The highest participation of workers in Category IX–Other Services, is found among Sikhs both in the rural and urban areas of the State, the figures being 12% and 51% respectively of the total working population among Sikhs in the rural and urban areas of the State. They are generally employed to a significant extent in the Army and Police Force. Muslims come next in order in this category followed by Jains. It may appear somewhat strange to find a high proportion of Jains in Other Services but a sizeable number of Jains is found in business services rendered by advertising, publicity and news agencies and in services rendered by hotels, restaurants, etc. which come under Category IX. Some of the Jains in the category may also be religious workers. In the urban areas of the State the proportion of workers in Other Services among the Christians comes next to that of the Sikhs. Generally Christian males and females are found in good numbers in educational, medical and health services and also among religious workers in the rural and urban areas of many districts. The proportion of Hindus in Other Services is not very high—only 9% of the total Hindu working population—7% in the rural areas and about 30% in the urban areas of the State. However, in terms of absolute numbers Hindus in this category are naturally the most numerous. The absolute number of male and female workers participating in Other Services for different religious groups in the State is given below to give a correct perspective as mere proportions of the participants among the population or workers of each religious community may give a mistaken impression of the representation of workers of the various religious communities.

STATEMENT IX.10

NUMBER OF WORKERS PARTICIPATING IN OTHER SERVICES BY DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Religion	Number of persons, participating in "Other Services"		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Religions	1,731,585	1,188,580	543,005
Hindu	1,492,068	1,000,910	491,158
Muslim	154,576	133,187	21,389
Christian	82,729	52,670	30,059
Buddhist	145	112	33
Jain	442	190	252
Sikh	1,380	1,356	24
Others	245	155	90

51. The above analysis of the participation of workers of each religious community in different categories of work shows that by and large the Hindu community has the largest interest in land, most of the workers among them being engaged in cultivation. Obviously on account of the State's indigenous population being predominantly Hindu, constituting 88.4% of the total population, in absolute numbers this community will account for the largest total numbers of workers in all the Industrial Categories of work. But in terms of a proportion of the workers in each religious community the foregoing analysis will

show the preference of certain religious communities for certain types of work and it also reflects to certain extent the relative economic condition of the major religious groups found in the State. The Muslims who constitute the next highest number of persons in the State after Hindus, though coming far behind accounting for only 7.6% of the State's population, show a preference for non-agricultural occupations. Though agriculture absorbs 45.2% of the workers among Muslims (21.7% in cultivation and 23.5% as Agricultural Labourers) the non-agricultural categories put together account for a larger proportion as the Muslims are found in greater numbers in urban areas. Among the different non-agricultural categories of work, the Muslims show a greater preference for Other Services (15.1%), Household Industry (11.6%) and Trade (11.1%). The Christians who represent the next largest religious community in the State but accounting for only 4.0% of the State's population appears to be made up mostly of poor agricultural labourers, obviously the Scheduled Castes converts among the agricultural labourers forming numerically the largest proportion of the Christian population of the State. 55.6% of the Christian workers are agricultural labourers. Their next preference is for cultivation (16.9%) probably made up mostly of petty cultivators. Other Services attract a fair proportion of workers (10.5%) among them, most of the educated amongst them seeking service. Buddhists, similarly, are found mostly represented among Agricultural Labourers on account of that religion having been embraced mostly by those who were originally members of Scheduled Castes. The clear preference for Trade and Commerce shown by the Jains who are found among the well known trading and business community of Marwaris is apparent as 63.9% among the workers in Jain community come under Category VII. The enterprising Sikh community though forming only a negligible proportion of the State's population is found represented among workers in most of the Non-agricultural categories of work particularly Other Services (45.2%), Trade (18.5%), Manufacture other than Household Industry (11.1%). Such then is the contribution of the different religious groups to the economic life of the State.

Kakatiya Warangal

NOTE

Chapters VI (Age, Sex and Marital Status), VII (Literacy and Education), VIII (Language) and IX (Religion) which were originally proposed to be given in Part I-A (i) are printed in this volume as the inclusion of these Chapters would have made Part I-A (i) too bulky and unwieldy. Thus the General Report is published in three Parts i.e., Part I-A (i) Chapters I to V, Part I-A (ii) Chapters VI to IX and Part I-A (iii) Chapters X to XII instead of in two Parts.

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,,	11	Do. Jain Religion—Urban ..	9 ..	.. 20
239		Statement IX.9, Heading	Distribution 1,000 Males.	.. Distribution of 1,000 Males
240	16	Statement IX.9, Adilabad District, Buddhist Religion—Rural ..	7	.. 3
,,	..	Statement IX.9, Heading	Disrtibution	.. Distribution
,,	1	Statement IX.9, Adilabad District	Musilm..	.. Muslim
243	1	Para 48 Line 30	Christains	.. Christians.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962

AGRA.—National Book House, Jeeni Mandi.
Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines.
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.

AHMEDABAD.—Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road.
Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road.
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge.
Mahajan Bros,. Opp. Khadia Police Gate.
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road.

AGARTALA.—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales.

AHMEDNAGAR.—V.T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Nav Path.

AJMER.—Book Land, 663, Madar Gate.
Rajputana Book House, Station Road.
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata.
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road.
Krishna Bros. Kutchery Road.

ALIGARH.—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market.

ALLAHABAD.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery, U.P.
Kitabistan 17-A, Kamala Nehru Road.
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4.
Ram Narian Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road.
Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road.
The University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg.
Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg.
Ram Narain Lal Beni Parashad, 2-A, Katra Road.

AMBALA—English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.

AMRITSAR.—The Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.

ANAND.—Vijaya Stores, Station Road, Anand.

BANGALORE.—The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building.
S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road.
The Bangalore Press, Lake View Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507.
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet.
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar.
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road.
International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Navakarnataka Pubns, Private Ltd., Majestic Circle.

BAREILLY.—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar.

BARODA.—Shri Chandrakant Mohanlal Shah, Raopura.
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub Agent.

BEAWAR.—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.

BHAGALPUR.—Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.

BHUBANESWAR.—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower Room No. 3.

BHOPAL.—Supdt. State Government Press,.
Lyall Book Depot., Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road.
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies.

BELGHARIA.—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers, (24 Paraganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road.

BIJAPUR.—Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Pro. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.

BIKANER.—Bhandani Bros.

BILASPUR.—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar.

BOMBAY.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery, Queens Road.
Charles Lambert & Co., 101 Mahatma Gandhi Road.
Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar.
Current Book House, Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road.
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum.
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kalbadevi.
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road.
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.
Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.
D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.,(P.) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.
N.M. Tripathi Prvate Ltd., Princess Street.
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.
P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhavan, Shivaji-Park Road, No. 5.
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.
Indo Nath & Co., 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road.
Academic Book Co, Association Building, Girgaum Road.
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road.
Dow madeo & Co., 16 Naziria Building, Ballard State.

CALCUTTA.—Chatterjee & Co., 3/1 Bacharam Chatterjee Lane.
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street.
Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street.
S.K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street.
M.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee St.
W. Newman & Co., Ltd, B, Old Court House Street.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.
R. Chambray & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension.
S.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C., College Square.
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933), P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade Est.
Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A Banchha Ram Akar Lane.
K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19.
Sm. P.D. Upadhyoy, 77, Muktaram Babu Street.
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street.
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre.
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street.
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharmatala Street.
Mukherjee Library, Sarba Khan Road.
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor).
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road.
Reliance Trading Co. 46/A, Netaji Subhash Road.

CHAPRA.—Alok Pustak Sadan.

CHANDIGARH.—Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22.
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22.
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D.
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D.
Mehta Bros,. 15-Z. Sector 22-B.
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16.
Kailash Law Publishers Sector 22-B.

CALICUT.—Touring Book Stall.

CHHINDWARA.—The Verma Book Depot.

COCHIN.—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road.

CUTTACK.—Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times.
Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P.B. 35.
D.P. Sure Sons, Mangalabag.
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962–*Contd.*

DEHRA DUN.—Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road.
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.

DELHI.—J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate.
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate.
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market.
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road.
Book-Well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9.
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
New Stationery House, Subzimandi.
Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak, Delhi-6.
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj.
All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market.
University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawab Nagar.
Govt. Book Agency, 2646, Balimaran.
Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines.
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg.
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar.
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhla Market.
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhla Market.
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri GATE
G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehra Bazar.
Sat Narain & Sons., 3141, Mohs. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate.
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.
Hindu Sahitya Sansar Nai Sarak.
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak.
K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura.

DHANBAD.—Ismag Co-operative Stores, Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines.
New Sketch Press, Post Box. 26.

DHARWAR.—Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road.

ERNAKULAM.—Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road.

FEROZEPORE.—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.

GAYA.—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg.

GOA.—Jairam Sagoon Dhoud, Book-sellers, Panjim.

GUNTUR.—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadiguda, Chowrasta.

GORAKHPUR.—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road.

GAUHATI.—Mokshada Pustakalaya, Gauhati, Assam.

GWALIOR.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M.B.
Loyal Book Depot, Patnakar Bazar, Lashkar.
M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.

GHAZIBAD.—Jayana Book Agency.

HYDERABAD.—Director, Govt. Press.
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.
Book Lovers Private Ltd.
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.

HUBLI.—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road.

INDORE.—Wadhwa & Co., 56, M.G. Road
Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar.
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilaya Pura.
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Book-sellers, 17 Khajuri Bazar.

IMPHAL.—Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers.

JAIPUR CITY.—Govt. Printing & Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar.
Vani Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway.
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolin Bazar.
Popular Book Depot., Chouri Rasta.
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23.

JAWALAPUR.—Sahyog Book Depot.

JAMSHEDPUR.—Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78,
Gupta Stores Dhatkidih.
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market.

JAMNAGAR.—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar.

ODHPUR.—Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JUBALPUR.—Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.

JULLUNDUR CITY.—Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate.
Jain General House, Bazar, Bansanwala.
University Publishers, Railway Road.

KANPUR.—Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.
Sahitya Niketan, Sharadananda Park.
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur.
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk.

KARUR.—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram.

KOLAPUR.—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.

KODARAMA.—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumritelaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh.

KUMTA.—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara).

LUCKNOW.—Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot).
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj.
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj.
Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154.
Universal Pubishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj.
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road.
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar,
Acquarium Supply Co., 218, Faizabad Road.
Law Book Mart., Amin-Ud-Daula Park.

LUDHIANA (E.P.).—Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.
Mohindra Brothers, Katheeri Road.
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.

MADURAI.—Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street.
Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street.

MATHURA.—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat.

MADRAS.—Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road.
Account Test Institute, P.O., 760, Egmore.
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5.
K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384.
Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.
P. Varadachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.
Palani Prachuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-12-1962–*Contd.*

MADRAS.—South India Traders, Exporters, Importers, Agents and Govt. Booksellers, Rayapettah.
NCBH Private Limited, 199, Mount Road.
V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road.

MANDYA.—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Sugar Town.

MANGALORE.—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128.

MANJESHWAR.—Mukenda Krishna Nayak.

MEERUT.—Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road.
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.
Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank.
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank.
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents.

MONGHYR.—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building.

MUSSOURI.—Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall.
Hind Traders.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi.
B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.
Legal Corner Tikmanis' House—Amgola Road.

MYSORE.—H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle.
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace.
Jeevana Pustakalaya, 1254/1, Krishnamurthipuram.
Newspaper House, Lansdowne Building.

NAGPUR.—Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot.
Western Book Depot, Residency Road.
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House.

NADIAD.—R.S. Desay, Station Road.

NANDED.—Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road.
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51.

NEW DELHI.—Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.
Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place.
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.
Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj.
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaguht Circus, P.O. B. 328.
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1.
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place.
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place.
Sunejа Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus.
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus.
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh.
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road.
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. & Novels, P.B. 96, Connaught Place.
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath Street.
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath.
Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh.
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar.
Sarvodaya Service, 66-A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521.
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034.
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.
Standard, Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave.
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura.

PATHANKOT.—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar.

PATIALA.—Supdt. Bhupendra State Press.
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar.

PATNA.—Supdt. Govt. Printing (Bihar).
J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghu Nath Bhawan.
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli.
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore.
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta.

PITHORGARH.—Maniram Punetha & Sons.

POONA.—Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.
Raka Book Agency Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowke, Poona-2.
Utility Book Depot., 1339, Shivaji Nagar.

PUDUKKOTTAI.—Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road.

RAJKOT.—Mohan Lal Doccabhai Shah, Booksellers and sub-Agents.

RANCHI.—Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar.

ROURKELA.—The Rourkela Review.

REWA.—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium U.P.

SAHARANPUR.—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road.

SECUNDERABAD.—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.

SILCHAR.—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti.

SINNAR.—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik).

SHILLONG.—The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D. Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1.

SONEPAT.—United Book Agency.

SIMLA.—Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall.
The New Book Depot., 79. The Mall.

SRINAGAR.—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road.

SURAT.—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.

TUTICORIN.—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 18-C, French Chapel Road.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur.
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road.
Palamiappa Bros.

TRIVANDRUM.—International Book Depot., Main Road.
Reddear Press & Book Depot., P.B. No. 4.

UDAIPUR.—Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole.

UJJAIN.—Manak Chand Book Depot., Sati Gate.

VARANASI.—Students Friends & Co., Lanka.
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.

VIZIANAGARAM.—Sarda & Co.

VIJAYAWADA.—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governorpet.

VISAKHAPATNAM.—Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building.
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road.

VELLORE.—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers.

WARDHA.—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market.

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal. Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi. (Govt. of India Book Depot.,) 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. } FOR LOCAL SALES.

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W. C. 2.

VILLAGE

Taluk :

DIRECTORY

Thanjavur—(Contd.)

Location Code Number	Name of the Villages	Workers A-III M	Workers A-III F	Workers A-IV M	Workers A-IV F	Workers A-V M	Workers A-V F	Workers A-VI M	Workers A-VI F	Workers A-VII M	Workers A-VII F	Workers A-VIII M	Workers A-VIII F	Workers A-IX M	Workers A-IX F	Non-workers B-X M	Non-workers B-X F	Name of the Panchayats in which it is now included with the date of inclusion with other components, if any
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
37	Palamaneri (P)	3	1	7	8	12	3	...	...	21	8	5	...	79	17	341	702	
39	Deekshasamudram (P)	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	6	2	2	...	24	...	315	398	
40	Thirukkattupalli (Part) (P)					UNINHABITED						UNINHABITED						Thirukkattupalli (P) merged with L.C. No. 38
41	Ombathurveli (Part) (V)	...	...	3	3	20	16	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	8	47	96	Ombathurveli (P) merged with L.C. No. 38
42	Michaelpatti (P)	2	9	2	5	19	7	1	...	28	37	10	...	72	28	364	820	
43	Mannarsamudram (P)	15	...	13	7	22	...	34	2	27	...	6	...	53	18	505	965	
44	Konerirajapuram (P)	9	...	19	43	4	9	...	...	22	6	5	...	155	19	423	916	
45	Karuppur (P)	17	2	13	34	25	14	...	...	17	4	2	...	32	15	267	569	
46	Naducauveri (P)	53	4	15	27	28	8	3	...	49	13	13	...	215	61	680	1,422	
47	Thiruvalampoli (V)	16	...	10	8	3	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	113	58	224	391	Thiruvalampori (P) 1—12—59
48	Kilathiruppanthuruthi (P)	13	2	9	2	33	3	...	...	29	55	7	...	98	63	579	1,127	
49	Mukasa Kalyanapuram (Part)	1	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	20	5	2	...	21	4	249	614	Mukasa Kalyanapuram (P) 1—4—60
50	Kalyanapuram I Sethi (P)	69	27	8	17	27	34	3	...	82	59	18	...	242	36	940	1,945	
51	Inam Masapujakattalai (V)					UNINHABITED						UNINHABITED						Inam Masapuja Kattalai (P) merged with L.C. No. 52
52	Royampettai (P)	21	...	4	4	12	1	1	...	12	...	4	...	213	32	311	667	Royampettai (P) included L. C. No. 51
53	Thiruchoththurai (P)	10	1	21	5	5	1	2	...	14	11	2	...	309	115	366	809	
54	Uppukachipettai (P)	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	199	46	214	469	
55	Mathur (P)	14	1	14	2	15	1	9	3	28	28	6	...	53	10	643	1,377	
56	Nallicheri (P)	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	27	10	164	312	Nallicheri (P) 1—12—60
57	Thandangorai (P)	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	22	...	155	220	Thandangorai (P) included L. C. No. 58
58	Veliyalathur (V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	28	Veliyalathur (P) merged with L. C. No. 57
59	Manangorai (P)	10	4	...	...	9	4	1	...	4	6	12	...	21	15	159	357	
60	Kalyanapuram II Sethi (P)	3	1	2	4	7	1	5	1	23	13	3	...	77	63	326	596	Kalyanapuram II Sethi (P) 1—7—60
61	Thiruvedugudi (V)	1	...	6	1	2	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	6	2	165	299	Thiruvedugudi (P) 1—11—60
62	Arasur (V)					UNINHABITED						UNINHABITED						Arasur (P) 1—11—60 merged with L. C. No. 61
63	Avikkarai (V)	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	49	22	126	296	Avikkarai (P) 1—7—60
64	Kandiyur (P)	5	3	71	71	95	50	8	...	107	15	18	...	129	31	705	1,251	
65	Melathiruppanthuruthi (P)	149	7	35	86	56	15	9	1	48	20	23	...	313	269	1,452	2,655	
66	Vellam Perambur (P)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	2	359	436	
67	Kulimathur (P)	9	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	10	...	...	...	81	2	138	342	
68	Ambathumelagaram (V)	2	2	1	1	8	4	...	...	5	18	...	...	46	12	270	584	
69	Varahur (P)	3	...	5	1	6	...	1	...	17	...	1	...	30	5	306	546	
70	Venkatasamudram I Sethi (P)	12	...	25	9	15	4	4	3	29	2	6	...	76	13	470	779	
71	Arcadu (V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	98	273	Arcadu (P) 1—9—60
72	Orathur (P)	6	7	9	2	5	...	1	...	17	5	6	...	62	53	397	442	
73	Maraneri (V)	1	...	6	5	13	3	3	...	10	...	1	...	139	93	204	470	Maraneri (P) 1—11—60
74	Solagampatti (V)	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	154	455	Solagampatti (P) 1—5—60
75	Kangayampatti (V)	1	...	12	...	1	2	5	...	4	2	1	...	40	13	303	583	Kangayampatti (P)